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The Manors of Suffolk

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The

Manors of Suffolk

Notes on

Their History and Devolution

The Hundreds of Lothingland and Mutford, Plomesgate, and Risbridge

With some Illustrations of the Old Manor Houses

BY

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Lothingland and Mutford Hundreds.

Plomesgate Hundred.

THE MANORS OF SUFFOLK.

LOTHINGLAND HUNDRED.

IN the civil government of the county this has been accounted but a Half-hundred, the other half being the district of Mutford, with which it was, in 1764, incorporated as one Hundred by Act of Parliament, for erecting a House of Industry and ameliorating the condition of the poor. In the ecclesiastical division it is within the diocese of Norwich, and was anciently one of the rural deaneries under the Archdeacon of Suffolk until the office of rural dean was abolished.

It is a narrow tract of land at the north-eastern extremity of the county, having the German Ocean for its boundary on the east, the River Yare on the north, the Waveney on the west, and Lake Lothing, an extensive sheet of water, upon the south, from which the Hundred derives its name.

It was formerly an island, the River Waveney discharging itself into the ocean between Kirkley and Lowestoft at a small inlet or bay known as Kirkley Ham, from which it was navigable to a considerable distance beyond Harleston. The passage of the haven, however, gradually contracted, but preserved a small communication with the sea, which proved extremely troublesome whenever there was any unusual agitation. To prevent inundation in tempestuous weather a breakwater was constituted, but subsequently fell into decay, for in the early part of the 17th century the sea entirely withdrew from the mouth of the river, and a firm and narrow isthmus was formed, which is able to resist the most impetuous attacks from the ocean. Lothingland, instead of an island, has now become a peninsula. Amongst the State Papers of the time of Queen Elizabeth[1] is a Survey of Lothingland made in 1574. It deals with the men residing on the island, armour and weapon, fertility of the soil, traitors, and the government of the island.[2] The material portion of the Survey, as given in a recent publication,[3] is as follows :—

"The island is in circuit between 29 and 30 miles ; it containeth ( ) parishes ; it is environed near 20 miles towards the land with a great river and other fresh waters, which be in some places about eight score yards over and some places more and some places less. And in the wide waters the depth of some places four fadome, most of two or three fadome, some places are sholder, but the straightest and the sholdest places being navigable for lighters of great burden. Other places thereof is environed with Yermothe Haven which ebbeth and floweth and meeteth with the said fresh waters and is in some place a mile broad and in some places deeper and in other some sholder, but navigable as aforesaid. Where it is most sholder and where the

[1] Vol. 171, No. 63.

[2] In the same volume is a plan of the island, with sketches of its churches, mansions, &c.

[3] Proceedings of Suffolk Institute, vol. xi. p. 314.

waters be sholdest It is compassed with Marshes of great breadth on both sides the Ryvers. And the main sea environeth the said island about six miles and meeteth with the said waters at the one end of the Island and meeteth them at the other end with a flighte-shoote where the ground is verie low and was an havens mouth sometimes. And may as it seemeth in a short space be cut through again without any great charge, and the passages in to and out of the Island are very easy to be kept. And so the island seemeth to be very great defence for itself, both against the Sea and by land for none can come to it from the sea in the night time neither in the day time without sufferance of the Island if it be planted for defence as it was in King Henry the eight his daies, by reason of the sands in the sea which be as a wall to the same haven a road for ships within.

"The means for outward defence in the judgement of the wiser sort to have their places of defence reduced to their ancient strength even such as were in Her Majesty's fathers days provided to be contynued (videlt) the three old Bulwarks to be reared of new at the charge of the Island and country adjacent. The blockhouse being now eaten up of the sea, which was so planted as yt did beate the South and North Roade, to be built of new and so planted as it may serve most to avoid, and then the Bulwarks and Blockhouses being stored with a convenient proportion of ordanance cannot (in our poor judgement) but make a strong resistance against all attempts of invasion of sea which ordanances we are humble suitors for the Island unto all your good lordships that you will be means for them unto Her Majesty that they may be once furnished of. And they be bound for ever after to maintain them at their own and the country's charge because the old are verie few and utterly unserviceable."

The soil is in many places a rich, strong loam, on a substratum of clay, but a light fertile sand prevails along the eastern side and near Lake Lothing, with an occasional mixture of clay and brick earth in many parts, wet, and full of springs. In the vale of the Waveney is a broad tract of rich marshes. The length of the Hundred from north to south is 8 miles, its breadth from east to west 5 miles, making a circumference of 21 miles.

It contains 16 parishes and 32 manors.

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Ashby	Ashby.	Flixton	Flixton.
	Belton or Gapton Hall.		Lawneys.
Belton	Blundeston Hall.	Fritton.....	Fritton *al.* Fritton Paston's.
	Gunville's *al.* Blunston Gunvile's.		Caldecot Hall.
	Bradwell.		Gorleston.
Bradwell ..	Bradwell Hall.	Gorleston ..	Bacon's.
	Caxton Hall.		Spittings.
	Browston Hall.	Gunton	Gunton.
	Hobland Hall.		Herringfleet late Priory.
Burgh Castle	Burgh Castle.	Herringfleet	Loudham and Titsall's Herringfleet.
Corton	Corton.		
	Newton.	Hopton	Hopton.

Parishes,	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Lothingland	Lothingland. East Leet, West Leet, North Leet, South Leet.	Oulton.. ..	Oulton or Oulton High House. Fastolfs, Fastolf Hall, Oulton Hall or Tenement Rolfe's, Houghton Hall.
Lound	Lound. Stalham's in Lound.		
Lowestoft ..	Lowestoft. Akethorp.	Somerleyton	Somerleyton.

The fee of the Hundred continued in the Crown as a Royal demesne from the Conquest to the reign of Hen. III. By this monarch it was granted in 1228 to John Baliol, who had married Devorguilla, one of the coheirs of John Scott, Earl of Chester and Huntingdon, and on his death in 1259 passed to John Baliol, King of Scotland; but upon his renouncing his homage to the Crown of England, this and all his English estates became forfeited to the Crown. By Edw. I. the fee of the Hundred was granted in 1306 to John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, his sister's son. John de Dreux, nephew and heir of the former Earl, died in 1341, in possession of it; and in 1376 it appears to have been held by the Earl of Surrey. It next passed into the hands of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, whose descendant, Edmund de la Pole, lost it by attainder for high treason in the reign of Hen. VIII., when it was granted by that monarch to Edmund Jernegan and Mary his wife, and subsequently passed through the Allin *al.* Anguish and Peto families to its present possessors, the trustees of the late Richard Henry Reeve, of Lowestoft.

ASHBY MANOR.

ASHBY or Haskeby lies near the centre of the Island of Lothingland, and contains 1,045 acres. It is not mentioned by name in the Domesday Survey. In 1269 Sir John de Askby or Ashby, son of Geoffrey de St. Sano, held the lordship, and was succeeded by his son Jeffrey. About 1280 we find a grant by Robert de Ingelose, in which he is described as Lord of Ashby.[1] That the Ashbys and Ingeloses who came from Loddon Inglose, in Norfolk, were related is shown from a charter in the Bodleian of about this same date (1280) by which Geoffrey, son of John de Askeby, grants to John de Ingelose, *his nephew*, lands and a mill in Ashby.[2]

In 1312 John de Ingelose presented to the church. He was succeeded by Sir Robert de Inglose, Knt., who was living in 1337, but died before 1363,[3] for that year we meet with a grant by Joan described as his relict.[4] He could not therefore have been, as supposed by Suckling, that Robert Englisse or Inglosse mentioned by Weever as buried in Lowestoft church in 1365. Sir Robert de Ingelose was succeeded by John de Inglose living in 1346 who died in 1368, when Sir Henry de Inglose, Knt., became lord. He died before 1394, and was followed by his widow Anne, who died that year,[5] and was succeeded by Sir Henry Inglose,[6] Knt. Sir Henry served in the wars of France, and in 1402, being then an esquire only, preferred a libel in the Court of the Earl Marshal against Sir John Tiptoft, who had retained him with 16 lances, several archers, &c., and refused to pay him, and so he, the said Henry, declared that "he was ready by the help of God and Saint George to prove against the said Sir John body to body, as the law and custom of arms required on that behalf."

In 1421 he was taken prisoner at the battle of Baugé le Vieil, in France, where the Duke of Clarence was slain, and in 1427 he being proxy for Sir John Fastolf was installed a Knight of the Garter for him.

Sir Henry Inglose married Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Gyney, of Haverland, in Norfolk, by Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of John Fastolf. He made his will dated 20th June, 1451, the year in which he died. He desired to be buried in the presbytery of Horsham priory by Anne his wife, and gives to the priory of Mountjoy in Haverland 40*s.*; to the vicar of Haverland for tithes forgotten 26*s.* 8*d.*; to the repair of St. Martin's church by the palace in Norwich 20*s.*; to Sir John Colvyle and Anne his wife a legacy, (she was testator's daughter); to Anne, daughter of Edward Wichingham, on her marriage £10; to Henry Inglose his eldest son this Manor of Ashby; to Robert his 2nd son other manors in Norfolk; to his daughter Margaret Beaufre a legacy; and ordered his lordships of Gunton and Hopton to be sold by his executors, Edward Wichingham, Robert Inglose, and John Parham, clerk, to pay his debts. Robert Inglose, however, seems to have

[1] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 686.
[2] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 677.
[3] Weever says one Robert Englise or Inglosse esquyer who died in 1365 was buried in Lowestoft church, and Gillingwater mentions that the gravestone of this person, which was in the middle aisle of Lowestoft church, formerly contained the effigy of a man standing in a praying position with the inscription beneath; the brasses were all moved from the matrices except a small one, upon which were inscribed the initials of Robert Inglosse.
[4] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 706.
[5] I.P.M., 18 Rich. II. 25.
[6] Suckling confuses these two Henry Ingloses.

acquired this Manor of Ashby, for we find he presented to the church in 1458. Amongst the Suffolk Charters in the Bodleian we find a grant by John Berney, sen., William Paston, and others, no doubt trustees, to Robert Inglose of the manor with the advowson of the church in 1460,[1] and a grant by Robert Inglelose of the same to John Yatys in 1472,[2] and a demise of the manor for seven years by Elinor Jenny to Peter Nalbys *t.* Hen. VIII.[3] Robert Inglose left a daughter Constantia, who married Richard Blundevile or Blomevile, and to them the manor passed. In 1514 they sold it to Edward Jernegan or Jerningham, and a fine of the manor was accordingly levied between Edward Jerningham, Sir Thomas Wyndham, Knt., Thomas Brewys, and John Scott complainants, and the said Ralph Blomvyle and Constantia his wife deforciants.[4] The fine included the Manor of Ashby, and 1 messuage, 40 acres of land, 6 of meadow, 6 of pasture, 40 of briery, and 8*s.* rent in Ashby, and also the advowson of the church. Edward Jerningham the purchaser died in 1515,[5] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Jerningham.

Amongst the Suffolk Charters in the Bodleian is an acknowledgment by Sir William Kingeston and Mary his wife[6] that John Jernegan and others, in 1534, were the owners of the manor.[7] Sir John Jernegan died in 1558, and was succeeded by his grandson, John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, the son of his eldest son, George Jernegan and Ela his wife, 3rd daughter of Sir Henry Spelman, of Narborough, co. Norfolk, Knt.

The settlement made on the marriage of George Jernegan and Ela Spelman in 1533 included lands in Ashby,[8] and the conveyance the next year made pursuant to the agreement for settlement included the manor, which was granted by John Jernegan to Sir Thomas Bedyngfield, Knt., and others as trustees.[9]

In 1575 this Sir John Jernegan, eldest son of George Jernegan, demised fish house in Ashby and two ponds, lying on the east part of the house; and the whord, called the old whord, belonging to the Manor of Ashby, and all those several waters lying in Ashby and called Fritton Fen; and two years later demised to one Godfrey all that his fowling, liberty, and royalty of fowling upon the water of Ashby, and upon the common of the house of Ashby, rendering 100 couple of teals, and two couple of mallards yearly. In the following year he demised certain premises in Ashby, excepting hunting, hawking, fishing, fowling, and all other royalties.

In 1582 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Edmund Bedingfield and others against the said John Jernegan.[10] Sir John Jernegan, who married the Hon. Catherine Brooke, daughter of Lord Cobham, left issue four daughters and coheirs, viz.: (1) Elizabeth; (2) Catherine, who married Weymond Carew, of Nefold; (3) Frances, who married 1st Sir Thomas Bedingfield, of Bedingfield and Oxburgh, Knt., by whom she had two sons, and afterwards her cousin Henry Jerningham, of Costesy; (4) Margaret, the wife of Thomas Forth, of Butley. Sir John Jernegan died in 1587, and the manor apparently passed to his daughter Frances and her

[1] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 738.
[2] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 753.
[3] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 789.
[4] Fine, Easter, 6 Hen. VIII.
[5] See Horham Jernegan Manor, in Hoxne Hundred.
[6] She had been the widow of Sir John Jernegan's father.
[7] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 773; Fine, Trin. 26 Hen. VIII.
[8] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 772.
[9] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 774.
[10] Fine, Hil. 24 Eliz.

second husband, Henry Jerningham, who sold the manor to John Wentworth the same year.[1]

This purchase included not only the Manor of Ashby, but also the Manors of Corton and Newton, with the appurtenances, consisting of 4 messuages, 3 gardens, 50 acres of land, 20 of meadow, 40 of pasture, 10 of wood, 200 of furze and heath, 10 of marsh, 10 of alder, 40*s.* rent, and free foldage in Ashby, Corton, Newton, Oulton, Lowestoft, and Hopton, and also the advowson of the church of Ashby. John Wentworth purchased all the tenements in the town of Ashby, and enclosed 40 acres on Ashby warren or common, and ploughed, sowed, and reaped the same. He seems to have made these purchases with the object of acquiring and exercising the sole privilege of fishing and fowling in the water in Ashby.

Amongst the Bodleian Charters is a lease in 1591 by this John Wentworth to Thomazen Cowper of his fish house in Ashby, his two ponds in the east part of the said house, and also a certain whorde called the old whorde, belonging to the Manor of Ashby, and the waters in Asheby, Herringflete, and Lound for 10 years at an annual rent of 36*s.* 8*d.*[2] John Wentworth died in 1618–9, and his son by Elizabeth Southwell, Sir John Wentworth, succeeded but died without issue in 1651. On the death of his widow Anne, daughter of — Soame, in 1663, John Garneys, son of Elizabeth Wentworth, Sir John's eldest sister by Charles Garney, succeeded. His son Thomas Garneys, by Anne (or Elizabeth) Rugge, sold the manor in 1672 to Admiral Sir Thomas Allin, Bart., of Lowestoft, who died in Oct. 1685.[3] His 1st wife was Alice, daughter of William Whiting, of Lowestoft, and his 2nd Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Anguish, of Moulton, co. Norfolk. By his will Sir Thomas gave all his manors to his son Thomas and the heirs male of his body, and in default to his friends, Sir John Rouse, Henry Bedingfield, and Thomas Sands in trust for such persons as his said son should by deed or will appoint, and in default for his grandchild, Richard Anguish, in tail male, with remainder in trust for Edmund Anguish his (testator's) grandson in tail male, with remainder in trust for his grandson, Allin Anguish, and his heirs. The son, Sir Thomas Allin, Bart., sometime M.P. for Winwick, succeeded. He married in 1672 Mary, daughter of John Caldwell, of London, scrivener, but died without issue in October, 1696,[4] when the manor passed to his sister and heir Alice, the wife of Edmund Anguish, the elder, of Moulton, in Norfolk. Edmund Anguish died in 1699, and his eldest son Richard took the name of Allin, and was created a baronet 14th Dec. 1699. He married in 1699 Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Ashurst, 1st Bart. of Waterstock, co. Oxford, and died 19th Oct. 1725,[5] leaving two sons, Sir Thomas Allin, Bart., who succeeded him, and was Sheriff for the county in 1730, and appointed serjeant-at-arms to the Treasury in 1733, but died unmarried 11th Aug. 1764,[6] and the Rev. Ashurst Allin, rector of Blundeston-cum-Flixton, who on his brother's death inherited the baronetcy and estate. Sir Ashurst Allin was rector of Blundeston-cum-Flixton, and married Thomazine, daughter of Colonel Playters and widow of — Norris, of Norfolk, and died 6th Nov. 1770,[7] having devised his property to his only son, Sir Thomas Allin, who died 30th April, 1794, a bachelor, leaving the manor by his will to his cousin

[1] Fine, Mich. 29-30 Eliz., John Wentworth *v.* John Castell and others.
[2] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 780.
[3] Will 10th July, 1683, proved Oct. 1685.
[4] Admin. 10th Nov. 1696, and 14th Nov. 1698.
[5] Will proved 1730.
[6] Cockayne says 12th Aug. 1765 (Will proved 1765).
[7] Will proved March, 1773.

and heir-at-law, Thomas Anguish, descended from Edmund Anguish, 2nd son of Edmund Anguish, of Moulton, who had married Alice, daughter of the 1st Sir Thomas Allin. Thomas Anguish died unmarried in 1810, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. George Anguish, prebendary of Norwich Cathedral and rector of Gisleham, who died a bachelor 5th July, 1843, when the family of Anguish became extinct. The manor passed by his will to his nephew, Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne, son of Francis Gololphin Osborne, Duke of Leeds, K.G., by Catherine, his 2nd wife, sister to the Rev. George Anguish, the previous possessor. In August, 1844, the manor was sold to Samuel Morton Peto, of the City of London.

In 1885 Richard Henry Reeve was lord, and the manor is now vested in the trustees of his will.

There are apparently no Court Rolls extant.

BELTON.

MUCH of the land in Belton was in the Manor of Gapton Hall, which lay in both Belton and Bradwell, under the head "Gapton" in the Domesday Survey. Wolsey held here 2 carucates as a manor. There were 3 villeins, 3 bordars, and 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, and 2 acres of meadow valued at 60*s*.

In Domesday times, though the value remained the same as in Saxon days, it is evident the material prosperity of the manor had declined, for there was a bordar less, a villein less, and but 1 ploughteam belonging to the men. The manor was in William the Conqueror's hands in whose reign Roger Bigot had the keeping.[1]

There were two other small manors here held by the King, one of which had been held by a freeman, Ulf, with 60 acres and 1 bordar, 1 ploughteam, half an acre of meadow, 1 rouncy, 3 beasts, 6 hogs, and 80 sheep valued at 5*s*., and the other of which had been held by a freeman, Athelstan, with 60 acres, half a ploughteam, 1 acre of meadow, 4 beasts, 3 hogs, and 30 sheep, valued at 4*s*. There were also two other small holdings here, one of 40 acres and 1 bordar and 1 ploughteam, an acre of meadow, wood sufficient for 3 hogs, valued at 4*s*., formerly held by a freeman, Spottulf, and the other of 30 acres, valued at 2*s*., formerly held by a freeman, Ulnoth.[2]

The only holdings under the head of Belton in Domesday Survey, were amongst the lands of King William in the reign of which Roger Bigot had the keeping, and consisted of 1 carucate of land as a hamlet, with 1 villein, 4 bordars, 1 serf, 1 ploughteam in demesne, and 160 sheep. In Saxon times there had been 1 ploughteam and 1 rouncy, but at the time of the Survey only half a team. The other holding was of three freemen with 90 acres, formerly having 3 ploughteams, but at the time of the Survey 1 only, valued at 10*s*.[3] But under the head Brockestuna we recognise Browston, a hamlet belonging to the parish of Belton. It was held as a manor by Ulketel, a freeman; he had 40 acres of land here, with half a ploughteam, wood for the maintenance of 10 hogs, a rouncy, 2 beasts, 7 hogs, 30 sheep, and 3 goats, valued at 5*s*. Under him a freeman held 30 acres valued at 2*s*. In the same hamlet Broder, a freeman, who probably gave his name to the hamlet of Brotherton, in the adjoining parish of Hopton, held 60 acres for a manor, with 2 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne and half a team belonging to the men, a rouncy, 2 beasts, 7 hogs, and 40 sheep, valued at 5*s*. In the same place Godwin, a freeman, continued under the Normans to hold 30 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 3*s*., and two freemen here possessed 80 acres, a bordar, and a ploughteam and a half, valued at 6*s*. It is most probable, having regard to the quantity of land recorded as lying in this small hamlet, that the hamlet known as Brotherton, in Hopton, was included in the Survey of Browston, and the ownership of Broder rather furthers the idea. The whole of the above property was kept in the hands of Roger Bigot for the King.[4]

Belton Manor or Gapton Hall Manor.

In the time of Hen. II. we find the manor granted by that Sovereign to Baluri de Bosco, who exchanged it with Osbert de Gladeson and Ralph Gernun. Ralph Gernun founded the priory of Leighs, in Essex, about 1230,

[1] Dom. ii. 284.
[2] Dom. ii. 284.
[3] Dom. ii. 284*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 284*b*.

and shortly afterwards this manor seems to have been granted to the priory by Osbert de Gladeson. It was returned as the lordship of the priory in 1281, and remained with the priory until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown, and was granted in 1536 to Richard Cavendish. The grant to Richard Cavendish appears from the State Papers to have been to him in tail male.[1] Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a grant of Gapton Hall Manor in 1535.[2] This deed is a counterpart of an indenture whereby Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, grants to Richard "Caundish, of Trymeley," certain manors in exchange for the Manor of "Gapton Hawlle in Bredwell" (*sic*). It is dated 1st March, 29 Hen. VIII. [1538].[3] Richard Cavendish died in 1554, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Cavendish, and on his death without issue in 1572 to his brother, Thomas Cavendish,[4] who by indenture dated 14th April, 1591, made between Thomas Cavendish, described as of Trimley St. Martin's, of the one part, and Humphrey Seckford, of Ipswich, and John Wentworth, of Somerleyton, in consideration of £2,000, conveyed to the said Humphrey Seckford and John Wentworth in fee "the manors of Wenham Combusta *alias* Burnt Wenham, West Burfield *alias* West Bergholt, Derneford *alias* Dirneforde Hall, in Sweffling, Capton *alias* Gapton Hall, in Bradwell, which sometime did belong and appertain to the late priory of St. John the Evangelist, of Leighes, in the county of Essex, suppressed and dissolved, and all and singular messuages, lands, tenements, mills, and knights' fees, advowsons, gifts, and patronage of churches, rectories, vicarages, chantries and chapels, tithes, oblations, pensions, portions, court leets, view of frankpledge, franchises, &c., thereunto belonging, and all letters patent, deeds, evidences, court rolls," &c.

From John Wentworth, the purchaser, who died in 1618–9, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Wentworth, who died in 1651, from which time to the present the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Ashby, in this Hundred, and is now vested in the trustees of the late Richard Henry Reeve, of Lowestoft.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth is an action by Roger Gray against Robert Loudon and Anne his wife and another as to this manor.[5]

A Manor of Belton seems to have been included in the grant made by Hugh Fastolf to John Fastolf his brother in 2 Rich. II. In the court books the manor is styled "Gapton Hall with Belton," though in modern times it has been generally styled Gapton Hall only. In the settlement of 1668 by Thomas Garneys of sundry estates "late of Sir John Wentworth" the manor is called Gapton in Bradwell, Belton, &c., as if Belton were a separate manor, but there is no distinct manor of that name in the Hundred. In an Inclosure Act in 1809 Thomas Anguish is styled Lord of "Gapton Hall with Belton."

Manor of Blundeston Hall.

Blundeston Manor was in the time of Hen. III. the lordship of Henry de Blundeston. The Hundred Rolls state that he held a gersumary socage here of the King in chief.[6] In 1281 the manor was held by Robert de Blundeston and remained in the family until 1368. In 1348 we meet with

[1] S.P. 1536, p. 385 (17).
[2] Add. Ch. 10225.
[3] Add. Ch. 10225.
[4] See Grimston Hall, Trimley St. Martin, in Colneis Hundred.
[5] C.P. i. 388.
[6] H.R. ii. 167.

a conveyance from Osbert, rector of the church of Blundeston, Oliver de Wysete, to William, son of Robert de Blundeston, and the heirs of his body of the Manor of Blundeston with all the lands and appurtenances in Blundeston, Oulton, and Flixton ; together with the advowson of the church of the village of Blundeston with the appurtenances, all which were formerly of Robert de Blundeston, to hold to the said William and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten. From William de Blundeston the manor seems to have passed to Osbert de Blundeston, and in 1368 we meet with a fine levied of the manor and advowson by William, Roger and Hugh Fastolf against this Robert de Blundeston.[1] The manor afterwards passed to Sir Robert Herling, Knt.,[2] who married Joan, daughter and heir of John de Gonvile, and on his death went to his daughter and heir Anne, married 1st Sir William Chamberlein, who died in 1462, and 2ndly Sir Robert Wingfield, who died in 1480, and 3rdly John, Lord Scroope, of Bolton, who died in 1494.

Amongst the Suffolk Charters in the Bodleian is an indenture dated 18th May, 6 Hen. VII. [1491] by which (in consideration of a marriage between John Durhaunte, gent., and Elyne, sister of John Bryghtyeve), Dame Anne Wingefeld, widow, late wife of Sir Robert Wingefeld, Knt., covenants to make to John Durhaunte a good estate in the Manor of Blundeston, and John Bryghtyeve covenants to pay to the said John and Elyne 24 marcs.[3]

In the middle of the 15th century the manor and advowson passed from the Blundeston to the Yarmouth family, and Henry Yarmouth, of Blundeston, presenting to the church in 1438, died in 1471, and was succeeded by his son John, who in succession was followed by his son John. This second John married a Miss Moore, of Essex, and was living in 1516. On his death the manor passed to Humphrey Yarmouth, who married Margaret Gillam, and died about 1557,[4] when the manor vested in his son and heir, Humphrey Yarmouth. He married Anne, daughter of John Bacon, of Hessett, and sold the manor to William Sydnor. The conveyance is still in existence, and is dated 30th September, 1570. The deed is amongst the Bodleian Charters.[5]

The assurance is of the Manor of Blundeston cum pertinentibus and all other the manor, &c., of Humphrey Yarmouth, in Blundeston, Corton, Lound, Somerleyton, Flixton, Lowestoft, and Gunton or elsewhere. The manor, &c., and the messuages were found to be holden of Sir John Heveningham of his Manor of South Leet in socage. William Sydnor, the purchaser, married Bridget, one of the daughters of John Jernegan, of Belton, and by deed dated 19th April, 1571, granted the manor to Walter Jernegan and John Jenney, no doubt by way of settlement,[6] for by another deed 6th Oct. 1584, in consideration of a jointure to Elizabeth, late wife of Henry Sydnor, his son and heir apparent, he enteoffed John Read and others and their heirs of a house called Gillam's and 90 acres of land in Blundeston and Flixton ; a meadow of 12 acres in Flixton, a marsh called Wrenthams and 41 acres of land in Blundeston, two other messuages and 9 acres of land in Blundeston, a house called Chamber's and 104 acres of land in Henstead ; also the manors of Blundeston to the use of the said William for life, and after to the use of the said Henry and his heirs male by the said Elizabeth his wife, and after to the right heirs of the said William. The marriage between Henry Sydnor and Elizabeth was solemnized 1st Feb. 1584–5. He died during his father's lifetime in December, 1611.

[1] Feet of Fines, 42 Edw. III. 19.
[2] See Manor of Corton, in this Hundred.
[3] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 816.
[4] Will 24th Jan. 1557.
[5] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 838.
[6] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 839.

William Sydnor the father died 10th (? 26th) Aug. 1613. By his will dated 26th March, 1612, he gave to the poor of Blundeston, Henstead, Fritton, Belton, Conisford at the Gate (Norwich), Berstete St. John's 20*s.* to each parish and to Trowse on this side the bridge 10*s.* He directed his body to be buried in the chancel of the church of Blundeston. He gave unto Dorothy Sydnor his daughter £200, some furniture, and £10 in gold, a cup of silver with three feet and a cover. To Alice Goldsmithe, his daughter, all her mother's apparel and £10 in gold, &c. Amongst other bequests he leaves to William Sydnor his grandchild some furniture and a great carved chest which lately came from Blundeston, and his next best salt cellar. After leaving annuities to his servants he directed "that his house in Christ's Church in all things be mayntayned and kept as usually he did for the entertainment of his children and such of his children and servants as would stay and live orderly, and do their service honestly, during the time of their stay, for which they were to have their wages" The charges of such housekeeping were to be defrayed by his executors, and he desired that Dorothy Sydnor his daughter during the said month, should have the government of the said house. The inquis. p.m. of the said William Sydnor found that he died seised in fee of the Manor of Blunston *alias* Blundeston, and that William, the son of Henry his eldest son, then deceased[1] was his next heir and of the age of 24 years.[2]

William Sydnor, the grandson, by a settlement dated 13th Feb. 1613, in consideration of a marriage with Anne, daughter of William Harborne, covenanted with William Harborne, her father, to convey to him, Sir Anthony Drury, and others and their heirs, the Manor of Fritton and all lands, &c., of him, the said William Sydnor, in Fritton or towns adjoining to the use of himself and his heirs until the marriage and after to the use of himself and the said Anne for jointure and the heirs male of his body, with divers remainders over to Robert, Thomas, and Henry his brothers, Edmund, William, Francis, and Paul Sydnor, his uncles, and the heirs male of every of their several bodies, and after to the use of the right heirs of the said William Sydnor, the grandfather, and the Manor of Blundeston, and all the lands of the settlor in Blundeston in the towns adjoining to the like uses and remainders as above, omitting only the said Anne and her estates for life. A fine was accordingly levied the following year. William Sydnor the grandson and settlor died 13th June, 1632, without male issue, leaving eight daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, Sarah, Mary, Hester, Susanna, Abigail, and Lydia his coheirs. All were under age at their father's death, and the eldest only eleven.

He was buried in the church of St. Mary, Blundeston, where there is a brass with this inscription :—

"Here lyeth buried the body of William Sidnor late of this parish Esq. sonne and heire of Henry Sydnor Esq. ye son and heyre of William Sidnor Esq. who married Ann ye eldest daughter of William Harborne Esq. by whom he had issue eight daughters and departed this life the thirtieth day of June, 1632."

By an indenture 3rd July, 1634, King Chas. I., under the seal of the Court of Wards, granted to Anthony Bury in consideration of a fine of 200 marks, the custody, wardship, and marriages of the coheirs to his own use, and Bury, 20th Nov. of the same year, assigned all his interest to Dr. Talbot, who had married Anne, the mother of these small children. Dr. Talbot

[1] He died 10th Dec. 1612. [2] I.P.M., 12 Jas. I.

had, however, to pay for the interest £330 besides £100 for Bury to the receiver of the Court of Wards, for leave of the King's fine.

The above eight daughters of William Sydnor by fine levied and recovery suffered and by deed dated 19th Dec. 1651, conveyed the said manors of Blundeston and Fritton to William Heveningham in fee. He was in 1661 convicted and attainted of high treason, having been one of King Chas. I.'s judges, and by letters patent dated 28th Sept. 1661, the King granted to Brian, Viscount Cullum, Sir Thomas Fanshaw, Sir Ralph Banks, knights, Edward Pitt and Charles Cornwallis amongst other manors the manors of Blundeston and Fritton to hold to them and their heirs for ever. They by deed poll dated 3rd Oct. 1661, declared the use of the letters patent to be to the intent that they should out of the rents and profits or by sale raise £11,000 for the Earl of Bristol and several other trusts mentioned, the remainder to be for the use of the said Mary, wife of William Heveningham. William Heveningham and his wife the same year levied a fine and suffered a recovery of the properties, and by indenture dated 24th Oct. in the same year declared the uses of the fine to be in favour of the patentees of the Crown.

They sold in the following year to Sir John Tasburgh. The conveyance was made by lease and release dated 10–11th Dec. 1662, by the Earl of Bristol, Brian, Viscount Cullum, Sir Thomas Fanshaw, Sir Ralph Banks, Edward Pitt, and Charles Cornwallis to the said Sir John Tasburgh, and was of the Manor of Blundeston and the capital house called Blundeston Hall, and the Manor of Fritton *alias* Fritton Paston's, and all that the manor called Blundeston *alias* Gunville's *alias* Scroope Hall, *alias* Gunville's Blundeston, and the advowson of the churches, rectories, and vicarages of Blundeston and Fritton, and courts leet and view of frankpledge, &c. The consideration was £4,000 in hand and £4,000 to be paid as mentioned. On 27th Dec. 1662, the said William Heveningham and Mary his wife granted, released and confirmed the said manors of Blundeston, Fritton, and Blundeston Gunville's to the said John Tasburgh and his heir for ever, and had a grant from the Crown of the manor declaring the uses in her favour by deed poll dated 3rd Oct. following. John Tasburgh in 1668 conveyed to Sir Thomas Allin, Knt. and Bart., who held his first court for the manor 3rd Nov. 1668. Sir Thomas Allin died in 1686, and from this time to the present the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Ashby, in this Hundred, and is now vested in the trustees of the will of Richard Henry Reeve.

Arms of BLUNDESTON: Per pale, Ermine and Sable a chevron, counterchanged. Of YARMOUTH: Quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. a chevron betw. 3 lion's paws, erased and erect Sa. 2 and 3 Or guttée de sang, a bend Gu. Of SYDNOR: Argent, a fesse nebulée Azure, between three crescents, jessant fleurs-de-lis, Sable.

MANOR OF GUNVILLE'S *al.* BLUNSTON GUNVILE'S.

Roger de Coleville had a grant of free warren here in 1253,[1] and the manor was in 1285 the lordship of William de Gonvile, the son of John, the son of Nicholas de Gonvile. This William de Gonvile married Maud, the heiress of the Lerlings, about 1304, and on his death the manor passed to his son, Sir Nicholas de Gonvile, brother of Sir Edmund Gonvile, founder of Rushworth College, of Gonvile Hall, in Cambridge, and probably of the

[1] Chart. Rolls, 14 Edw. I.

Friars Preachers in Thetford, and of St. John's Hospital, at Lynn, who died in 1350. Sir Nicholas died 11th April, 1333, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John de Gunvyle, and from him to his son and heir, Edmund Gonvile, who died 4th Oct. 1402. The manor then passed to Edmund's son and heir, John Gonvile, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, and on his death passed to his daughter and heir Joan married to Sir Robert Harlyng or Herling.[1] His daughter Anne married three husbands successively, as mentioned in the account of the main manor, and the manor was settled in 1474 by Anne and her then husband, Sir Robert Wingfield. He died seised in 1480, and she in 1492 married for her 3rd husband John, Lord Scroope, of Bolton, who died in 1494. On the death of Anne, about 1502, without issue, the manor went to Margaret, sister of Sir Robert Harling, and wife of Sir Robert Tuddenham, Knt.

In 1528 we meet amongst the Bodleian Charters with a final concord made at Westminster, whereby in consideration of a sum of £40 John Scrope and Felicia his wife acknowledged the right of Robert Coke and William Roberts to the Manor of Gunville Hall, 9 messuages, 302 acres of land, 16 acres of meadow, &c., in Blundeston,[2] and by a deed dated at Blundeston 12th March, 29 Hen. VIII. [1538] Sir John Jernegan, Knt., and George Jernegan, his son, remitted and quit claim to John Jettor their manor called Gunvyles in the parishes of Blundeston, Flixton, Oulton, Gunton, and Corton.[3]

The manor subsequently passed to Robert Jettor, who by deed dated 4th April, 1608, sold and conveyed it to William Sydnor. The parcels of this deed comprised the site, manor, or member of a manor, called Blundeston, Gunvilles, Blundeston, or Gunvilles cum pertin.; and a close called Gunvilles, reputed to be the site of the manor, containing 6 acres; another close called the Home Close in Blundeston, and four several fishponds, with several waters and fishings in Blundeston and Flixton.

William Sydnor died in 1613, after which the manor devolved in the same line of descent as the main manor. Amongst the Bodleian Charters is a grant in 1435 by Nicholas Gunvile, of Gorleston, to John Stiwardeslond, of Hemesby, of his Manor of Blunston, in Blunston. The deed is dated at Blundeston on the feast of St. Michael, 13 Hen. VI.[4] And the Manor of Blundeston is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Henry Bounds in 1479.[5]

Arms of GONVILLE: Argent, on a chevron between couple closes, outwardly engrailed, three escallops, Or.

[1] See Manor of Corton, in this Hundred; I.Q.D., 9 Hen. V. 10.
[2] 20 Hen. VIII. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 827, 828; Fine, Mich. 20 Hen. VIII.
[3] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 832.
[4] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 809.
[5] I.P.M., 19 Edw. IV. 63.

BRADWELL MANOR.

THE manor was apparently vested in Alexander Fastolf at the beginning of the 14th century, and passed to Hugh Fastolf, who in 1378 granted it to his brother, John Fastolf,[1] on whose death about 1445[2] it passed to his son and heir, John Fastolf, who died in 1460, when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Fastolf.[3] On Thomas's death the manor vested in his son, John Fastolf, who died seised of it 8th Dec. 1506,[4] when it went to his son and heir, George Fastolf. In 1510 George Fastolf appears to have passed the manor to Thomas Russhe and others.[5] There is another fine in 1514 levied of the manor by Thomas Franke and others against the said George Fastolf.[6]

The manor, if ever a separate manor from Bradwell Hall, clearly became united with it, for 26th April, 1800, there was offered for sale by public auction at the King's Head, Great Yarmouth, a freehold estate comprising "the Manor or Reputed Manor of Bradwell otherwise Bradwell Hall with the royalties and appurtenances belonging thereto."[7]

Manor of Bradwell Hall.

In the time of Hen. III. the lordship of Bradwell Hall seems to have belonged to Osbert de Daggord, and to have been held of Baldwin Filiol.[8] However, at the end of this King's reign it seems to have been vested in Bartholomew D'Avilers,[9] and to have remained in that family until 1360, when a Sir Bartholomew D'Avilers died, leaving a sole daughter and heir, who married Sir Robert Bacon. In 1361 John, son of John de Norwich, held as of the Manor of Wathe and the advowson of the King in chief by the service of 4*s*. per annum to the Castle of Norwich.

In 1474 John Jernegan, of Worlingham Parva, devised to his eldest son, John Jernegan, and his issue male the manors and advowson of Somerleyton, Stonham Jernegan, Horham, and Bradwell with the foundation of the house of St. Olave's. John Jernegan the son died 26th Oct. 1503,[10] when the manor vested in his son and heir, Sir Edward Jernegan.

Sir Edward died in 1515, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Jernegan. The manor then passed to Matthew Hermen, who died 17th May, 1534,[11] and was succeeded by his son and heir, Francis Hermen. Davy states that in 1609 Sir Drue Drury, Knt., held a moiety, and in 1666 William Vesey was lord.[12] This year he married Mary, eldest daughter

[1] See Manor of Kirkley, in Kessingland, Mutford Hundred.
[2] I.P.M., 46 Hen. VI. 13.
[3] An agreement was made *t*. Hen. VII. by the guardians of Thomas Fastolf, son of John, a minor, to convey to Hugh Fastolf, son and heir of Sir John and Margaret his wife, and after death of Sir Hugh to John Fastolf, of Cwehowe, son and heir of Hugh, and after to the minor, Thomas Fastolf. Deed in 1830 in possession of Sir P. B. V. Broke.
[4] I.P.M., 22 Hen. VII. 57.
[5] Fine, Mich. 2 Hen. VIII.
[6] Fine, Easter 6 Hen. VIII.
[7] *Ipswich Journal*, 19th April, 1800.
[8] I.P.M., 46 Hen. III; File 26 (16).
[9] See Erwarton Manor, Samford Hundred.
[10] I.P.M., 19 Hen. VII. 48.
[11] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VIII. 45.
[12] Druery's statement in his Historical and Topographical Notices of Great Yarmouth is so; that William Vesey, clerk, whose family were of considerable note in Bradwell in 1674, gave £200 to the parish poor of Great Yarmouth, and ordered the same to be paid out of his estate at Bradwell within one year after his wife's decease, "which," he adds, "is recorded in St. Nicholas Church there," can hardly be correct so far as the date is concerned.

of John Johnson, D.D., and in consideration of such marriage and of £400 by deeds 11th and 12th May, 1666, settled the manor upon himself for life with remainder to Mary his intended wife for life by way of jointure with divers remainders over.

The will, however, of this William Vesey, which is dated 28th July, 1670, only refers to the fee simple "of his farm and lands called Bradwell Hall," no mention is made of any manor. In 1670 we know that the manor was in Mary Vesey, and in 1684 in her and her 2nd husband, Thomas Buck, for they by deed this year dated 8th April conveyed "the manor or seignory of Broadwell or Bradwell Hall, &c.," to Johnson Burdett, eldest son of Theophilus Burdett, of Hallaton, co. Leicester, clerk, and of Rachael his wife, the niece and nearest relative of the said Mary Buck, and to the heirs male of the said Johnson Burdett. They charged the estate with an annuity of 40*s.* per annum for ever to the following uses and purposes, viz., 20*s.* part thereof to the rector of Whitechapel for the time being upon every Lady Day for ever for a sermon to be preached by him the said rector upon that day to excite the people to charity, and the other 20*s.* yearly on Michaelmas Day for ever to the schoolmaster of the school of Whitechapel founded and built by Ralph Davenant and the said Mary Buck, their friends and relations, for his encouragement in the better discharge of his office. By deeds 4th and 5th July, 1717, the manor passed by sale to John Collins, who held it in trust (declared by indenture dated 26th Aug. 1717) for John Ellison. It was then described as "all that the manor or seignory, reputed manor or seignory, and site of this Manor of Broadwell *alias* Bradwell, commonly called by the name of Broadwell Hall, &c., with all the messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, waters, &c., situate lying and being in Bradwell aforesaid and in Belton and Burgh Castle or Hopton."

On John Ellison's death Thomas Collins, cousin and heir of John Collins and James Evelyer, surviving executor and trustee of the codicil to the will of John Ellison, with Richard Glover, one of the trustees of the will of the said John Ellison, by deeds dated 21st and 22nd Aug. 1752, conveyed the manor to Elizabeth Turner. She by her will dated 18th July, 1761, devised it to her friends, the Rev. Francis Turner and William Metheville, schoolmaster, upon trust to permit her son Thomas to receive the rents for life, and after his death when the youngest of his children should be 21 to sell. The manor was not sold, but by agreement between the parties interested was, by deeds dated 7th and 8th Aug. 1793, settled, and a fine levied Trinity Term 35 Geo. III.

Fines of the manor were levied in 1317 and 1359, the first by Nicholas Fastolf against Richard de Bardewell, of the manor and advowson (Katherine, who was wife of Roger Fitz-Osborne, Peter Gernegan, John Noioun, Joan, the wife of Simon de Bradewell, app. clam.),[1] and the second by Thomas de Bradewell and Petronilla his wife against John de Bradewell, parson of Oulton church, and William Mawe, of Great Yarmouth, of the manor alone.[2]

We meet with three fines of "Bradwell Manor" between 1558 and 1584—the first in 1558 was levied by John Clerke against George Harvy and others,[3] the second in 1564 by John Staunton and Thomas Curteys against John Payne and Joan his wife,[4] and the third in 1584 by Robert Bayspoole

[1] Feet of Fines, 11 Edw. II. 42.
[2] Feet of Fines, 33 Edw. III. 20.
[3] Fine, Mich. 5 Mary I.
[4] Fine, Hil. 6 Eliz.

against Gregory Coppinge and others.[1] A "Bradwell Manor" is also included in a fine levied of Baylham Manor by Robert Catter against Henry, Lord Windesor, and others in 1601.[2]

Manor of Caxton Hall.

This manor belonged to the prior and knights of St. John of Jerusalem, where it continued until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown, and was granted by Hen. VIII. with the Manor of Belton or Gapton Hall to Richard Cavendish in 1536, from which time it appears to have passed invariably with that manor, being now vested in the trustees of Richard Henry Reeve, of Lowestoft.

Manor of Browston Hall.

A manor of this name in Bradwell is mentioned in the chancery suit brought by William, Bishop of Winchester, as executor of Sir John Fastolf against William Paston, feoffee of the said Sir John.[3] No doubt the manor was vested in Sir John Fastolf like the Manor of Habbelond, in Bradwell, and was given by him to the president and fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, and thenceforth was lost sight of as a separate manor.

Davy could discover no lords of this particular manor. Browston is a hamlet to Belton.

Hobland Hall or Habbelond's.

Its name has been written at various periods Hopland and Hunclounde, though it was called in 1286, as in the present day, Hobland.

In the time of Hen. III. this manor was held by Henry de Hapelond or Hapelund, who held here of the King in chief a gersumary socage,[4] which appears to have been to socage here held by his ancestor, Gunnild de Habelund in the time of King John.[5] In 1286 the manor was in Thomas de Hobland. In 1604 it seems to have vested in Sir John Fastolf, Knt., for he then gave it to the president and fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, who leased it in 1684 to Richard Vesey. The manor is specified in the suit found amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings brought by William, Bishop of Winchester, as executor of Sir John Fastolf, against William Paston, feoffee of the said Sir John.[6] The lessees of the manor appear to have been as follows: In 1724, Augustus Schutz; in 1749, Gerrard Trotter; in 1768, David Urquhart; in 1774, David H. Urquhart;[7] in 1793 and 1801, Thomas Fowler; in 1823, John Thurkell; and 1826, N. S. Palmer; but there is no manor here now, or at least no tenants or rents, nor any manorial rights vested in the lessees. In the lease of 1801 to Thomas Fowler, the parcels demised were described as "all that site of the Manor of Hobland Hall, in the County of Suffolk, with all lands, clausures, &c., thereto belonging in Gorleston, Bradwell, South Town, Hopton, and Belton, and formerly in the tenure of John Pitcairne, clerk, and Gerrard Trotter, &c."[8]

[1] Fine, Trin. 26 Eliz.
[2] Fine, Mich. 43-44 Eliz.
[3] E.C.P., Bundle 20, 80.
[4] H.R. ii. 163.
[5] *Ib.*
[6] E.C.P., Bundle 20, 80.
[7] He died 27th June, 1774, and there is a tablet to his memory in the south aisle of the chancel of Belton church. The arms are quarterly 1 and 4, Or, three boars' heads couped Gu. armed and lanqued Az. within a bordure Gu. and Sa. 2 and 3 party per fesse indented Erm. and Az. Crest, a boar's head as in arms.
[8] Suckling, vol. i. p. 324.

Hobland or Hopland Hall is a good house standing at the south-east corner of the parish. In 1826, when N. S. Palmer, of Yarmouth, was the lessee, it was occupied by John Penrice, who married a member of the Palmer family. It had previously been the residence of the Jarrets. We meet with an advertisement of sale of the Manor of Hubland Hall and mansion, with 362 acres of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold in 1823,[1] and with that of a sale by public auction at the Bear Inn, Yarmouth, 9th Aug. 1823, "by order of the assignees of the estate of John Thurkell, a bankrupt, of the Equity of Redemption of Estates situate at Bradwell, Hopton, Belton, &c., of the sites of the manors of Hobland and Hopton; also a mansion house called Hobland Hall, several farms, &c., containing about 630 acres.[2]

[1] *Ipswich Journal*, 26th July, 1823.

[2] *Ipswich Journal*, 12th July, 1823.

BURGH CASTLE.

SIGEBERT, 5th monarch of the East Angles, founded a monastery here at the commencement of his reign in 536, under the direction of Felix, his bishop, who had been consecrated by Honorius, Primate of Canterbury, at the request of the King. Felix fixed the chair of his ecclesiastical government at Dunwich, and zealously employed himself in spreading the gospel and promoting Christianity. To assist him in the task of instructing the Saxons, he invited over from France, Furseus, an Irish monk, who, assembling a community of religious persons under the monastic vow, placed them in the monastery at Burgh, then named Cnobersburgh, from Cunoberi-Urbs, a Saxon chief, who formerly resided there. Furseus, upon the death of his patron Sigebert, who was slain in a battle with Penda, the Mercian king, retired from his monastery at Burgh to France, leaving behind him the monks, who maintained their situation for several years, but at last abandoned it at a period which is uncertain.

In the time of Edward the Confessor 4 carucates of land were held by Stigand, Bishop of Norwich, as a manor.

There were 10 villeins, 5 bordars, and 2 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 4 belonging to the men, 10 acres of meadow, 3 saltpans, 3 rouncies, 6 beasts, 17 hogs, and 160 sheep, and 1 church with 10 acres and an acre of meadow. The value was 100*s*. At the time of the Domesday Survey the value had increased to 106*s*. There were no serfs, but the ploughteams in demesne had diminished to 2, and those belonging to the men to 3. It was at that time vested in Ralph, the engineer, a tenant in chief of the Crown.[1]

Burgh Castle Manor.

Shortly after the Conquest the manor was held by Roger de Burgh, and passed to his son, Ralph de Burgh, they holding by serjeanty and the service of finding a cross-bowman with three horses for 40 days at their own cost for the King's use, which service was valued at 100*s*.[2] Ralph de Burgh granted the manor to Gilbert de Wesenham,[3] who also held it by the service of finding a cross-bowman.[4] Gilbert de Wesenham afterwards granted to the King, and Hen. III. (not Hen. I., as Blomefield inaccurately says) then gave the manor to Vincent, the prior of Bromholm, in Norfolk, reserving the advowson and the dower[5] of Alicia, widow of Roger de Burgh, the father of Ralph, during her life.[6] The grant to the priory was dated 20th April, 1246, and was confirmed by Edw. II. by deed dated 10th Sept. 1312.

In 1276 the prior of Bromholm was returned as holding the manor in chief of the King by the serjeanty by which Ralph de Burgh had formerly held, which service was then valued at £30. At this time the prior of Bromholm obtained right of wreck, view of frankpledge, free warren, and assize of bread and beer in Burgh Castle.[7] The Ministers' Accounts of the Manor while held by the priory, 1324, will be found in the Public Record Office.[8]

[1] Dom. ii. 445.
[2] T. de Nevill.
[3] This Gilbert, 26th Hen. III., paid half a mark as a fine for not accompanying the King into Gascony.
[4] T. de Nevill.
[5] 1210–12, Red Book of Exchequer, 13 B. d.; Testa de Nevill, 283, 296.
[6] Bromholm Cartulary, H.R. ii. 182; Close Rolls, 10 Hen. III. 11.; Camb. Univ. Libr. M.m. ii. 20.
[7] H.R. ii. 185; Q.W. Rolls, 728.
[8] 18 Edw. II., Bundle 1127, No. 4.

The manor continued in the monastery of Bromholm until 1534, when the house was surrendered to the Crown, where it remained until Queen Mary sold the manor, 10th May, 1560, to William Roberts, town clerk of Yarmouth. It was then called "manerium de Borowe Castell." From William Roberts the manor passed to his widow, Ann Roberts, and amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth there is the note of an action by Ann "Roberds," widow of William "Roberds," against the tenants of Burgh Castell to ascertain metes and boundaries of the manor, it having been settled by plaintiff's husband on her for life with remainder to his issue in tail.[1] From Anne Roberts the manor passed to William Smyth, who married Dorothy, daughter of William Hopton, of Witham, co. Somerset, and died 6th Dec. 1596, when it passed to his son and heir, William Roberts Smyth, who was an infant in 1599, and a court for the manor was held 13th June, 1599, on his behalf by Nathaniel Bacon and Dorothy his wife (Dorothy, widow of William Smyth, having remarried), who were his guardians. Nathaniel Bacon in the like capacity held another court in 1604; he was not lord, as stated by Suckling.[2] William Roberts Smyth died without issue in 1609, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Sir Owen Smyth, Knt., for we find he held his first court during this year. He married Alice, daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham, and was buried at Alton, 28th March, 1637, when the manor passed to his widow Alice. She is said to have died 7th Oct. 1678, but Suckling[3] mentions that 1st July, 1652, the Right Hon. Charles Fleetwood and Bridget his wife covenanted with Peter Balls and Nathaniel Shirrop to levy a fine with them of the Manor of Burgh Castle, and all other manors late of Simon Smyth and of Sir Owen Smyth, Knt., in Burgh, *alias* Borough Castle, Gorleston, Braydon and Bradwell or elsewhere. The manor, however, on the death of Alice Smyth, in 1678[4] (Sir Owen Smyth having died without issue), passed to Frances, great-niece and heir of Sir Owen Smyth (and daughter of Thomas Smyth, who had died 6th June, 1639, son of Simon Smith, of Wendon, co. Norfolk, and Beccles, Suffolk), brother of Sir Owen, married to Charles Fleetwood, of Newington, Middlesex.

On Charles's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Smyth Fleetwood. He by his will dated 25th Aug. 1697, gave the manor to trustees to be sold for the payment of debts and legacies in case his personal estate should not suffice, and the remainder in surplus to be disposed of among his children. He died soon after, leaving two sons and five daughters, viz., Charles Fleetwood and Smyth Fleetwood, Frances, Caroline, Jane, Elizabeth, and Anne. The trustees in 1703 sold the Manor of Burgh to John Smith, who held his first court 18th April, 1704. From John Smith the manor passed to his son, Joshua Smith. He married Judith, daughter of Richard Ferrier, of Great Yarmouth, and on his marriage by deeds 14th and 15th Feb. 1725, settled the manor on himself and wife for life and the life of the survivor with remainder to their issue in tail. Joshua Smith drowned himself in the North River at Yarmouth, leaving his widow Judith to whom the manor passed, and she held her first court 9th May 1745. She had by Joshua Smith one son Joshua, and two daughters Judith and Elizabeth, and under the marriage settlement of 1725 an appointment

[1] C.P. ii. 386.
[2] Hist., vol. i. p. 336.
[3] Hist. of Suff., vol. i. p. 336.
[4] It should be mentioned that Davy's own pedigree makes Thomas, the brother of Sir Owen, his son, but there is a correct pedigree in another place in Davy's account of the family.

had been made by deed poll 4th Oct. 1738, in favour of the son, and making provision for the two daughters. The son Joshua, however, died intestate and a bachelor between 17th June, 1753, and 12th March, 1754, leaving his two sisters his coheirs. The daughter Judith lost through sickness her reason and the daughter Elizabeth, 13th Feb. 1759, married Peter Baret, of Itteringham, and by deeds dated 6th and 7th Feb. 1759, Elizabeth's moiety of the manor was conveyed to the Rev. William Garrod, of Stanninghall, and another as trustees to the use of Peter Baret and his wife, and the life of the survivor, with remainder to the children (other than and except their eldest son) as Elizabeth should appoint, with remainder to the children (except as aforesaid) as tenants in common in tail with remainder to the eldest son in tail. Judith the mother died, her will being dated 5th Nov. 1765, to which administration was granted the 15th April, 1779. Peter Baret died 23rd Oct. 1781, when his moiety of the manor vested in his widow Elizabeth, who in her will described herself as of Thwaite, in Norfolk, widow. Judith Smith the daughter died a spinster, and intestate 14th July, 1804, leaving the said Elizabeth Baret her only sister and heir. Elizabeth Baret died 7th Jan. 1808, leaving Lydia Baret her only child, to whom therefore the whole of the manor passed. Lydia Baret by her will devised the manor to her relatives, the Rev. William Killett, of Kenninghall, co. Norfolk, Richard Ferrier, of Burgh Castle, and Charlotte Ferrier, of Thwaite, upon trust for sale, and gave the proceeds as part of her residuary estate to the said William Killett, Mary Killett, Richard Ferrier, and Charlotte Turner equally. The testatrix died a spinster 1st Dec. 1845, and her will was proved at Norwich.

William Killett died a bachelor 14th April, 1846, leaving Mary Killett, his only sister, sole next of kin. It was eventually agreed between the parties entitled to the proceeds of sale of the manor that the manor should be purchased by the said Richard Ferrier with other property for the sum of £2,930, and the sale was effected by a deed dated 1st June, 1847. Richard Ferrier the following year sold the manor to William Collett Reynolds, of Great Yarmouth, for £860, and the sale was carried out by a deed dated 13th Nov. 1848. Reynolds got into difficulties in 1866, and a conveyance was 4th Dec. that year made to trustees for the benefit of creditors, the trustees being Jacob Henry Tillett and Joseph William Holland. Pursuant to the terms of the trust, they sold by deed 1st May, 1871, the manor to Robert Seaman, of Lowestoft, for £200. Robert Seaman, by his will 12th Sept. 1868, devised all his estate to his trustees, Edward Porter, George Jay, and John Pilgrim, upon trust for sale. By a codicil 14th Aug. 1871, he appointed his wife, Catherine Wilson Seaman, and his brother-in-law, Charles Marshall, of Huntingdon, brewer, in place of Porter and Jay, and by a second codicil 7th July, 1873, appointed Thomas Fox Simpson, of Tunbridge Wells, in place of Pilgrim. The testator died 19th April, 1874, and his will and codicils were proved in the Principal Registry 23rd May, 1874. The trustees sold for £245 to Charles Diver, of Great Yarmouth, by indenture dated 11th May, 1875, the description being: "All that the Manor or Lordship or Reputed Manor or Lordship of Burrough Castle otherwise Burgh Castle, in the County of Suffolk, with the rights, members, and appurtenances to the same belonging."

Charles Diver sold the manor to James Hargrave Harrison, of Harcourt Grove, Burgh Castle, by indenture dated 13th Oct. 1877. James H. Harrison, by his will 30th March, 1894, devised all his estates to his wife, Sarah Florence Harrison, and appointed her executrix. He also (notwithstanding the

general devise) specifically devised to her his manor or lordship or reputed manor or lordship of Burgh Castle, and died 20th Jan. 1896.[1] Sarah Florence Harrison, by her will 29th April, 1897, appointed her friends, Charles Spencer Smith and William Cornelius Harrison, executors and trustees, and devised to them all her estate upon certain trusts, directing that they should at such time and in such manner as they should think fit sell the same. By a codicil dated 5th May, 1897, she appointed Ernest Egbert Blyth to be an additional executor and trustee, and died 31st March, 1898.[2] The trustees sold the manor, together with other property, by indenture 6th April, 1906, to William Martins Wiles Fison, formerly of Horsham, but now of The Moyse, St. Faith's, co. Norfolk. Amongst the other property included in the last-mentioned conveyance is "all that messuage or tenement with the edifices, buildings, yards, and gardens, and the piece of land thereunto adjoining and belonging or therewith used or occupied. And the barn standing and being on the said piece of land as all the said hereditaments and premises are situated in Burgh Castle aforesaid, and were formerly in the occupation of Ambrose Palmer and late of Thomas Spilling, and as the same are now known as the Manor House, Burgh Castle aforesaid, and are in the occupation of Marion Primrose."

The castle, or rather the remains, with 27 acres around and within it, was sold by the representatives of Lydia Baret in Sept. 1846, and was bought for £1,500 by Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart., who was then President of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. This castle has been supposed to have been the site of the ancient Garianonum of the Romans, a station so called from its commanding the mouth of the river Gerionus or Yare. Mr. Stevenson, in his edition of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, considers the castle to be the Cnobheresburg of the venerable historian.

Burgh Castle is now found standing on rising ground with the River Waveney at its feet, and near the junction of this river with the Yare, both streams insufficient for the navigation of large vessels. It is clear, however, that these two small rivers are the slender remains of a considerable estuary or arm of the sea which at the time of the Roman occupation covered what is now marsh land, and divided a long length of Norfolk from Suffolk. At that early period, being the principal entrance into the territory of the warlike Iceni, we find Garianonum placed on the most conspicuous point of land on its southern shore, and commanding the German Ocean, the estuary of the Yare, and the interior country being admirably calculated for the purpose of offence and defence. In the adjoining marshes have been found anchors, rings, and other pieces of iron, all testifying to the presence at some time of vessels of warfare. The walls of the fortress are about 9ft. thick with a foundation 12ft. in width. They are constructed of flint, rubble, concrete, and have lacing courses of tiles, six of which may still be seen. These courses run two tiles deep into the wall, and are three in width. The spans between these tile courses vary from 1ft. 8in. to 2ft. 1in. in width, showing a laced flint facing. The walls are faced on the inside, but the lacing courses are irregular and fewer than on the outside, and the flint facing is ruder. The walls are supported at intervals by six round towers, or rather solid cylinders about 14ft. in diameter, banded with bricks or tiles. Mr. J. E. Fox, writing on Roman Suffolk, points out a peculiarity in the construction of the wall and bastions, namely, that for a

[1] Will proved Ipswich, 11th May, 1896.

[2] Will and codicil proved P.R., 23rd June, 1898.

height of some 7ft. from the ground the bastions are not bonded into the walls, above that height for the remaining 7ft. 10in. they are bonded into it. Mr. Ives, in his remarks on the castle, fixed the era of its erection in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, and conjectures that it was built by Publius Ostorius Scapula, who conquered the Iceni, the aboriginal inhabitants of this and the adjacent counties. We are informed by the Notitia Imperii that this station was garrisoned by the Stablesian horse, under the command of Præpositus, who was sometimes styled Garienninensis from the estuary which he was appointed to guard.

The castle is still probably the property of the Boileau family, and vested in the trustees of the late Sir Francis George Nanningham Boileau, Bart., of Tacolnestone Hall, Norfolk, who died in 1900.

There are a number of Court Rolls of the manor in the Public Record Office.[1] 1 to 18, 26 Hen. VII. 10, 12, to 14, 16 Hen. VIII., 37 Hen. VIII. to 2 Eliz.; also 41 Eliz. 11, 7 Jas. I. 10 Car. I.,[2] and also estreats, &c., 23, 25, 26, 36 Hen. VIII. 3 Edw. VI.[3]

Arms of FLEETWOOD: Per pale nebulé Sa. and Or. 6 martlets in pale counterchanged.

BURGH CASTLE.

[1] Portfolio, 203, 93.

[2] Portfolio, 203, 12, 13, 15, 17.
[3] *Ib.* 14, 16.

CORTON.

IN Saxon times Alric, a freeman under Gurth's commendation, held here 2 carucates of land, 5 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, 2 rouncies, 5 beasts, 12 hogs, and 50 sheep, valued at 20*s*. Under him were 15 freemen holding 80 acres, 4 ploughteams (reduced to 3 at the time of the Survey), and wood for the maintenance of 3 hogs. The value was 10*s*. At the time of the Survey this estate was kept for the King by Roger Bigot.[1]

The Manor of Newton is in Corton. Newton itself formerly stood eastward of Corton, but has long since been destroyed by the sea. The Survey mentions the holding of a freeman here of 30 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 3*s*., which at that time was kept for the King by Roger Bigot.[2]

Manor of Corton.

In the time of King Hen. I. this was the lordship and estate of Sir Robert de Sackville, Knt., and in 1313 we find Geoffrey de Corton levied a fine of this manor against John de Corton and Thomas his brother.[3]

In 1316 John de Corton held the manor.

In 1360 John de Herling, or Harling, of East Herling, Norfolk, had a grant of free warren here in his manors of Newton and Knettishall. He held the manor, and from him to the death of Anne, only daughter of Robert de Herling, about 1502, without issue, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Knettishall, in Blackbourn Hundred.

Sir Robert de Herling, by his will, dated 5th June, 1421, desired in the first place that Joan his wife should have, besides her dower, a life interest in his Manors of Corton, Newton, and Lound, with the patronage of the church of Lound aforesaid; and that the reversion of these manors, &c., should be at the disposal of his executors for the fulfilling of the intention of his will, and we find this manor specially mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Robert Wingfield, Knt., the 2nd husband of Anne, the only daughter of Sir Robert de Herling.[4]

Sir Edward Jerningham, or Jernegan, Knt., died in 1515 seised of the Manors of Corton and Newton, which he is said to have obtained by marriage with Margaret, daughter of Sir Edmund Bedingfield, by Margaret his wife, heiress of the Tuddenhams (?). From this time to the time of John Jernegan, in 1582, the manor passed in the same course as that of Ashby, in this Hundred.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings is an action by Richard Bellamye and Catherine his wife against Sir Miles Corbett, Richard Barnye, and Thomas Playtor concerning the Manors of Corton and Newton, late the estate of John Jernegan,[5] and a fine was in 1582 levied against John Jernegan in respect of this manor by Edmund Bedingfield and others.

In 1587 John Castelli, who Suckling surmises was probably an executor, sold the Manors of Corton and Newton to John Wentworth,[6] who died in 1618–9, when they were found to be holden of Sir John Heveningham as of his Manor of Gorleston. From John Wentworth the manor passed to

[1] Dom. ii. 283*b*.
[2] *Ib*.
[3] Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. II. 9.
[4] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 60.
[5] C.P. i. 91.
[6] Fine, Mich. 29 and 30 Eliz.

his son and heir, Sir John Wentworth, and from this time the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Ashby, in this Hundred.

The manor is included in the chancery suit specified in the Early Chancery Proceedings between Sir Robert Wyngefeld, Knt., and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Harlyng, Knt., against Sir William Knyvett, Knt., feoffee to uses.[1]

Manor of Newton.

This manor belonged to Maud de Glanville, who married Roger de Tudenham. He died before 1210, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John de Tudenham, and from him to Edmund de Tudenham, who married Gundreda, and he settled it upon her about 1242. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John de Tudenham, and he by his son and heir, Sir Robert de Tudenham, who died in 1308, from which time to the time of Margaret Tudenham or Tuddenham married to Sir Edmund Bedingfield, which Margaret died in 1474, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Eriswell,[2] in Lackford Hundred. The manor is mentioned in the will of Sir Robert de Herling in 1421, and was apparently included in the chancery suit brought by Sir Robert Wingfield and Anne, daughter and the heir of Sir Robert de Herling, against Sir William Knyvett, feoffee to uses. On Margaret Bedingfield's death in 1474 this manor apparently vested in her daughter Margaret, married to Sir Edward Jerningham, or Jernegan, who died in 1515, and from this time passed in the same course as the Manor of Ashby, in this Hundred.

[1] E.C.P., Bundle 54, 219.

[2] See Manor of Great Bealings, Carlford Hundred, and Eriswell Manor, Lackford Hundred.

FLIXTON.

IN Saxon times there were two manors in this place. One was held by Hacun, a freeman under Gurth's commendation, and consisted of 3 carucates of land, 2 villeins, 14 bordars, 4 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men (reduced at the time of the Survey to 2). Also wood for the maintenance of 10 hogs, 3 acres of meadow, 2 rouncies, 6 beasts, 15 hogs, 160 sheep, and 20 goats, valued at 30*s*. Under Hacun were 21 freemen with 3 carucates of land, 6 bordars, 10 ploughteams (reduced to 8 at the time of the Survey), wood sufficient to support 10 hogs, and 4 acres of meadow, the value being 40*s*.

The other manor was held in Saxon times by Edric, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 2 villeins, 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men (reduced to one and a half teams at the time of the Survey), wood for the maintenance of 6 hogs, 2 acres of meadow, 6 hogs, and 40 sheep, valued at 30*s*. Edric also had under him two freemen with 5 acres, valued at 10*d*. Both these manors were held for the King by Roger Bigot at the time of the Survey.[1] Another holding in this place was that of the Bishop of Thetford, who held for St. Michael in alms a carucate of land, 13 bordars (reduced to 8 at the time of the Survey), a ploughteam in demesne and 4 belonging to the men (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), wood sufficient to support 8 hogs, 4 acres of meadow, and half a mill, the value being 20*s*. The soc belonged to Stigand.[2]

Manor of Flixton.

Flixton was formerly a parish by itself, and had a chapel, the last rector of which was the Rev. Thomas Sketh in 1704. Flixton is now a hamlet of Blundeston.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor Flixton was divided into four manors, held by Hacun, Edric, Turgar, and Siric ; but these having formed part of the estates of Gurth, who fell at the Battle of Hastings, were seized by the Conqueror, and retained as his demesnes. Suckling is of opinion that there was no division of the lordship subsequently to this period, though from the title of the manor, which is sometimes styled the Manor of Flixton and at other times the Manor of Lawneys, considerable confusion arises. "Surely," says he, "the unity of the lordship is proved by the fact that in the reign of Elizabeth and afterwards the advowson of the church was conveyed with the Manor of Flixton, though it had been possessed by the Lawneys and passed to the family of Hobart, their successor in the Manor of Lawneys, from which it does not appear to have been alienated."[3] We fail to follow the force of this argument, and find, as a matter of fact, that for at least 150 years the lords of Flixton were different from those of Lawneys.

The manor belonged to Geoffrey de Anos, and on the marriage of his daughter Margery with Sir Bartholomew de Creke,[4] son of Robert de Creke, the manor formed part of her marriage portion, as appears from a pleading at Ipswich in 1240, when Robert de Pirho, William le Blund, and Robert le Blund were found to owe to Sir Bartholomew de Creke £14 out of these manors assigned for the maintenance (*p. sustentatione uxoris suæ*) or jointure

[1] Dom. ii. 283, 284.
[2] Dom. ii. 381.
[3] Hist. of Suff. vol. i. p. 349.
[4] See Manor of Helmingham Hall, Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

of his wife. On the death of Sir Bartholomew the lordship passed to his son, Robert de Creke, and he dying without issue the same passed to his brother and heir Jeffrey, and from him to his brother and heir John, who all dying without issue it passed to Sarah, his sister and heir, married to Roger Fitz Peter Fitz Osbert, and we find a grant of free warren in Flixton to the latter at the end of the reign of King Hen. III.

In 1316 Edmund Bacun was lord, and in 1340 Sir John Fastolf had the beneficial interest in the manor, Sir John de Holneston being his feoffee or trustee.

At the beginning of the 15th century the lordship was held by John Jernegan, and on his death in 1406 passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Jernegan, who had a grant of free warren here in 1407.[1]

At the close of the century the manor vested in the Hobarts, and Sir James Hobart[2] died seised of it in 1516, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Walter Hobart. In 1537 Sir Walter Hobart and Anna his wife are said to have conveyed the manor to Thomas, Lord Wentworth.[3] It subsequently passed to Richard Mighells, of Chelmondiston.

Amongst the Bodleian Charters is a quit claim in the time of Queen Elizabeth by Richard Mighell to William Sydnor of all rights to rents and customs of Flixton Manor,[4] and amongst the Chancery Proceedings of that reign an action by Walter Hobart against Richard "Mechilles" for performance of agreement respecting the manor and the patronage of the church sold by defendant to Owen "Hobbate."[5] In a charter in the Bodleian dated 1579 Richard Mighell, sen., is named as the then lord of the Manor of Flixton, for at that date in consideration of £26. 13s. 4d. he granted to John Wood two pieces of land containing 6½ acres called Flixton Hall Land, in Blundeston.[6]

On Richard Mighells's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert Mighells, who sold it in 1602 to John Wentworth, of Somerleyton. The deed of feoffment is dated 20th Nov. 1602, and is made between the said Robert Mighells and Joan his wife and the said John Wentworth and William Southwell, the assurance being to the said John Wentworth and William Southwell and the heirs of the said John Wentworth. It includes sundry estates in Flixton, Oulton, and Blundeston, and also the Manor of Flixton aforesaid, with the appurtenances and the *advowson* of the parish church of Flixton aforesaid; and all rents, court leets, view of frankpledge, free warren, &c. In the same year a fine was levied between the above parties of the Manor of Flixton, with the appurtenances, 3 messuages, 3 gardens, 100 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood, 100 acres of heath and briery, 40 acres of marsh, 60 of alder, and 20s. rent in Flixton, Oulton, Blundeston, and Belton, and the advowson of the church of Flixton. At an inquisition post mortem held in 1618 on the death of John Wentworth, it was found that "the Manor of Flixton and the advowson of the church aforesaid were holden of Sir John Heveningham's Manor of East Leet, in free and common socage."[7]

The manor passed to John Wentworth's son and heir, Sir John Wentworth, from which time the manor has passed in the same course as the

[1] Chart. Rolls, 8 Hen. IV.
[2] See Manor of Oulton, in this Hundred.
[3] Tanner, cvi. 12.
[4] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 842.
[5] C.P. ii. 34.
[6] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 841.
[7] Fine, Mich. 44-45 Eliz.

Manor of Ashby, in this Hundred. In 1676 a bill in the Exchequer was pleaded against Sir Thomas Allin by Lady Mary Heveningham's trustees for discovering the several parts of the estate late of Sir John Wentworth which had been conveyed to the different assignees of Sir John's heir, Mr. Garneys.

There is a fine of "Flixton Manor" levied by Thomas Amyas and others against Owen Hobart in 1571.[1]

Manor of Lawneys.

In 1316 this was the lordship of William de Lawney, and in 1390 of Sir John de Lawney. In 1430 it was held by William de Lawney, and in 1473 by another William de Lawney. This William seems to have left a daughter and heir Anne, who married twice, 1st Henry Wode, and with him brought a suit in chancery respecting this manor and the advowson of Flixton Church against William, son and heir of John Lancastre, esquire, feoffee to uses.[2] The action was apparently continued by Anne with her 2nd husband, Henry Tidyngworth.[3]

The two suits referred to are amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings preserved in the Record Office, and we there also find another chancery suit as to a rent issuing out of the manor brought by Margaret "del Auneye," sister of John "del Auneye," Knt., against John de Clifton, esquire.[4]

From the time of King Edw. I. the family of Lawney presented to the church of Flixton uninterrupted till the beginning of the fifteenth century.

At this time the manor passed to Sir James Hobart, and on his death 24th Feb. 1516,[5] vested in his son and heir, Sir Walter Hobart.[6] Suckling mentions that in 1551 there is an entry on the Court Rolls that "Walterus Hobart armig. ten. man. de Lawney in Flixton, et redd. inde. p. an. 20*s*. 4*d*."[7]

From this time the manor has passed in the same course as the main Manor of Flixton.

Amongst the Campbell MSS. in the British Museum is the bequest of a manor here in 1437.[8]

[1] Fine, Easter, 13 Eliz.
[2] E.C.P., Bundle 54, 139.
[3] E.C.P., Bundle 57, 325.
[4] E.C.P., Bundle 69, 259.
[5] I.P.M., 9 Hen. VIII. 25.
[6] See Manor of Oulton, in this Hundred; Candelent Manor, Trimley St. Mary's, Colneis Hundred; and Boys Manor, Bacton, in Hartismere Hundred.
[7] Citing Rental of South Leet, Cur. 6 Edw. VI.
[8] Campl. xii. 14.

FRITTON.

A MANOR was held here in Saxon times by Godwin, a freeman under Gurth's commendation. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 2 villeins, 2 bordars, 3 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, wood for the maintenance of 20 hogs, 2 rouncies, 8 beasts, 16 hogs, 160 sheep, 3 goats, and 3 hives of bees, the value being 20*s*. Under him two freemen held 60 acres and a ploughteam, valued at 5*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor was kept for the King by Roger Bigot.

Another estate in Saxon times was that of two freemen holding 80 acres, 2 villeins, 2 ploughteams, and a salt pan, the value being 10*s*. At the time of the Survey this estate was kept by Roger Bigot for the King, and there was an additional bordar, while the ploughteams were reduced to 1.

In the same keeping was an estate of 30 acres valued at 3*s*. which had formerly been held by Leuric with half a ploughteam.[1]

Under the head Caldecot, which is a manor in Fritton, we find from the Survey that Ralph the Engineer held a carucate of land and 3 bordars (formerly there had been but 1), and half a ploughteam in lieu of a full ploughteam, which was maintained in Saxon times, the value being 8*s*. as against the old valuation of 10*s*.[2]

Manor of Fritton *al.* Fritton Paston's.

The lands composing this manor and the other manor of Fritton, though then held as two manors, were held by Earl Gurth in the time of Edward the Confessor ; but this manor was held of him by a freeman named Godwin. The estate became by forfeiture the property of the Crown, and was managed for the Conqueror by Roger Bigot.

In the reign of Hen. III. the Manor of Fritton was held by Nicholas de Freton. The Hundred Rolls states that he held here of the King in chief one fee in free socage, and that Alicia his mother held a moiety in dower.[3] Several actions by this Nicholas de Freton are referred to on the Patent Rolls in 1277, 1278, and 1279.[4] Agatha, widow of the said Nicholas, presented to the church in 1305. The very next year, however, Roger Fitz Peter Fitz Osbert died seised of the manor, and in 1314 Katharine his widow settled it by fine on herself for life with remainder to John Malteby, afterwards Sir John, and Elizabeth his wife.[5]

Sir John Malteby was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Robert de Malteby or Mauteby, who presented to the church in 1349. Sir Robert was succeeded by John de Mauteby. In 1374 Sir John de Mauteby, son of Sir John de Mauteby, Knt., by his last will, dated at Fritton, leaves his body to be buried in the church of St. Edmund at Fritton, before the altar of the blessed Virgin Mary. He bequeathed to Richard Galyerd, parson of the church there, whom he appoints one of his executors, 40*d*. to be expended in masses for the good of his soul. Sir John's will was proved 1st Oct. in that year. In 1413 Robert Mauteby enfeoffed Sir Simon Felbrigge, Sir Miles Stapleton, and Sir William Argentein, in divers manors,

[1] Dom. ii. 284, 284*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 445.
[3] H.R. ii. 162.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. I. 17*d*, and 6 Edw. I. 7*d* ; 7 Edw. I. 17.
[5] Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. II. 30.

and rents in Norfolk, and in Fritton Manor, in Suffolk, to fulfil his will made in the same year by which he enjoins Eleanor his wife to pay his debts, 20 marks per annum for two years to John his son for maintenance, 5 marks to his brother John Ocle to serve for him and his families' soul, and John to pay him £5 per annum for life, 20*s.* per annum to Eleanor his daughter, a nun at Shouldham, £80 towards the marriage of Agnes his daughter, his wife with the remaining profits to keep Walter, Edward, Peter, and Thomas his sons till of age and Agnes till married. All the manors after his mother and his brothers and sisters provided for to be released to John his son and his heirs in tail, and if Agnes died unmarried without her portion, that to go for repair of the south aisle of Mauteby church. Eleanor the widow remarried Thomas Chambers, lord of Sparham, in her right in 20th Hen. VI.

Robert Mauteby's feoffees accordingly presented to the rectory here in 1425, the beneficial interest in a moiety for life being then in Eleanor, widow of the said Robert Mauteby. John Mauteby, his son and heir, married Margaret, daughter of John Berney, of Reedham, but died before 1434, for this year we find an indenture of grant by Sir Simon Felbrigge Knt., Oliver Groos, John Berneys, of Reedham, in Norfolk, William Paston, and others, executors of the wills of Robert Mauteby, of "Maunteby," in Norfolk, and John his son, both deceased, to Thomas Kerdeston, Sir John Hevenyngham, Miles Stapilton, Ralph Garneys, Thomas Berneys and others of the moiety of the Manor of "Freton," with reversion of the other moiety on the death of Eleanor, widow of the said Robert Mauteby, and the advowson of Freton. The deed is dated the Feast of St. Calestus the Pope,[1] 13 Hen. VI. [1434].[2] The power of attorney to give seisin pursuant to this grant is amongst the Stowe Charters.[3]

John Mauteby left an only daughter and heir Margaret, who, marrying John Paston, son and heir of Sir William Paston, the judge,[4] brought the manor and advowson of Fritton into her husband's family, and by a lease dated 12th May, 13 Hen. VI. [1435] the feoffees, Thomas Kerdeston, Sir John Heveningham, Miles Stapilton, Ralph Garneys, Philip Berneys (*sic*) and others demised what was included in the grant of the previous year to William Paston, Robert Clere, Edmund Clere, John Paston, and others for the term of 60 years.[5] In 1445 amongst the Stowe Charters is another power of attorney, this time from Simon Felbrigge "miles," Oliver Groos, and William Paston to Roger Rychers, Thomas Grenehood, and John Estegate to deliver seisin to John Paston, son of William Paston, and to his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of John Mauteby, son and heir of Robert Mauteby, deceased, of a moiety of the manor.[6]

Margaret Paston, by her will dated 4th Feb. 1481, and proved 18th Dec. 1484, bequeaths her body to be buried in the "ele of that church of Mauteby, in which ele rest the bodyes of diverse of myne ancestors, I wyll that my executors purvey a stone of marble to be leyde aloft upon my grave, and I wyll have four scotchyns set thereon, one at each corner thereof, the first Paston and Mauteby, the second Mauteby and Burney, of Redeham; the third Mauteby and the Lord Loveyn, the fourth Mauteby and Sir Roger Beauchamp, and in the middle of the stone a scotchyn of arms alone,

[1] 14th Oct.
[2] Add. Ch. 17738.
[3] Stowe Charters, No. 176.
[4] For a fuller account of the Paston family and their alliances, see Stanstead Manor, in Babergh Hundred.
[5] Add. Ch. 17739.
[6] Stowe Ch. 192, 21 Hen. VI.

and under the same 'God is my trust,' with a Scripture written in the verges thereof. 'Here lyeth Margaret Paston, late wief of John Paston, doughter and heyre of John Mawteby, squyr.'" John Paston's widow was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John Paston, sen.

In 1473 we meet with a quit claim amongst the other charters by John Gernyngham, William Lomnowe, and Jacob Gloys to William Bakton, of the Manor of Fritton and all other lands they held by grant of John Paston, 27 Hen. VI. and others.[1] Sir John Paston, sen., died unmarried in 1479, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Sir John Paston, jun., and in 1485 amongst the same charters is a defeasance of a bond from John Paston to Henry Colet on condition that John grants the manor to Sir William Knyvet, Knt., and others for the use of Henry Colet until a debt be satisfied and after that to the use of the said John Paston.[2] Sir John Paston, junior, died in 1503, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William Paston, who dying in 1554 the manor passed to his grandson Sir William Paston, Knt., who sold the manor in 1568 by conveyance dated 20th Oct. to John Throgmorton, of the City of Norwich.[3] The conveyance was of all that Manor of Fritton called Fritton Paston's, in Fritton, in the County of Suffolk, and all and singular the lands, tenements, gardens, pastures, feedings, marshes, woods, underwoods, liberty of foliage, waters, fishings, rents, advowsons, rectories, parsonages, and hereditaments whatsoever to the same belonging in Fritton, Belton, Caldecote, &c., within the Hundred of Lothingland, with all court leets, &c., to hold to the said John Throgmorton in fee of the chief lord, &c., by the accustomed services, &c.

John Throgmorton conveyed the said manor and premises in the same year to William Sydnor, who by deed dated 6th Oct. 1584, by way of jointure for Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Sydnor, his son and heir apparent, enfeoffed certain trustees and their heirs, amongst other estates of all that manor called Blundeston and the Manor of Fritton with the appurtenances; and as to the Manor of Fritton he declared the uses to be to the use of the said William Sydnor and Bridget his then wife, and after to the use of the said Henry and of his heirs male by the said Elizabeth his wife, and afterwards to the right heirs of the said William. The marriage between the said Henry Sydnor and Elizabeth took place 1st Feb. 1584. Henry Sydnor died 18th Dec. 1612. William Sydnor granted the manor in the time of Jac. I. to William Tompson, the grant being amongst the Bodleian Charters,[4] and died 26th August, 1613.

On the 30th August, 1614, it was found that William, the eldest son of the said Henry, was then 24 years of age, and Elizabeth was then living, and that the Manor of Fritton Paston's was holden of Sir John Heveningham's Manor of North Leet in socage. By an inquisition taken at Eye 16th January, 1633, and by another taken at Bungay 29th May, 1634, upon the death of William Sydnor, he was found to have died on the 13th of January, 1632, seised *inter alia* of the Manor of Frytton *alias* Fritton Paston's, &c., and the advowson of the church held in socage of the Manor of Lothingland, and valued at £5. Dying without male issue, it was found that Elizabeth, Anne, Sarah, Mary, Hester, Susanna, Abigail, and Lydia were his daughters and coheirs. On the 19th Dec. 1651, the eight daughters conveyed the manor with that of Blundeston to William Heveningham, who resold them to John Tasburgh, who in turn conveyed them to Thomas Allin, of Lowestoft, Knt., in 1668.

[1] Stowe Ch. 193, 12 Edw. IV.
[2] Stowe Ch. 194, 2 Rich. III.
[3] Fine, Trin. 10 Eliz.
[4] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 5875.

From this time to the death of Sir Richard Allin *alias* Anquish the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Ashby, in this Hundred.

In 1710 the trustees of Sir Richard Allin, by Act of Parliament, held the Manor of Fritton and conveyed it to Samuel Fuller.

Richard Fuller, M.P. for Yarmouth,[1] devised this manor and estate to the Rev. Francis Turner, one of the ministers of Yarmouth Chapel, for life; with remainder to the Rev. Charles Onley, of Essex; remainder to Francis Turner, of Yarmouth, surgeon, for life; remainder to James Turner of Yarmouth, banker, for life; remainder to the Rev. Joseph Turner, Dean of Norwich, for life; remainder to the Rev. Richard Turner, perpetual curate of Yarmouth, for life; remainder to the Rev. Francis Turner.

Francis Turner, surgeon, during the lifetime of the Rev. Francis Turner, purchased the life interests of those in remainder, and devised the same to Elizabeth his wife for life; then one-fourth to Dawson Turner, James Turner, and Mr. Powell; one-fourth to the Rev. Dean Turner; one-fourth to Mrs. Dade; and one-fourth to the Rev. Richard Turner.

All these persons by deed dated 9th and 10th of November, 1819, conveyed the manor and the bulk of the estate to Andrew G. Johnston, of Hempnall, in Norfolk, in fee. This gentleman, who was a West India proprietor, went to Jamaica soon after his purchase, and in July, 1830, the manor and estate were sold by auction at Yarmouth, and were purchased by Francis Turner, of Lincoln's Inn, London.

The name of the manor is Fritten *alias* Fritton *alias* Fretton *alias* Freton Paston's.[2]

In 1896 and 1900 the manor was held by the Right Hon. Sir Saville Brinton Crossley, Bart., P.C., M.V.O., J.P., of Somerleyton.

Fritton Hall, which is a large mansion of red brick, stands near the lake from which it takes its name, and is now the residence of Col. Henry Edmund Buxton, V.D., J.P. The hall and about 72a. 3r. 6p. and Fritton Lake were offered for sale in 1831,[3] and again 21st May, 1851, the contents being then described as 73a. 3r. 9p. and 17 acres for lake.[4]

Manor of Caldecot Hall.

Bund was the tenant under Earl Gurth in the time of the Confessor, and the manor was held at the time of the Survey by Ralph Balistarius. It consisted of a carucate of land, a bordar (increased to 3 at the time of the Survey), the value being formerly 10s., and at the time of the Survey 8s.[5]

In 1270 the manor was held by Henry Caldecot, who had a grant of free warren and a market and a fair here and in Belton.[6] In the reign of Edw. I. this Henry Caldecot is termed a knight, and is returned as holding his estates in Fritton, Caldecot, and Belton of the King in chief, which estates he derived from his ancestors, who obtained them from Robert Estan.

Sir Henry Caldecot left a son, William de Caldecot,[7] living in 1314, who by Joan his wife (who remarried Bartholomew Daviller) left a son, John de Caldecot, living in 1331. Suckling says[8]: "The family unquestionably

[1] There was a Samuel Fuller, M.P. for Yarmouth, who died in 1721, aged 74. He had a brother Richard.
[2] Suckling Hist. of Suff., vol. i., p. 354.
[3] *Ipswich Journal*, 6th Aug. 1831.
[4] *Ipswich Journal*, 26th April, 1851.
[5] Dom. ii. 445.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 54 Hen. III. 10; H.R., ii. 169.
[7] Davy makes this William Caldecot Sir Henry's grandson by a son William.
[8] Vol. i. p. 356.

derived their name from this manor in Fritton, which they seem to have given to lordships in Onehouse and Finborough. They were also landowners in Debach."

The manor soon after, according to Suckling, became the property of the Fastolfs, and Sir John de Ulverstone, Knt., was feoffee in 1390 of both manor and advowson for Sir John Fastolf, Knt. Amongst the Bodleian Charters is a quit claim in 1434 by John Pekkere to Sir John Fastolf and others of all right to the manor called Fritton and Caldecotes in Fritton.[1] A release by John Fastolf to Sir John Fastolf, Knt., of all right in the manor is dated 4th Feb. 1443-4, is mentioned in the 6th Report of the Hist. MSS. Com. p. 461. Sir John Fastolf died in 1460, and is said to have presented the lordship to Magdalen College, but it is included in the inquis. p.m. of John Paston, feoffee in trust for Sir John Falstolf, who obtained a licence for alienation in mortmain of the manor in 1467,[2] which will be found on the Pat. Rolls in 1479.[3] The grant consisted of 10 messuages, 8 tofts, 100 acres of land, and 4*d*. rent. That Paston was a feoffee or trustee for Sir John Fastolf is evident from the fact that amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings is a suit by William, Bishop of Winchester, as executor of Sir John Fastolf, against William Paston, "feoffee of the said Sir John," and probably representative of John Paston, respecting the manor.[4]

Chalmer, in his History of Oxford, as cited by Suckling, says: "It is ascertained that the Boar's Head in Southwark, now divided into tenements, and Caldecot Manor, in Suffolk, and probably other estates in Lovingland, in the same county, were part of the benefactions of Sir John Fastolf, Knt., to Magdalen College, Oxford." Davy regards the idea of the manor having been given to the College by Sir John Fastolf as erroneous, and states that the manor was in 1430 vested in William Lawney, and queries whether he did not convey it by fine to Anne, his daughter and heir, married to Wode *alias* Benyngton. He also states that Robert Fitz-Roberts and others held in 1430, and in 1473 it was vested in William of Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, and he probably gave it to the College in 1478. This is a curious mixture of facts and manors—some truth, and much error.

Suckling's statement rests on a vague assertion of Blomefield and of Chalmer in his History of Oxford. In 1430 a fine was levied of this manor "Caldecotes Manor in Freton and Belton," by John Fray, John Welles, Ralph Holand, Thomas Rolf, Thomas Haseley, Robert Fitz Robert, Richard Hungate, John Dautree, and William Wolf, against William Laweney.[5]

Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings reference is made to a lease of the manor by him, one action being between him and John Pekker,[6] and another being as to the manor enfeoffed by John Lawnay.[7] Further we meet with another fine levied of the manor in 1473 by William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, Daniel Husbande, clerk, William Gifford, clerk, William Danvers, Thomas Danvers, and Richard Burton against Henry Wode *alias* Henry Benyngton, and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of William "Laweney."[8]

The president and scholars of Magdalen College were lords of the manor in 1814, when land was allotted to them under the Bradwell, Belton, and Fritten Inclosure Act, and they held in 1844 and 1885.

[1] 12 Hen. VI.; Bodl. Suff. Ch. 873.
[2] I.P.M., 6 Edw. IV. 44.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 3.
[4] E.C.P., Bundle 20, 80.
[5] Feet of Fines, 8 Hen. VI. 15.
[6] E.C.P., 15 Rich. II.; 10 Hen. VI. 7, 134.
[7] E.C.P., 10-21 Hen. VI. 11, 214.
[8] Feet of Fines, 13 Edw. IV. 27, 28.

The manor is now said to be vested in the Right Hon. Sir Savile Brinton Crossley, Bart., P.C., M.V.O., J.P., of Somerleyton. There is a chancery suit by the President, &c., of the College against John Jernegan touching the manor amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth.[1]

Charters and deeds relating to the manor are referred to in the 4th Rep. of the Hist. MSS. Com.[2]

Caldecot Hall is a plain residence of brick now occupied by Mr. William Henry Ellis.

Arms of CALDECOT: Per pale, Or and Az. a chief Gules.

[1] C.P., Ser. ii. B. cxxv. 69.

[2] P. 463.

GORLESTON.

A MANOR was held here in Saxon times by Guert consisting of 5 carucates of land, 20 villeins, 5 bordars, 5 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and 5 belonging to the men, wood for the maintenance of 5 hogs, 10 acres of meadow, 3 saltpans, 2 rouncies, 5 beasts, and 300 sheep. At the time of the Survey Roger Bigot kept this manor for the King, the villeins were reduced to 12, the serfs to 4, the ploughteams in demesne to 1 and those belonging to the men to 3, while the rouncies and beasts had disappeared.

Another holding in this place consisted of 20 freemen with 90 acres "as to all customs belonging to the manor and included in its valuation." There were 7 ploughteams, reduced to 5 at the time of the Survey. It was held by Roger Bigot in keeping for the King.

Another holding was that of four freemen, and consisted of a carucate of land, 2½ ploughteams, valued at 20*s*. At the time of the Survey the ploughteams were 2, and their value 16*s*. This estate also was kept for the King by Roger Bigot.[1]

The Survey also states that at Yarmouth were 24 fishermen belonging to the Manor of Gorleston. They were enumerated amongst the estates of the King kept for him by Roger Bigot.[2]

There were at one time four manors in Gorleston—a paramount, a principal, and two mesne, of all of which the Jerninghams were lords.

Manor of Gorleston.

This was in the reign of Edward the Confessor part of the estates of Earl Gurth or Guert, 6th son of Earl Godwin, and at the time of the Survey was held by Roger Bigot for the King. With the Crown the manor remained until the latter end of the reign of Hen. III., when it was held by Warin de Montchensy by the service of one knight's fee.[3] An extent of the lands of King Hen. III. in Gorleston will be found on the Hundred Rolls.[4] In the reign of Edw. I. John Balliol was lord of Gorleston by a grant from the Crown. He was the 4th son of John de Balliol, founder of the college at Oxford which bears his name, who died in 1268, by Devorguilla, descended on her mother's side from Alexander, King of Scotland. In 1292 this John Balliol the grantee was proclaimed King of Scotland, which dignity he held as a fief of the English Crown for four years, when he was deposed by Edw. I., and under a specious pretence of rebellion was brought prisoner to London. In a subsidy roll in the year 1295-6 he is simply styled Sir John de Balliol, without any reference to his regal dignity.

In 1314 an inquisition was taken respecting the rights of this John Balliol in his Hundred of Lothingland, and the rights of the towns of Little Yarmouth and Gorleston, he having taken for every foreign ship 18*d*., for every English ship 4*d*. per annum, for every loaded cart or horse one halfpenny, for every last of herrings by a foreign merchant 4*d*., the payage belonging to him was valued at 4*d*. He used also to take attachment of every ship anchoring on the Lothingland side, so far as the file of the water.

The manor having been forfeited by John Balliol was granted by King Edw. I. to his nephew, John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, and Baron de

[1] Dom. ii. 283, 283*b*, 284*b*.
[2] *Ib*.
[3] T. de N. 283.
[4] H.R. ii. 140.

Bretagne. He was councillor for the Prince of Wales in 1307 and guardian and Lieutenant of Scotland the next and the following year, and died 17th Jan. 1333-4 without issue, when the manor passed to his nephew and heir, John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, and Duke of Bretagne, son of Arthur, Duke of Brittany, by his 1st wife Mary, Vicomtesse de Limoges, daughter and heir of Guy VI. Vicomte de Limoges, which Arthur was eldest brother of John, the late Earl of Richmond.

John, Earl of Richmond and Duke of Brittany, married 1st in 1296-7 Isabel, sister of Philip VI., King of France, daughter of Charles, Count of Valois, by his 1st wife Margaret, daughter of Chas. II., King of Jersualem and Sicily ; and 2ndly Isabel, daughter of Sancho IV., King of Castile and Leon ; and 3rdly Jane, daughter and heir of Edward, Count of Savoy, by Blanche, daughter of Robert, 2nd Duke of Burgundy. The Earl and Duke died 30th April, 1341, without issue.

The manor next vested in Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who married Katherine, daughter and heir of Sir John Wingfield, Knt., and died in 1388 an outlaw. Though a grant seems to have been made of the manor to John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, the manor was restored with his other estates to Michael de la Pole, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, in 1397, and full restoration made to him on the accession of Hen. IV.

He married Lady Catherine de Stafford, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, and on his death in 1415 was succeeded by his son and heir, Michael de la Pole, 3rd Earl of Suffolk, slain at the battle of Agincourt the same year as his father. He was succeeded by his brother, William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, from which time the manor passed as the Manor of Wattisfield, in Blackbourn Hundred, up to the time of Edmund de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, who was beheaded in 1513. On his attainder the manor had passed to the Crown.

On the 28th Jan. 1510, the manor was granted in tail male by King Hen. VIII. to Edward Jernegan or Jerningham and Mary his wife subject to the annual rent of £16. 17*s*. 9*d*.[1]

Sir Edward Jernegan died 6th Jan. 1515,[2] seised of the manor and the manors of East and West and North and South Leet in Gorleston. The manor passed to his widow Mary, who remarried Sir William Kingston, K.G., and died 26th Aug. 1548,[3] when the manor passed to Sir Edmund's eldest son, Sir Henry Jernegan, of Wingfield and of Huntingfield Hall. Sir Henry was one of the first amongst the Suffolk knights to espouse the cause of Queen Mary, and proceeded at the head of his tenants and retainers to join the Queen at Kenninghall, and afterwards at Framlingham Castle, having first proclaimed her at Norwich on the 12th July.

The interest of the Jernegan family in East Anglia was of no small account, and it was mainly through their influence that possession of the fleet stationed in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth for the purpose of intercepting the Queen in the event of her attempting to quit England was obtained at this critical time. Hollinshed in his Chronicle says : " About this time six ships that were appointed to lie before Yarmouth, and to have taken the Ladie Marie, if she had fled that way, were, by force of weather, driven into the haven where Maister Jerningham was, raising power on the Ladie Mary's behalf, who hearing thereof, came thither, whereupon the

[1] S.P. 2 Hen. VIII. 1446.
[2] I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 1.
[3] I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 70.

Captain took a boat, and went to their ships, but the sailors and soldiers asked Maister Jerningham what he would have? and whether he would have their Captains or no? and he said yea. Marrie, said they, ye shall have them, or we throwe them into the bottome of the sea. But the captains said forthwith that they would serve Queen Mary willingly, so brought forth their men, and conveyed with them the great ordnance. Of the coming of these ships, the Lady Marie was wonderfully joyous, and afterwards doubted little the Duke's puissance, but when news thereof was brought to the tower, each man there began to draw backward, and after that word of a greater mischief was brought to the tower; that is to say, that the nobleman's tenants refuse to serve their lords against Queen Marie."

The Queen recognised the assistance she had received from Sir Henry Jerningham, and, upon her accession, immediately appointed him Vice-Chamberlain, Captain of the Guard, Master of the Horse, and of her Household, and one of the Privy Council, and granted him several large manors in Norfolk, Suffolk, Herefordshire, and Gloucestershire, and in particular those of Costessey, in Norfolk, and Wingfield Castle, in Suffolk. He was one of the representatives for the latter county in Parliament in the first year of Queen Mary, and was most active in suppressing the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, and routed the rebels at Charing Cross after their failure at Whitehall in their attempt to follow their leader into the city. He married Frances, daughter of Sir George Baynham, of Clowerwall, in Gloucestershire, Knt., and dying was buried at Costessey church 7th September, 1572, aged 63, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Hervy Jerningham, of Costessey.

Amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian is a copy of an agreement in 1572 between the town of Yarmouth and the liberties of Sir Henry Jernyngham touching Gorleston.[1]

Davy states that in 1589 William Tripp and Robert Dawe had a grant of the manor from the Queen, and that in 1592 John Arundell and Charles Walgrave held the manor, and the same year Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler had a grant of the reversion from Queen Elizabeth. Sir Henry Jernegan married 1st Eleanor, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacres, of Gillesland, by Elizabeth, daughter of George Talbot, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury, and Ann his wife, daughter of Lord Hastings, and 2ndly Frances, daughter and coheir of his cousin, Sir John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, and widow of Sir Thomas Bedingfield, of Oxburgh. Henry Jernegan or Jerningham in 1604 sold the manor to Thomas Hirne and Christopher Hirne, and an acquittance by the vendor to Thomas Hirne, described as of Heveringland, for £1,000 paid for the releases of this manor and those of Leistoft *alias* Lowstoft, Eastleete, Northleete, Southleete, Westleete, and Mutford, and other lands in the Island of Lothingland will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[2] The acquittance is dated 4th May, 1604.

Sir John Heveningham and Bridget his wife seem to have bought in 1609 from the Hirnes, and Sir John's son, William Heveningham, appears to have held the manor, and forfeited it in 1660 by reason of his having been one of the judges of King Chas. I.

The manor was apparently included in the grant made in favour of Lady Mary Heveningham by King Chas. I. and her trustees held in 1661.

[1] Tanner, cccxi. 35.

[2] Add. Ch. 14279.

In 1679 the manor was purchased by Sir Thomas Allin, and conveyed to him and Thomas Allin, his son and heir apparent and their heirs by deed dated 13th Feb. that year. Since that time it has passed in the same course as the Manor of Ashby, in this Hundred.

Suckling says: "The court books for the Manor of Gorleston begin in the year 1665; the style of them is 'The Court of ancient demesne.' From the above year till 1670 the leets are regularly entered, and chief pledges sworn for Gorleston, and the usual presentments and entries made. There were formerly a set of stewards of these leets, elected from among the chief tenants of the manor, and called Chievers, whose office was to collect the ancient demesne rents, yearly in rotation. An ancient MS., commencing in 1583, contains 'a particular of the Cheevers in Gorleston, who are to collect the ancient demesne rents there, yierlie, by and in their courses and orders, being xxxiiij*s.* and iiij*d.* per an., there being xviij. cheevs in number. To be elected by the inquest of office at a court yerelie, at Gorleston, called the auncient demeasne court, holden for the manor of Gorleston on Fridaie in Quinquagessima weeke, to beare the office of Bayliffe for the said manor of Gorleston. The rents are to be collected at thanciation and michaelmas following after the election, and to be paid to the lorde of Lothingland, or to his Bayliffe yerelie by equal porcons, viz., the some of xxxiiij*s.* iiij*d.* And the Chiever, or his deputie, is to have for his labour vj*s.* viij*d.*, so in all there is yerelie to be collected the some xlis. as appears by ancient rentals.' Among the Chievers' memorandums is one dated 1595, 'That Richard Ward did leave the office for this chief (Hertes Chief) in an°. 1595, anoque Eliz. Rn̄e Angl. xxxvij., and then did paie the whole rent wtout eny helpers, because he could not fynd eny lands belonging unto the said Tente or Chiefe, out of his owne possession or occupation.' Then follows a list of persons annually elected from 1645 to 1662; the last of whom was the lord himself. The chiever has not been elected nor the rent collected for many years, and indeed no traces remain of the custom."[1]

In 1849 the manor or reputed Manor of Gorleston and the manor called Gunton Hall, with about 1,060 acres of land, were offered for sale by public auction at the Bear Inn, Southtown.[2]

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a release of the manor in 1608.[3]

Arms of De Dreux: Chequy, Or and Az. a Canton Ermine.

Manor of Bacon's.

The manor acquired its name from the ancient family of Bacon, which held lands here from very early times, certainly during the middle of the 13th century.[4] In 1292 John Bacun, whom Suckling supposes to have been the warrior buried in the chancel of Gorleston church, is mentioned in the Inquisition Rolls "de via in Reston inter Jernemuth at Morford includenda."

In 1335 Sir Henry Bacon appears to have been enfeoffed of this manor, which was held of the paramount Manor of Gorleston. It passed to Philip Calthorp, from whom it was acquired in 1518 by Thomas Spring,[5] "the rich clothier" of Lavenham, and on his death in 1523 vested in his son and heir, Sir John Spring, who paid for his Manor of Bacon's 26*s.* 4*d.*

[1] Suckling, Hist. of Suff., vol. i. p. 362.
[2] *Ipswich Journal*, 4th Aug. 1849.
[3] Add. Ch. 14279.
[4] H.R. ii. 161.
[5] Fine, Mich. 10 Hen. VIII.

John Spring in 1546 sold the manor to Richard Gunville.[1] Richard Gunville died 29th Aug. 1553,[2] when the manor passed to his son and heir William Gunville, who died unmarried in 1559, when it went to his brother and heir, Henry Gunville, who died without issue in 1580, leaving a widow Alice to whom the manor passed for life. On her death it devolved upon the sister of Henry Gunville, married to Richard Ward.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in 1588 will be found an action by this Richard Ward against Richard Johnson to establish boundaries of land in Gorleston, and respecting a lease of lands there called "Smithes," the inheritance of the plaintiff.[3] In 1602 Henry Ward was lord.

In 1609 the manor was held by Roger Godsave or Godsalve, and in 1633 by William Vesey, of Bradwell, younger son of William Vesey, of Hintlesham.[4] He married 1st Anne, daughter of — Brag, of Hatfield Peverell, and 2ndly Alice, daughter of Richard Jenkinson, and sister of Henry Jenkinson, of Oulton. His will is dated 14th Jan. 1644, in which year he died, when the manor passed to his widow Alice and from her to their son, Richard Vesey, who was lord of the manor of Hobland Hall in 1684. He married Anne Rachell, daughter of — Jenkinson, of Norwich, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, William Vesey, who was lord in 1693.

In 1723 Mary Prattant, widow, occurs as lady of the manor, and amongst the Exchequer Depositions taken at Great Yarmouth in 1736 we find an action as to the estate of James Artis, including this manor and estates at Gorleston. The action is between Mary "Prattant" and others and Samuel Artis. Soon afterwards we find the manor vested in Francis Larwood, who by will dated Feb. 1749, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 7th May, 1750, devised it to Christopher Routh, of Norwich, in fee, who by will 9th July, 1774, and proved 31st July, 1783, devised it to his trustees for sale. The trustees conveyed the manor to Robert Harvey the elder, citizen and alderman of Norwich, by deeds of lease and release dated 11th and 12th Oct. 1785. The said Robert Harvey by will dated 8th Oct. 1810, devised it to his three sons, Robert, John, and Charles, in fee as tenants in common, and they by deeds dated 9th and 10th Oct. 1818, sold and conveyed it to Thomas Read and Robert Read, of Frettenham, in Norfolk, farmers, who sold and conveyed it by deeds dated 13th and 14th Nov. 1821, to James Barber, of Hopton, and afterwards of Gorleston, farmer.

James Barber, by his will dated 29th Jan. 1842, devised his Manor of Bacon's to trustees for sale, and they offered it for sale by auction 20th May, 1843, at the Star Inn, Yarmouth.[5] It was bought by William Thurtell, of Great Yarmouth, and Arthur Steward, of Southtown, otherwise Little Yarmouth.

Manor of Spittings.

This manor derived its name from a lord called William Spitting. In 1444 the manor was vested in John Fastolf, for we find this year a release by him to Sir John Fastolf, Knt., of all his rights in the manors of Caldecotes, Brocostone, Haklound, and Spylelyng. The release is dated 4th Feb. 22 Hen. VI.,[6] and in 1478 the manor became vested in

[1] Fine, Mich. 38 Hen. VIII.
[2] I.P.M., 17th July, 2 Mary.
[3] C.P. iii. 306.
[4] See Manor of Hintlesham Priory, Samford Hundred.
[5] *Ipswich Journal*, 22nd April, 1843.
[6] 6 Rep. Hist. Com. 461.

Magdalen College, Oxford.[1] Probably the suit amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings by William, Bishop of Winchester, as executor of Sir John Fastolf against William Paston, feoffee of the said Sir John, as to the manor has reference to this vesting.[2]

The licence for the alienation in mortmain will be found on the Patent Rolls for 1478.[3]

Lands in Gorleston called "Spitelyngg" are found in the inquis. p.m. of Sir John Fastolf in 1460.[4] As to this manor and the deeds, see 4 Rep. Hist. MSS. Com. p. 461, 463.

[1] I.P.M., 18 Edw. IV. 53.
[2] E.C.P., Bundle 20, 80.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 23.
[4] I.P.M., 38-39 Hen. VI. 48.

MANOR OF GUNTON.

IN the time of Hen. I. this manor was held by the church of St. Michael, at Norwich. In 1287 it was the lordship of Richard de Goneton, whose successor held it near the end of the reign of Edw. II. In 1279 we find an action by Robert, son of Roger de Gunton, against John, son of Richard de Gunton, and others as to a tenement in Gunton,[1] and one by Simon Tuteler and Anastasia his wife against John, son of Richard de Gunton, and others touching a tenement there.[2]

In 1301 a fine of the manor and advowson was levied by John de Gunton and Letitia his wife against Roger de Ludham.[3]

In 1316 the manor was vested in Roger de Loudham. The family had held land here from the time of Edw. I., and we find in 1277 an action referred to on the Patent Rolls. It was brought by Ranulph de Ludeham against Thomas Thurkil and related to common of pasture in Gunton.[4]

Roger de Loudham conveyed the manor by fine to John de Corton, and in 1336 Geoffrey de Corton conveyed the manor by fine to Roger de Loudham and Matilda his wife.[5] Matilda was a daughter of Richard de Grey.

These assurances were probably for effecting settlements on the Loudham family, and in 1338 Sir Roger de Loudham presented to the church. Sir Roger died in 1346,[6] and in 1356 William Tempervoyse, parson of Langenho, conveyed the manor by fine to John, son of Roger de Loudham, and Isabel his wife.[7]

In 1414 Thomas Kempston, no doubt a trustee, conveyed it by fine to Robert Palgrave and Margaret his wife,[8] for we find that in 1435 the manor was held by Nicholas de Loudham, brother and heir of John, son and heir of Sir Roger de Loudham,[9] the said John having died without issue.

Nicholas de Loudham is made by Davy to have married Matilda, daughter of Richard de Grey, by some stated to be the wife of his father.

Before 1451, however, the manor had passed from the Loudhams, for we then find it vested in Sir Henry Inglose, Knt., who by his will dated 20th June, 1451, and proved 4th July in the same year, left the manors of Gunton and Hopton[10] with certain manors in Rutland to be sold by his executors to pay his debts. Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings is a suit by Edmund Wichyngham, Robert Inglose, and John Parham clerk, as executors of Sir "Harry" Inglose, Knt., against Sir John Colvyle, Knt., feoffee of the said Sir "Harry," as to this manor.[11] The manor was evidently not sold, but passed on Sir Henry's death to his 2nd son, Robert Inglose, from whom in 1478 it passed to his daughter and heir Catherine, married to Richard Blomevyle or Blomville, of Newton Flotman. He died in 1490 and she in 1495, when the manor passed to her son and heir, Richard Blomevyle, and on his death in 1503 to his brother Ralph Blomevyle, who

[1] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. I. 26*d*.
[2] *Ib.*
[3] Feet of Fines, 29 Edw. I. 38.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. I. 23*d*.
[5] Feet of Fines, 10 Edw. III. 35.
[6] I.P.M., 31 Edw. III. 37.
[7] Feet of Fines, 30 Edw. III. 36; See Manor of Loudham Herringfleet, in this Hundred.
[8] Feet of Fines, 2 Hen. V. 12.
[9] Feet of Fines, 14 Hen. VI. 26.
[10] We do not see a manor in Hopton which could have belonged to him. See Manor of Ashby, in this Hundred, for the will of Sir Henry Inglose.
[11] E.C.P., Bundle 26, 135; 35-38 Hen. VI.

married Constance Gurney, and died 20th April, 1517,[1] when the manor vested in his son and heir, Edward Blomevyle.

A fine was levied against him of the manor in 1532 by John Blomevile, clerk, and others, and the fine included lands in Gunton, Lowestoft, Hopton, Oulton, Flixton, Normenton, Mutford, and Gorleston, and the advowson of the church of Gunton.[2] Edward Blomevile married 1st a daughter of Thomas Godsalve, of Norwich, and 2ndly Barbara, daughter of William Drake, of Hardley, Norfolk, and died in 1568, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Blomevyle. By his first wife, Rose Johnson, he had no issue, and by his 2nd, Margaret, he had only two daughters.

In 1571 the manor was vested in Jerome Blomvyle, and was conveyed to Robert Wroote or Wrott.[3]

In 1580 a chancery suit was instituted by John Hoo, of Lowestoft, against this Robert Wroote as to certain pasture land called the Deanes containing 1,000 acres lying between the main sea and the cliff, which had formerly been covered by the sea, and whereon time out of mind the inhabitants of Lowestoft had been accustomed to depasture their horses, sheep, and other cattle, and to take furze and sweepage thereon growing.

This was claimed to be parcel of Lowestoft Manor by Hoo and of Gunton Manor by Wroote. The proceedings are fully set forth by Mr. Suckling in his History of Suffolk.[4] Gunton Manor came out the better. Robert Wroote died in 1591, and by an inquisition post mortem held at Ipswich 28th of Sept. 1591, he was found to have died seised of the Manor of Gunton juxta Leystoft held of Henry Jernegan in free socage as of his Manor of Gorleston, and valued at £5. The manor passed to Robert Wroote's son and heir, Francis Wroote, from whom it passed to Lionel Holle, of the Inner Temple, who married Susan, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Harvey, of Rushmere, yeoman.

He survived and remarried, and in 1692 Dorothy Holle, widow, presented to the rectory.

In 1724 the manor was vested in William Luson, merchant, and from him it passed to his son and heir, Hewling Luson. Mr. Druery, in his Historical and Topographical Notes on Yarmouth (p. 219) informs us that in 1756 Hewling Luson discovered some fine clay on his estate here capable of being manufactured into a kind of china something superior to Delft ware. He erected a temporary furnace on his estate here and succeeded in establishing a china manufactory, although he encountered considerable opposition from the London artisans who apprized of his intentions executed a variety of schemes through fear of competition to render his attempts abortive. In the following year the project was revived by Messrs. Aldred, Richman, Walker, and Brown, at Lowestoft, who established a very respectable manufactory upon a more extended scale, but it was subsequently relinquished. Hewling Luson sold this estate, together with the small parish of Fishley, in Norfolk, to Sir Charles Saunders for £16,050. Sir Charles was one of the Knights of the Bath, Admiral of the White Squadron, Lieut.-General of Marines, and a Privy Councillor. This gallant

[1] I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 61.
[2] Fine, Hil. 24 Hen. VIII.
[3] Fines, Robert Wrot and Jerome Blomvyle and others, and Robert Wrott v. Barbara Hartly, widow (Fines, Trin. 13 Eliz.)
[4] Vol. ii. pp. 3-6.

officer died 7th Dec. 1775,[1] when the manor passed to his trustees, Sir Hugh Palliser and Timothy Bret, and subsequently to Dr. Richard Huck, a physician of eminence, who in 1777 married the niece and heir of Sir Charles and assumed the name and arms of Saunders. Mrs. Huck Saunders died in 1780, leaving two daughters one of whom married the Hon. Mr. (afterwards Viscount) Dundas, and the other John, Earl of Westmoreland, of which ladies the manor was purchased in 1802 by Thomas Fowler. In the advertisement of sale, which was by public auction, at the Bear Inn, Yarmouth, 14th July, 1802, the property was described as consisting of "the Manor of Gunton and the mansion house called Gunton Hall, with 28 acres of land in hand and 23 acres of wood in hand, also a farm of about 627 acres and 222 acres of warren."[2]

He died in 1831, when the manor went to his widow, Mary Soame Fowler, for life, and then passed to his son and heir, the Rev. Frederick Cook Fowler. In 1885 the manor was vested in Robert Cook Fowler, and in 1896 and at the present time in the trustees of the late Mrs. Fowler.

Gunton Hall is a handsome modern edifice erected by Thomas Fowler in 1803 on the north side of the parish, two miles from Lowestoft, and now occupied by Basil Arthur Charlesworth, J.P. The old hall adjoining the churchyard was formerly the residence of Hewling Luson, afterwards of Sir Charles Saunders, Knt., then of his descendant, Dr. Saunders, and subsequently of J. D. Downes, a celebrated falconer, who kept here an excellent breed of hawks, and afforded the neighbouring gentry an opportunity of witnessing the ancient sport of hawking, so long the favourite amusement of our forefathers, but now nearly extinct, not only in England but in Europe. Later the hall was occupied by the Rev. Frederick Cook Fowler, and is now the residence of Ernest William Fowler.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth is a Bill to be relieved against judgments by Henry Dengayne and Barbara his wife respecting the manor to which Barbara was entitled for life.[3]

And we find amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings a suit by William Bishop, of Winchester, executor of Sir John Fastolf, against William Paston, Esq., feoffee of the said Sir John, as to the Manor of Gunton and other manors.[4]

Arms of LOWDHAM: Arg. 3 inescutcheons Sa, 2 and 1, of this branch. Of BLOMVILE: Quarterly per fesse indented Or and Az., a bend Gu.

[1] He was a member of the House of Commons at the time of his decease. and Sir George Saville pronounced a brilliant eulogy upon his life and actions. In a description of the manor and advowson in advertisement of sale at the King's Arms, Norwich, 13th Aug. 1762, the property was stated to be "about 4½ acres gardens, 5 acres lawns, and 80 acres woodlands; also 856 acres of land, the last let at £250 a year, being in fact a warren for rabbits." (*Ipswich Journal*, July, 1762.)

[2] *Ipswich Journal*, 19th June, 1802.

[3] C.P. i. 235.

[4] E.C.P. 31 Hen. VI., Bundle 20, 80.

HERRINGFLEET.

A MANOR was held here by Wolsey, a freeman in Saxon times, and consisted of a carucate of land, 2 villeins, a bordar, a ploughteam in demesne and half belonging to the men, both of which had disappeared at the time of the Survey. There was also enough wood to support 12 hogs, the value being 4*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor was kept for the King by Roger Bigot.

"All these men rendered in the time of the Confessor 20*s*. to the farm (? of the manor), and later in Roger Bigot's time, Aluric the provost increased the sum to 100*s*., and in Hugh de Houdan's time to £50 as the men say."[1]

Manor of Herringfleet late Priory.

In the time of the Confessor Ulsi, a freeman, held this estate, which was at the time of the Survey vested in the Crown, and was subsequently held by Catherine Fitz Osbert. In the reign of King John it was the lordship of Roger Fitz Osbert, who in the next reign founded a priory in the village which he dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Olave, the king and martyr. To this monastery he gave the lordship of Herringfleet. Upon the suppression of the religious houses this manor passed to the Crown, and was by letters patent dated the 26th Jan. 1546-7, granted with other estates in Herringfleet to Henry Jernegan and Frances his wife in consideration of £992. 8*s*. 6*d*. As early as 1537 we find a notice amongst the State Papers of a lease of the manor and rectory to this Henry Jernegan[2] and Frances his wife.[3]

A fine was levied of the manor in 1592 by John Arundell and others against Henry Jernegan, John son of the above-mentioned Henry Jernegan,[4] and others.[5]

On the 7th April, 1598, the last-mentioned Henry Jernegan, described as the elder, of Cossey, in Norfolk, granted the manor to Henry Jernegan the younger, his son and heir apparent, in fee.

In the House of Lords' Journals will be found a Bill in 1605 [2 Jac. I.] for sale of the manor by Henry Jernegan for payment of debts.[6] On the 1st Sept. 1610, licence of alienation under the Great Seal was granted to Henry Jernegan *alias* Jerningham, jun., and Eleanor his wife,[7] enabling them to convey to Matthew Bedell, citizen of London, in fee. The assurance was effected by a sale enrolled in the Court of Chancery, and dated 1st Nov. following. It purported to convey the site of the late dissolved priory of St. Olave's, in Herringfleet, £1. 2*s*. rent in Thorington belonging to the said priory and the Manor of Herringfleet, and all the messuages and swan-marks, fisheries, &c., advowsons, tithes, &c., £1. 6*s*. 8*d*. rent from the rectory of Burgh Castle, subject to the payment of £6. 12*s*. 3*d*. to the King and other lords of the fee as quit rents.[8]

[1] Dom. ii. 284*b*.
[2] S.P. 1520, p. 558.
[3] O. 38 Hen. VIII. 3 Pars. Rot. 2; Add. Ch. 14992.
[4] See Manors of Ashby and Gorleston, in this Hundred.
[5] Fine, Trin. 34 Eliz. vol. 10.
[6] H.L. ii. 273, 275, 278, 305, 306, 308, 321.
[7] She was a daughter of Thomas Throckmorton, of Coughton, co. Warwick.
[8] Suckling, Hist., vol. ii. p. 11.

From Matthew Bedell the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Bedell. Davy calls him Matthew's nephew, but a fine levied of the manor 29th July, 1639,[1] distinctly calls Thomas Bedell the son of Matthew.

On his death the manor passed to his sister and coheir Elizabeth Aubrey, widow of Hubert Aubrey, of Clehough, in Herefordshire, and she by deed in August, 1674, conveyed the manor to Edward Taverner. Elizabeth Aubrey had taken under a partition between her two sisters and herself. Edward Taverner had married Anne, one of the sisters of Elizabeth. On Edward Taverner's death the manor passed under a settlement made 4th and 7th Feb. 1697, to his son and heir, Francis Taverner, who by deeds 6th and 7th Jan. 1726, sold and conveyed the same to Sir Edmund Bacon, of Gillingham, in Norfolk, Bart., who by deeds dated 13th and 14th Dec. 1733, sold it to Hill Mussenden, of Quiddenham, in Norfolk.

On the 29th and 30th June, 1736, indentures were executed between Hill Mussenden, of the first part; John Wentworth, *alias* Creswell, William Lee, Carteret Leathes, and Richard Martin, of the second part; the Right Honourable Martha, Baroness Wentworth, widow of Sir Henry Johnston, Knt., deceased, of Toddington, in the County of Bedford, of the third part; and Martha Johnston, one of the sisters of the said Sir Henry Johnston, of the fourth part; in consideration of a marriage intended between Hill Mussenden and Martha Johnston, the site, lordship, and rectory of Herringfleet were limited to the said Hill Mussenden for life; remainder to Martha, his intended wife, for life, for her jointure; remainder to the issue of Hill Mussenden and Martha; remainder to Hill Mussenden in fee. There was no issue of this marriage. On the 12th Oct. 1772, the said Hill Mussenden by his will devised all his estates to his brother, Carteret Leathes, of Bury St. Edmunds, in fee, who had taken the name of Leathes in conformity to the will of William Leathes, his uncle.

Of the family of Leathes, Suckling writes: "It is of great antiquity, and appears to have been originally settled at Leathes-water, in Cumberland, from which place they took their name. They enjoyed that estate from a period little posterior to the Norman Conquest in a direct male line until Adam de Leathes, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, sold his inheritance to the inhabitants. From him descended William Leathes, of the County of Antrim, in Ireland, who was born in 1674, and rose rapidly, under the Duke of Marlborough, to posts of considerable importance. He was Paymaster-General to the Forces in the reign of Queen Anne, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Courts of Brussels and the Hague during the reign of Geo. I. He died at his residence, Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, in 1727, leaving a large funded property, together with his Irish estates, and those of Great and Little Oakley, in Essex, to his eldest nephew, Carteret Mussenden, who was to assume the name and arms of Leathes. Among the pictures at Herringfleet Hall is a splendid full-length portrait of this distinguished gentleman painted while Minister at Brussels, for which the artist Heroman Vander Mijn is said to have received £1,500."[2]

Carteret Leathes was M.P. for Harwich and Sudbury, and died in 1787. By his marriage with Loveday, daughter of S. Garrod, of co. Lincoln, who died in 1758, he had one daughter and three sons, and by his will 2nd Sept. 1778, devised his estates in Herringfleet to John Leathes, of Reedham, co. Norfolk, his eldest son, in fee. He married a Miss Death, and died without issue in 1788,

[1] 15 Car. I. pt. iii. 46.

[2] Suckling, Hist. Suff., vol. ii. p. 13; see also Burke's Landed Gentry.

having by his will dated 5th Feb. 1786, devised the manor to Elizabeth his wife for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail, remainder to George Leathes, of Bury St. Edmunds, his brother, in fee. The widow Elizabeth remarried Anthony Merry, many years Minister Plenipotentiary at the courts of France, Sweden, Denmark, and the United States. George Leathes, the successor to Elizabeth his mother in the lordship, married Mary, daughter of J. Moore, of co. Worcester, and dying in 1817 the manor vested in his eldest surviving son and heir, John Francis Leathes, of Herringfleet Hall and Reedham, D.L. for Norfolk and Suffolk.[1] He died without issue in 1848, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Henry Mussenden Leathes.

He was formerly in the Royal Horse Artillery, and received honorary medals and clasps for the Peninsular war and Waterloo. He married in June, 1827, Charlotte Cook, daughter of John Fowler, of Gunton Hall, and died 16th Dec. 1864, and his widow 1st June, 1872, when the manor vested in their son and heir, Col. Hill Mussenden Leathes, of Herringfleet Hall, and Banksea, co. Essex, who 20th Aug. 1856, married Mary Louisa, daughter of James Duncan Thomson, J.P., of Sunny Bank, co. Brecon. As lord of this manor Mr. Leathes is lay prior of St. Olave's. The Bishop has, consequently, no ecclesiastical control therein, and Mr. Leathes is paid an annual sum by the rector of Burgh Castle in acknowledgment of his rights.

Suckling informs us that: "The site of Herringfleet Hall was not included in the transfer of the manor and estate from Sir Edmund Bacon to Hill Mussenden, having been purchased of Sir Thomas Allin." The old manor house, originally moated in, is of the age of Elizabeth's reign, or a little later, and stands near the church.[2]

Arms of FITZ OSBERT: Gules, three bars gemell, Or, a canton Argent. Of TAVERNER: Argent, a bend fusillee, Sable. Of LEATHES: Azure, on a bend between three fleurs-de-lis Or, as many mullets pierced, Gules.

MANOR OF LOUDHAM AND TITSALL'S HERRINGFLEET.

This manor derives its name from its ancient possessors, John de Tityshall or Titshall and John de Loudham.

The manor was held in 1275 by Robert de Loudham, who had a grant of free warren here by deed of Hen. III.[3] and in 1318 by John de Loudham who died this year, when it passed to his son and heir, Roger de Loudham, and from him to his son, Roger de Loudham, from whom it passed to his son and heir, Roger de Loudham, and on his death in 1346[4] to his son and heir, Sir Roger de Loudham,[5] who died without issue in 1357,[6] when the manor passed to his brother and heir, John de Loudham.

In 1356 this John and Isabel his wife had levied a fine of the manor and the advowson against William Tempervoyse, parson of Langenho church, and John Brighrrich, of Wythermundeford.[7] From John de Loudham the manor passed to his nephew, his brother Robert's son, John de Loudham, who was living in 1417.

The manor then passed to Sir William Jenny,[8] and a fine was levied of the manor in 1446 by William, son of John Jenny, sen., against John Jenny

[1] Suckling, Hist. of Suff., vol. ii. pp. 11, 12.
[2] Suckling, vol. ii. p. 15.
[3] H.R., ii. 169.
[4] I.P.M., 21 Edw. III. 7.
[5] See Manor of Gunton, in this Hundred.
[6] I.P.M., 31 Edw. III. 37.
[7] Feet of Fines, 30 Edw. III. 36.
[8] See Manor of Knottishall, in Blything Hundred.

sen., and Margaret his wife, no doubt the object being a settlement of the property.[1] Sir William Jenny married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Cawse, and secondly Eleanor, daughter of John Sampson, of Harksted, and died 23rd Dec. 1483, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Edmund Jenny. He married Catherine, daughter and heir of Robert Boys, of Cretingham, in Norfolk, and died 26th Aug. 1522,[2] when he was found to have held the Manor of "Lowdeham" by the annual rent of 6*s*. 8*d*. Sir Edward Jenny's son, William, had married twice—1st Audrey, daughter of Sir Robert Clere, of Ormesby, Norfolk, and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Britton, and had died 28th Feb. 1519, in his father's lifetime leaving a son, Francis Jenny, who was heir to his grandfather. Davy states that on Edward Jenny's death the manor passed to his brother, Richard Jenny, and from him to his son and heir, Robert Jenny. It seems more probable that Francis did succeed his grandfather, and that he parted with the estate to Robert his cousin, son of Richard, Sir Edmund's brother, which Richard had married Elizabeth, daughter of George Seckford, of Seckford Hall. At all events, this Robert had the manor, and we find that in 1542 he and Mary his wife levied a fine against Francis Jenny and Margaret his wife.[3] Robert Jenny married Mary, daughter of John Berney, of Reedham, and died in 1559, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Jenny, on whose death it went to his brother Thomas Jenny, who died in 1590.

The manor then passed to the Ufflet family, and 29th Jan. 1631 John Ufflet the elder, and John Ufflet the younger, conveyed the Manor of "Titshall," &c., to John Hammond. By an inquis. taken at Harleston on the death of this John Hammond 6th Sept. 1632, he was found to have died 20th July, 1632, seised of the Manor of Tytshall's and Loudham, &c., in Herringfleet, and 300 acres of land in Askeby, held of the Manor of Lothingland in socage. The manor passed to John's son and heir, Richard Hammond, of Ditchingham, in Norfolk, who 24th March, 1650, conveyed to Sir Thomas Meadow, Knt., alderman of Great Yarmouth, who by his will dated 1686 gave it to his daughter Judith, who married Edward Reading, of Hope House, Hammersmith. In 1706 these premises having been mortgaged to Margaret Deeds, she foreclosed the mortgage, and by her will dated 24th March, 1718, devised them with other property to Thomas Bramston, of Screens, in Essex. He sold in 1743 to Hill Mussenden, from which time the manor has descended in the same course as the main manor.

[1] Feet of Fines, 24 Hen. VI. 14.
[2] I.P.M., 8th June, 15 Hen. VIII. [1523].
[3] Fine, Hil. 34 Hen. VIII. She was his first wife, and daughter of Sir Robert Peyton, of Isleham.

HOPTON.

AT the time of the Confessor there were two manors in this place. The first was that of Turgar, a freeman under Gurth's commendation, and consisted of 80 acres, a bordar, a ploughteam in demesne, wood for the maintenance of 10 hogs, 3 acres of meadow, a rouncy, 5 beasts, 8 hogs, 60 sheep, and 3 hives of bees, valued at 5*s*.

The second was that of Siric, a freeman under Gurth's commendation, and consisted of 60 acres, a bordar, a serf, and a ploughteam, wood to support 10 hogs, and 1½ acres of meadow. Also a rouncy, 4 beasts, 8 hogs, and 69 sheep, valued at 5*s*.

And under Turgar and Siric eight freemen had 80 acres, 3 ploughteams (reduced to 2 at the time of the Survey), and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s*.

All these estates were kept for the King at the time of the Survey by Roger Bigot.[1]

Manor of Hopton.

The manor and advowson of Hopton were granted by William Rufus to the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity at Norwich, which grant was confirmed in the reign of Hen. III., and in 1306 the Prior obtained a licence of free warren in his lands here and in Lothingland.[2] At the dissolution of the religious houses the estate was transferred to the dean and chapter of Norwich Cathedral, with whom the manor until recently remained. It paid 18*d*. to the court of East Leet.

In 1855 the manor was stated to be in S. M. Peto, and in 1885 in Thomas Thornhill.

Hopton Hall is a modern mansion of white and red brick with a portico in the classic style. It stands in a park of about 70 acres, and is now occupied by Col. Harry Hutchinson Augustus Stewart, J.P. The old manor house near the church has been for many years divided into cottages.

A "Hopton Manor" is included in the inquis. p.m. of Ralph Blomville, who died 20th April, 1517, leaving Edward his son and heir.[3]

[1] Dom. ii. 284.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 35 Edw. I. 68.
[3] I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 61.

LOTHINGLAND.

THE Survey says: "This Half-Hundred is 6 leagues long and 2 leagues and a half and 2 quarentenes broad. And in a gelt (pays) 10s."[1]

A holding is mentioned in the Survey as at Bechetuna, which is included in Lothingland. It was amongst the lands of the King kept by Roger Bigot, and consisted of five freemen with a carucate of land and 3 ploughteams, reduced to 2 at the time of the Survey.[2]

Wimundhala appears to be in this place, and in the Survey we find two holdings enumerated here—one was that of Roger Bigot, consisting of 24 acres, belonging to Weston at the time of the Survey;[3] and the other that of two freemen under Burchard's commendation, and consisted of 12 acres, and half a ploughteam, valued at 2*s*. At the time of the Survey this was the estate of Hugh de Montfort, and the value was 3*s*. and 500 herrings.[4]

Manor of Lothingland.

Davy gives Canute and Harold as lords, and also Kings Hen. II., Rich. I., John, and Hen. III., and states that in the reign of the last sovereign Roger Fitz Osbert was warden. On the Close Rolls for 1217 we find an order to give seisin of the manor to W., Earl of Salisbury,[5] and the following year a direction not to tax the manor.[6]

In 1238 John Balliol and Devorguill his wife, sister and one of the heirs of John, late Earl of Chester, had a grant from the Crown. These parties in 1259 sued Thomas de Horsey and others for hindering them as holders of the manor (on the grant of the King in exchange for other lands in Chester belonging to them) from collecting the King's dues at Yarmouth.[7] From the Hundred Rolls we learn that attached to the manor were wreck of the sea, and liberty of the view of frankpledge, and liberty of gallows, and assize of bread and ale, a market prison where malefactors are imprisoned in the stocks as well as at Gorleston and Lowestoft.[8] The steward of this manor was also its coroner.[9] From the time of John, son of above John Balliol, who died in 1268, the manor went in the same course as the Manor of Gorleston, in this Hundred, to the death of John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, without issue in 1341.

In 1377 Sir John de Surry had a grant from the Crown for life, and in 1379 Thomas de Holland a grant of 100 marks a year out of the manor,[10] but in 1386 the manor was granted to Michael de la Pole, 1st Earl of Suffolk. In 1397 John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, had a grant of the reversion, but it does not appear to have had any operation, for in 1406 Michael de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, son and heir of Michael, held the manor, and died seised of it in 1415, from which time the manor passed in the same course of devolution as the Manor of Gorleston, in this Hundred.

The manor is included in a fine levied of Herringfleet and other manors in 1592 by John Arundell and others against Henry Jernegan and others.[11]

[1] Dom. ii. 283*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 283*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 336.
[4] Dom. ii. 407*b*.
[5] Close Rolls, 1 Hen. III. pt. i. 8; pt. ii. 19.
[6] Close Rolls, 2 Hen. III. pt. ii. 11; 14 Hen. III. 5*d*.
[7] Abbr. of Pl. 44 and 45 Hen. III. 9.
[8] H.R. ii. 169.
[9] H.R. ii. 169.
[10] Pat. Rolls, 3 Rich. II. pt. ii. 10.
[11] Fine, Trin. 34 Eliz. (vol. 10).

Manors of East Leet, West Leet, North Leet, and South Leet.

These are usually reckoned as in Lowestoft. There seem to be four distinct manors, but to have always gone together. A grant was made of the manor in 1386 to Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk. In 1397 John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, appears as lord of East Leet, but by 1406 Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, son and heir of Michael, seems to have had all four manors, which descended in the same course as the main Manor of Lothingland ; but we meet in 1510 with a grant of the reversion in these manors to Edward Jernegan and Mary his wife.

He died seised 6th Jan. 1515, when they passed to his son and heir John Jernegan,[1] and in 1538 Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, released the reversions to Henry Jernegan and Mary his wife.

All these manors were released by Henry Jernegan, the 7th son of Henry Jernegan, of Costessey, in Norfolk, to Thomas and Christopher Hirne, and the acquittance for the purchase money in respect of this sum will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[2] The date of the acquittance is 4th May, 1608.

[1] I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 1.

[2] Add Ch. 14279.

LOUND.

LOUND is a Saxon word signifying "a plain among trees." The meaning of this word corresponds exactly with the situation of the village. Two manors were held in this place in Saxon times. The first was that of Alric, a freeman under Gurth, and consisted of 1½ carucates of land, 2 villeins, 3 bordars, 1 ploughteam and 1 belonging to the men, and wood for the maintenance of 30 hogs. Also 3 acres of meadow, 2 rouncies, 5 beasts, 12 hogs, and 50 sheep, the value being 10*s*. Under him were four freemen with a carucate of land, 2 ploughteams (reduced to 1½ at the time of the Survey), and wood sufficient to support 10 hogs, valued at 10*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor was kept for the King by Roger Bigot, and the value was 20*s*.

The other manor was that of Ulsi or Wolsey, a freeman under Gurth's commendation, and consisted of a carucate of land, 3 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the men. There was wood for the maintenance of 12 hogs, also 5 beasts, 15 hogs, 60 sheep, and 2 hives of bees, valued at 10*s*. Under him were 40 acres of land, and a ploughteam (reduced to half at the time of the Survey) valued at 5*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor also was kept for the King by Roger Bigot.

Among the lands thus kept by Roger Bigot was a hamlet in this place formerly held by Gurth. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 4 bordars, 2 serfs, a ploughteam and 1 belonging to the men (reduced at the time of the Survey to half a team), wood for the maintenance of 50 hogs, and 1 rouncy.[1]

Manor of Lound.

This was the estate of Alric, a freeman of Gurth, in the Confessor's time, and was in the Crown at the time of the Survey. In 1316 the lordship was held by Sir Robert de Blundeston.

The manor seems to have been vested in 1331 in Thomas de Ages, and then passed from him to Geoffrey Wyth and Isabella his wife,[2] who then had the other Manor of Lound. He was the son of Oliver Wyth, a burgess of Great Yarmouth, and his wife Isabella was the daughter and heir of William Stalham. On his death the manor passed to his widow, a 2nd wife, for life, and in 1346 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by William, parson of "Woderysingg" church, and Sir Robert de Shelton, Knt., John de Asshcroft and John de Lympenhowe against Sir Oliver Wyth.[3] Sir Oliver was the son and heir of Geoffrey Wyth. He married Wynesia, daughter and heir of Sir John de Riveshall, lord of Hepworth, by whom he had a son, Sir John Wyth, who married Sibilla, daughter of Sir Edmund de St. Omer, of Plumstead, Norfolk, and died in 1387,[4] leaving an only daughter Amy.

In 1392 Sir John de Tuddenham died seised of the manor in right of his wife, widow of Sir John de Herlyng or Harling. It afterwards reverted to that family, and passed to Sir Robert Herling, who died in 1435, leaving the manor to his widow Joan for life. On her death it passed to their daughter and heir Anne, married 1st to Sir William Chamberlain, who presented to the rectory of Lound in 1450, and 2ndly to Sir Robert Wingfield, who with his wife brought an action in the Court of Chancery against Sir William Knyvett, Knt., feoffee to uses as to both the manor and advowson,[5]

[1] Dom. ii. 283*b*.
[2] Feet of Fines, 5 Edw. III. 32.
[3] Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. III. 24.
[4] Will 22nd Feb. 1386, proved 30th Sept. 1387.
[5] E.C.P., Bundle 54, 219.

and died in 1480 seised of this manor and the advowson,[1] and thirdly to John, Lord Scrope, of Bolton. She died about 1502 without issue.

It is, however, clear that previously to the death of Anne, Lady Scrope, the manor had passed to William Palmer, for we learn from the inquis. p.m. of Sir William Calthorp taken in 1496 that he, William Palmer, being seised of the manor, devised it to Sir William Calthorp and Elizabeth his wife, who survived, and to the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the heirs of his body, with remainder to his right heirs. Sir William Calthorp died 15th Nov. 1494, and Philip Calthorp, aged 30, his grandson, son of John,[2] was his heir.[3] The manor, with Weybread and Southcove Manors, was the subject of a fine levied in 1535 by Richard Southwell and others against Sir Francis Calthorp and others.[4]

In 1573 the manor had passed to Robert Bayspoole, for this year he held his first court as lord of the Manor of Lound. In 1574 he levied a fine against John Tyler and others of the manor,[5] and in 1576 another against Edward Shelton.[6]

On his death the manor passed to his widow Susannah, who held her first court in 1576, and on her death it passed to her daughter and heir Elizabeth, married to Sir Walter Devereux, Knt., who in right of his wife held his first court 14th Nov. 1603.

On the 8th May, 1619, Sir Walter Devereux and Dame Elizabeth his wife and others conveyed for £1,200 the said manor to John Jenney and Samuel Matchett in trust for Sir John Heveningham and his heirs, and Sir John Heveningham held his first court for the manor this year.

He, in 1627, enfeoffed William Heveningham his son and heir, who held his first court in 1633, and was in 1660 attainted for high treason as one of King Chas. I.'s judges.[7] The manor was included amongst those granted to trustees by the King for the benefit of Lady Mary Heveningham in 1661, and the trustees in 1679 sold the manor to Sir Thomas Allin, Bart., who held his first court for the manor in 1680, and from him to the present time the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Ashby, in this Hundred, and is now vested in the trustees of the late Richard Henry Reeve, of Lowestoft.

Manor of Stalham's in Lound.

This was also the estate of Guert in the Confessor's day, and was vested in the Crown like the main manor at the time of the Great Survey. In 1219 it was held by William de Stalham, from whom in the reign of Edw. I. it passed to his son and heir, Sir William de Stalham, and from him to his son and heir, William de Stalham, of Stalham, Norfolk, who married Isabel, daughter and heir of Matthew de Gunton. The manor passed to his daughter and coheir Isabel, married to Sir Jeffrey Wyth,[8] Knt., the son

[1] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 60.
[2] See Brome Hall, in Hartismere Hundred.
[3] I.P.M., 11 Hen. VII. 975; see Manor of Wattisham Hall, in Cosford Hundred. In the account of Weybread Hall Manor, in Hoxne Hundred, we have a Sir Wm. Calthorpe dying the same year and leaving a different heir, but see Brome Hall, in Hartismere.
[4] Fine, Trin. 27 Hen. VIII.
[5] Fine, Easter, 16 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Trin. 18 Eliz.
[7] See Blundeston Hall Manor, in this Hundred.
[8] The name of Wyth or Wythe appears very ancient. In the Pipe Rolls of the third year of King John "Ric, With" is mentioned amongst others who were amerced by Geffery Fitz-Peter, the King's Chief Justice, in Dim'm', or half a mark.

of Sir Oliver Wyth, 11 Edw. I., and Wynesia his wife. Sir Jeffrey held this manor of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, as one knight's fee, and was one of those who was summoned to attend at Newcastle-upon-Tyne furnished with horse and arms to march against the Scots in 1327, but this summons was one of service and not for consultations in Parliament. He was buried in the chancel of the church of Beeston, in Norfolk, and the manor passed to his (Sir Jeffrey's) son and heir, Sir Oliver Wyth, who held in 1350.[1]

From them it passed to their son and heir, Sir John Wyth, and from him in 1387 to his widow Sibilla, daughter and heir of Sir Edmund de St. Omer, who remarried Sir William Calthorp, and subsequently to Sir John Wyth's daughter and heir Amy, who married 1st Sir John Colvile, of Newton, Isle of Ely, and 2ndly, Sir John Calthorp, of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, son of Sir William Calthorp, and had a son, William Calthorp, aged 11 at his grandfather's death. This grandson died in 1494.

The manor subsequently passed to the Jernegan family, and was vested in Sir Edward Jernegan in 1515, in which year he died seised, and it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Jernegan, on whose death in 1559 it passed to his grandson and heir, John Jernegan, of Somerleyton, who 12th May, 1570, conveyed to trustees amongst other estates the Manor of Stalham's to certain uses.

From him the manor probably passed to his widow Catherine, daughter of George Brooke, Lord Cobham, and to Katherine, the 2nd daughter of the last-mentioned John Jernegan, married to Wymund Carew, of Norfolk, who sold to John Wentworth. On the 28th March, 1592, the said John Wentworth, described as of Somerleyton, for divers good and reasonable causes, gave, granted, and confirmed unto the master, wardens, and scholars of Christ's College, Cambridge, an annual rent or annuity of £4, issuing out of his Manor of Stalham's payable on the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, with power to the said master, &c., to distrain for arrears. The master, &c., to distribute by half-yearly payments the said annuity to one scholar, being a fellow of the said house, and proceeding in degree of schools to be B.D. or M.A. and student in Divinity, to read a Hebrew lecture with the said college. On his quitting the college, the stipend to cease, and a new member to be elected; and that the said John Wentworth should, during his life, nominate and appoint the said reader; and after his death, John Wentworth, his son and heir apparent, and on his decease the reader should be elected and chosen from time to time by the master and wardens and the majority of the fellows. From the smallness of this salary no lecturer is now appointed by the college.[2]

It is strange there should have been this dealing by John Wentworth as early as 1592, as he did not acquire the whole Manor of Stalham's until the year 1599, but he apparently had a part of the manor before this, as is rather implied from the grant of the manor to him which is still preserved among the Charters in the Bodleian. It is dated 22nd May, 41 Eliz. [1599], and purports to be a grant by Catherine Jernegan, widow, to John Wentworth of *the whole* of the Manor of Stalham's, in Lound, with the advowson of the church of Lound, and also all lands belonging to the said manor in Blundeston, Herringfleet, and Hopton.[3]

[1] See Banks's Barones Pretermissi, p. 159; Blomefield's Norfolk, fol. ed., vol. v. p. 885, 1438, 1454.

[2] Suckling, Hist. of Suff., vol. ii. p. 30.

[3] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 990.

John Wentworth also levied a fine of this manor against Katharine Jernegan and others in the Michaelmas term 41 and 42 Eliz., and another fine against Henry Jernegan and others in the Hilary term of the 42 Eliz.

Amongst the Bodleian Suffolk Charters is a discharge from a bond by John Wentworth of Katharine Jernegan, widow of John Jernegan, as to a covenant respecting the manor house of Stalhams. It is dated 2nd Nov. without year.[1]

John Wentworth died seised in 1618–9 of the Manor of Stalham's, and the lands, tenements, and appurtenances in Lound, Ashby, Blundeston, and Corton, from which time the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Ashby, in this Hundred.

Arms of WYTH: Gul. three griffins, passant regardant in pale Arg. beaked and armed Gu.

[1] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 992.

LOWESTOFT.

AMONG the lands kept for the King by Roger Bigot was a hamlet here consisting of 4 carucates of land less 30 acres, 5 villeins, 10 bordars, 5 serfs, 10 bordars (repeated like this in the Survey), 5 serfs (also repeated in the Survey), 2 ploughteams in demesne and 5 belonging to the men, wood to support 8 hogs. Also 5 acres of meadow, 14 beasts, 11 hogs, and 160 sheep. At the time of the Survey the villeins and serfs and ploughteams belonging to the men were reduced to 3 and the beasts to 8.[1]

Under the head of Akethorp, which was a manor of Lowestoft, we find an entry in the Great Survey. In Saxon times a freeman, Ailmar the priest, held 80 acres as a manor, with 3 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, wood sufficient for the support of 5 hogs, an acre of meadow, 3 hogs, and 48 sheep, valued at 10*s*. This estate was at the time of the Survey in the keeping of Roger Bigot for the King.[2]

Manor of Lowestoft.

The manor continued Royal demesne until the reign of Hen. III., when it was granted by that monarch to John Balliol and his wife. From them it passed to John Balliol, King of Scotland, who in renouncing his allegiance to Edw. I. lost all his English estates. It was next conferred on John de Dreux, Earl of Richmond, in 1306, who had a grant of a market and fair here in 1308,[3] and was held by John, his nephew and heir, at his death in 1341.

We find from the Rolls of Parliament that the Earl of Richmond (John de Bretagne) held a court for this manor in 1324-5,[4] and the farm of the manor was assigned for payment of the expenses of the King's household.[5]

In 1376 Edw. III. granted the manor with the Hundred of Lothingland, to Sir John de Surrey to hold with all its liberties and immunities.[6] The grant was for life only, and in 1380 a grant of the manor was made to Sir Thomas de Holland in lieu of certain yearly sums,[7] and in 1385 to Michael de la Pole.

In 1386 a grant was made to Anne, Queen of Rich. II. for life "lately held by Michael de la Pole deceased and forfeited,"[8] who died in 1394. In 1390 a grant in reversion was made to John de Holland, Earl of Huntingdon, the King's brother, and Elizabeth his wife in fee tail.[9]

In the reign of Hen. IV. the manor was granted to Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who levied a fine with his son Michael of the manor against Sir John Cormvaille and Elizabeth his wife in 1406.[10] The fine included the Hundred of Lothingland and the advowson of the abbey of Leiston, priory of Butley church, and church of Stratford.[11] From Michael de la Pole, 1st Earl of Suffolk, the manor passed to his widow Katharine. She did not die till 1419,[12] when the manor passed to her son and heir, Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and on his death in 1415[13] passed to his son and heir

[1] Dom. ii. 283.
[2] Dom. ii.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 2 Edw. II. 40, 44.
[4] R.P. i. 428*b*.
[5] *Ib*.
[6] O. 51 Edw. III. Rot. 13.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 4 Rich. II. pt. ii. 8.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 13 Rich. II. pt. ii. 31; pt. iii. 20.
[9] Pat. Rolls, 14 Rich. II. pt. ii. 7.
[10] Feet of Fines, 7 Hen. IV. 9.
[11] Feet of Fines, 7 Hen. IV. 19.
[12] I.P.M., 7 Hen. V. 62.
[13] I.P.M., 3 Hen. V. 48*b*.

Michael, 3rd Earl of Suffolk, and from him to his brother, William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk.[1]

King Hen. VI. in 1442 granted to the Earl a charter for a market and two fairs to be held here.

"Rex conc: Willo: de la Pole, marchioni et com: Suffolciæ, 1 mercatum, et duas ferias infra villam Lothuwistoft, in Suff.: quæ est de antiquo dñico coroniæ Angliæ: nec non seneschallum suum ad tenend: curias suas mercati et fer. Et quod nullus justiciarius, vicecomes, eschater, inquisitor, ballivus, seneschallus, hospit: aut clericus, mercat: vill: prædict: in aliquo intromittat. Ac quod omnes homines, tenentes et residentes infra villam prædictam sint per totum regnum quieti de omni consuetudine et custuma bonorum et rerum suarum venalium."[2]

From the time of William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, who died in 1450,[3] the manor passed through the de la Poles in the same course as the Manor of Wattisfield, in Blackbourn Hundred, to Edmund de la Pole, who was attainted in 1513.

We find, however, in the interim the following facts specially relating to this manor. In 1467-8 an annuity thereout was confirmed to the Queen.[4]

In 1483-4 John Fitzherbert was appointed as receiver-general of the manor and the Hundred of Lothingland,[5] and in 1485 a grant was made to Elizabeth, Queen of England, of £9. 16*s*. 9*d*. a year out of the surplusage of the manor and the Hundred by the hands of the heirs male of Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.[6] The manor was forfeited by John, Earl of Lincoln, in 1495,[7] and restored to Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, the same year.[8]

The manor was granted by the Crown to Edward Jernegan by letters patent 14th July, 1509.[9] The grant was to Edward Jernegan and Mary his wife for their lives and the life of the longer liver of them by fealty and the rent of £17. 10*s*., viz., £7 to the Sheriff of Suffolk and £10. 10*s*. into the Treasury. The grant comprised "the Manor of Lowestoft otherwise Laystoft, Este Lete, Weste Leet, North Leet, South Leet, Gorleston, and Mutford, and the Hundreds of Lothingland and Mutford, late of John de la Pool." A grant dated 28th Jan. 1510-1 extended the former grant to the said Edward and Mary and their heirs male from Michaelmas, 24 Hen. VII., at the rent of £16. 17*s*. 9*d*., viz.: £7 to the Sheriff of Suffolk, and £9. 17*s*. 9*d*. to the Lady Katharine, the King's Consort, for her life.

Edward Jernegan[10] died 6th Jan. 1515, when the manor passed to his widow Mary for life. Amongst the State Papers we find notice of a grant to Lady Anne of Cleves for life of a yearly rent from this manor and the Manors of Gorleston and Mutford payable by Sir Edward "Jerningham" and Mary his wife and the heirs male of their bodies.[11]

Mary the widow took for a 2nd husband Sir William Kingston, and died 26th Aug. 1548,[12] when the manor passed to Sir Edward Jernegan's eldest

[1] See Manor of Wattisfield, in Blackbourn Hundred.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 21 Hen. VI. 10; Suckling, Hist. of Suff., vol. ii. p. 61.
[3] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.
[4] R.P. i. 625*b*.
[5] D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 78.
[6] Privy Seal, 1 Hen. VII. No. 759; Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. VII. pt. iii. 25 (3) and 24 (4).
[7] *R.P.* vi. 474*b*.
[8] *Ib.* 475*b*.
[9] O. Hen. VIII. Rot. 63.
[10] See Manor of Ashby, in this Hundred.
[11] State Papers, 1540, 144 (2).
[12] I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 70.

son by his 2nd marriage, Sir Henry Jernegan, on whose death in 1572 it went to his son and heir, Henry Jernegan, of Wingfield and Huntingfield Hall, who with his wife Frances, daughter of Sir George Baynham, had licence to alienate in 1606 to Thomas and Christopher Hirne.[1]

From this time the manor passed in the same course as the Manors of Gorleston and Ashby, in this Hundred. Extract from the Court Rolls of the manor *t.* Elizabeth will be found amongst the Bodleian Suffolk Charters (1006). There was a grant in 1589 by Queen Elizabeth to William Tripp and Robt. Dame and their heirs of the Manors of Gorleston and the Manors of Leystoft and Mutford, late of Edmund de la Pole, to hold of the manor of East Greenwich in socage, which does not seem to have had any operation, and in 1592 the same Queen granted to Theophilus Adams and Thomas Butler and their heirs the reversion of the Manors of Lowestoft, East Leet, West Leet, North Leet, South Leet, Gorleston, and Mutford, and the Hundreds of Lothingland and Mutford, "late granted by Hen. VIII. to Henry Jerningham and Mary his wife and the heirs male of their bodies," to hold of the Manor of East Greenwich in socage.

Manor of Akethorp.

This in Saxon times was held by Ailmar a priest, and passed into the King's hands on the Norman Conquest.

In 1460 Sir John Fastolf died seised of the manor, and in 1466 it is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of John Paston,[2] and Davy says that in 1478 it passed by grant to Magdalen College, Oxford. We certainly meet on the Patent Rolls this year with a licence from the Crown for alienation of the manor in mortmain to the college,[3] and an entry on the Escheat Rolls the same year.[4] No doubt the suit found amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings by William, Bishop of Winchester, as executor of Sir John Fastolf, against William Paston, feoffee of the said John, as to the manor, has reference to the vesting of the same in the college.[5] Suckling says the name of this manor is now lost, and its bounds forgotten, though both were recorded in surveys a few centuries past.

A Manor of Lowestoft is included in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Walter Hobart, who died 27th Nov. 1538,[6] leaving Henry his son and heir, and in that of Sir Thomas Wentworth, Lord Wentworth, who died 3rd March, 1550,[7] leaving Thomas, Lord Wentworth, his son and heir.

[1] Release in 1608; Add. Ch. 14279.
[2] I.P.M., 6 Edw. IV. 44.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 3.
[4] Wm. Wynton, &c., for Mary Magd. Coll., Oxon; I.P.M., 18 Edw. IV. 53.
[5] E.C.P. Bundle 20, 80.
[6] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VIII. 81.
[7] I.P.M., 5 Edw. VI. 54.

OULTON.

OULTON is not mentioned by name in the Domesday Survey but probably Suckling's conjecture is correct that the Duneston of the Survey is identical with Oulton.

A manor was held in this place by Ala under commendation to Manning, and consisted of 45 acres, half a bordar, half a ploughteam, wood for the maintenance of 4 hogs, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 10*s*. At the time of the Survey it was held by R. de Vallibus of Roger Bigot, and the value was 3*s*.[1]

Another holding was that of Tored, a freeman, consisting of 15 acres valued at 30*d*., the estate at the time of the Survey of Earl Alan.[2]

Manor of Oulton or Oulton High House.

In 1280 the lordship belonged to Edmund Bacon, who appears to have been succeeded by Sir John Bacon, Knt., who presented to the church in 1301. His successor was Sir Adam Bacon, and to him and his brother Edmund Bacon the manors were conveyed by Robert de Askeby, parson of Ingham, by fine in 1303. In 1306 the two Bacons had a grant of a market and fair and free warren here.[3]

This Sir Adam and his brother Edmund were sons of Robert Bacon, of Baconsthorpe, and their mother, a daughter of Robert de Hingham. Robert's father was Richard Bacon, and his mother Alice, a daughter of Conan, son of Elias de Moulton. Sir Adam, who held the manor in 1306, married Margery, daughter of Simon Felton, and on his death[4] the manor passed to his son, Sir Edmund Bacon. He married twice—1st Joan Brewse, who died in 1337, and 2ndly Margery Poynings. He settled the manor in 1334, as we learn from a licence on the Patent Rolls this year. It enables Edmund Bacon to enfeoff Thomas de Bradewell and Robert de Jernemutha, the younger, of 4 messuages, 2 mills, 200 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 60 acres of marsh, and 100*s*. rent in Oulton, Carlton, Lowestoft, and Flixton, with the advowson of the church of Oulton, held in chief, and for them to regrant to Edmund, Margery his wife, and the heirs of the body of Edmund, with remainder to Sir Robert Bacon and Sir John Bacon successively in fee tail.[5]

On Sir Edmund Bacon's death in 1349[6] his widow Margery held the estate in dower as of the King in chief.[7] In an order on the Close Rolls in 1350 it is stated that the manor was held of the Countess of Pembroke in free socage by the service of rendering 12*s*. 2*d*. yearly to her, and that Robert Bacon, Knt., son of Henry Bacon, Adam's kinsman, was his next heir.[8]

It is clear, however, that Sir Edmund Bacon left two daughters, and they were evidently minors, for in 1357 the King granted to Joan, wife of John de Moleyns, the custody of the manor during the minority of the heirs.[9] Sir Edmund's estates were in 1360 partitioned between his daughters, this manor being allotted to the daughter Margaret, married to Sir William de Molyns, who presented to the rectory in 1379.

[1] Dom. ii. 336.
[2] Dom. ii. 294.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 35 Edw. I. 52.
[4] He was living in 1314. I.Q.D., 7 Edw. II. File 94, 19.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. III. pt. i. 4.
[6] I.P.M., 23 Edw. III. 23; 27 Edw. III. 2, 8; 30 Edw. III. 42.
[7] Close Rolls, 24 Edw. III. pt. i. 16.
[8] Close Rolls, 24 Edw. III. pt. i. 16.
[9] O. 31 Edw. III. 7.

Sir William de Molyns died in 1380,[1] and Margaret his widow conveyed the manor by fine in 1382 to Sir Simon de Burley and Sir Richard de Burley.[2]

In 1503 Sir James Hobart was lord and patron of Oulton. He was the son of Thomas Hobart, son of William, son of Thomas, son of Jeffrey, son of John Hobart, who was living in 1385. Sir James Hobart was Attorney-General 1486 to 1507. He received the honour of knighthood at the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards King Hen. VIII., 18th Feb. 1504. Besides his many benefactions to his parish church of Loddon, which he rebuilt from the ground, he laid a fine bridge over the River Waveney, which divides Norfolk from Suffolk, and a good causeway thereto. He is said to have been "a right good man, of great learning and wisdom." He was the friend of John Paston, and an account will be found of him in the Dict. Nat. Biog. xxvii. 31, where he is said to have died in 1507. He was the great-grandfather of Sir Henry Hobart, the more famous lawyer, Attorney-General 1606-13, created a baronet in 1611, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 1613-1623, still well known for his reports, first published in 1641.[3] Sir James Hobart married Margaret, daughter of Peter Naunton, of Letheringham, and if we may be permitted to disagree with the great Dictionary of National Biography, died 24th Feb. 1516,[4] when the manor and advowson passed to his son and heir, Sir Walter Hobart, who was High Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1535. He married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, in Norfolk, and 2ndly Anne, daughter of John Radcliffe, Lord Fitzwalter. He settled the manor on Henry his son, and died 27th Nov. 1538,[5] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry Hobart, who in 1544 had a fine of the manor levied against him by Nicholas Rokewode.[6]

Amongst the Star Chamber Proceedings in the time of Philip and Mary we find an action for assault on plaintiff's tenants and as to cutting of reeds and grass in Fresh Marsh, by Hoberte against one Wade.[7] Henry Hobart married Anne, daughter of Sir John Fineux, Knt., Lord Chief Justice, which Anne died 31st Oct. 1530.

Henry Hobart died in 1561, when he was succeeded by his son and heir, James Hobart, who presented in 1569. He married in 1549 Frances, daughter of Sir William Drury, of Hawstead, Knt., who died in 1609, and was buried at Loddon, in Norfolk. James Hobart died in 1615 at the age of 91, and was also buried at Loddon.

There is a warrant to Richard Berry, steward of the manor, to collect rents in 1598 amongst the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum.[8] Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth we find an action by James Hobart against William Sydnor to recover rent of a moiety of a marsh called Gorleston Marsh, held of this manor.[9]

James Hobart seems to have been somewhat litigious, for we find amongst the Chancery Proceedings another action by him. It was brought against him by Henry Hobart and Edward Duke to quiet his title to possession during life to this manor and the Manor of Blythford, and divers lands in Oulton and Blythford, late the inheritance of Henry Hobart, plaintiff's father.[10]

[1] I.P.M., 14 Rich. II. 38.
[2] Feet of Fines, 6 Rich. II. 13.
[3] See D.N.B. xxvi. 30.
[4] I.P.M., Hen. VIII. 25.
[5] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VIII. 81.
[6] Fine, Mich. 36 Hen. VIII.
[7] Star Cham. Proc. Ph. & M. Bundle 3, 9.
[8] Eger. 2713.
[9] C.P. ii. 11, 55.
[10] C.P. i. 396.

James Hobart had a son, Henry Hobart, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Rous, of Dennington, and died in his father's lifetime about 1600 leaving a son and heir Anthony, who on the death of his grandfather, James Hobart in 1615 succeeded to the lordship of this manor. Anthony Hobart married Anne, daughter of George Breton, of Layer Breton, in Essex, and by deed dated 2nd Oct. 1631, conveyed the manor to Sir Edmund Reeve, of Stratton, in Norfolk, and Mary his wife. Sir Edmund Reeve was afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to which office he was advanced 14th March, 1638, and died in 1647, when the manor passed to his widow Mary, who held her first court and presented to the rectory this same year, and died in 1657, when the manor passed to Sir Edmund Reeve's nephew, Christopher Reeve, clerk, on whose death in 1690 the manor vested in his son and heir, Christopher Reeve, who died in 1702.

In this year the manor was vested by Act of Parliament in trustees in trust for sale, which trust they exercised in 1716 in favour of Gerard Van Heythuson, who held a first court for the manor this same year.

By deeds 3rd and 4th Aug. 1716, the manor was settled on Gerard Van Heythuson the younger for life, then on Sarah his wife for life, then on Gerard Van Heythuson the elder, and P. Delme and others upon trust for all and every the son and sons, daughter and daughters, of the marriage of Gerard the younger, and Sarah in tail as tenants in common, with remainder as to two-thirds for such persons as Sarah might by deed or will appoint, and in default for her in fee, and as to the remaining one-third to Gerard the younger in fee.

The manor ultimately appears to have passed to the son and heir, Delme Van Heythuson, whose executors sold it to Thomas Anguish, of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, by deeds dated 21st and 22nd Dec. 1772, and a fine was duly levied in Michaelmas term, 1772. Thomas Anguish held his first court the following year.

He by his will dated 3rd Sept. 1784, directed his trustees and executors, Sir William Henry Ashurst, Knt., and John Hare, to sell the same, and they duly offered the manor and mansion house called Oulton High House, comprising 33 acres, and also 425 acres and a free rent of 17*s.* 9*d.*, by public auction in 1786,[1] and again in 1787, but did not then effect a sale. However, they subsequently carried into effect their trust, and by deeds dated 1st and 2nd Sept. 1789, conveyed the manor to Susanna Blackwell, then of Normanston House.

The description of the property conveyed was : " The manor or lordship of Oulton and the capital mansion or manor house called Oulton High House, &c., and certain lands in Oulton and Lowestoft, containing about 32 acres, late Van Heythuson's, Oulton Broad and fishings, also 14 acres and a cottage, and all wastes, court-leets, courts-baron, view of frankpledge, and rights, royalties, and appurtenances, except the advowson." Susanna Blackwell held her first court in 1793.[2]

Susanna Blackwell married Sir Thomas Graves, K.B., and Rear-Admiral of the White Squadron, and by their marriage settlement dated 19th and 20th July, 1808, the wife had a power of appointment over the manor which was included in the settlement subject to the lives of herself and her husband. She made her will dated 28th Dec. 1813, and appointed and devised the manor to trustees upon trust for sale, the produce after payment

[1] *Ipswich Journal*, 8th April, 1786. [2] Suckling, Hist. of Suff. vol. ii. p. 36.

of her debts as to one moiety to go to Robert Baxter, of Furnival's Inn, one of the trustees, and as to the other moiety to be invested for the benefit of Marianne Baxter, daughter of her friend Dudley Baxter, of Atherstone, in Warwickshire, and after her decease upon such trusts as the said Marianne Baxter should by will appoint. Robert Baxter died in 1824 or 1825, and Marianne Baxter married General Nathaniel Wilmot Oliver, and they by an arrangement with the parties entitled to the other moiety of the proceeds of the sale of the manor, if sold, succeeded to the whole, and the trust for sale under Lady Graves' will was never carried into effect.

In 1855 the manor was held by the executors of General Oliver, in 1885 by Mrs. Caldecott, and it is now vested in Mrs. Copeland Tracy.

The manorial residence, called Oulton High House, stands near the north-east border of this parish, and from its style must have been built by the Hobarts in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, or early in that of her successor. It has been much modernised, and perhaps disfigured, by the introduction of sashed windows; but it still bears an aspect of a good but somewhat decayed mansion. Its interior fittings partook of considerable expense, if we may judge by the labour and ornament bestowed on a mantel or chimney-piece which still remains.[1]

A fine was levied of "Oulton Manor" in 1591 by Nicholas Hare and others against Henry Hobart.[2]

Arms of HOBART: Sable, a star of eight rays, Or, between two flaunches Ermine. Of REEVE: Azure, a chevron between three pairs of wings conjoined and elevated, Or.

MANOR OF FASTOLFS, FASTOLF HALL, OULTON HALL OR TENEMENT ROLFE'S, HOUGHTON HALL.

We first meet with this manor under the name "Houton Manor" in 1306, when it formed the subject of a fine levied of it and the advowson of the church of Oulton by Adam Bacun and Edmund Bacun against Robert de Askeby, parson of Ingham church.[3]

A fine was also levied of both manor and advowson in 1320 by Adam Bacun and Nicholas de Olton.[4] Davy mentions as the first lord a Henry Rolf, and then Ralph Browning and William Everwood, clerk, who sold the manor to John Fastolf. He married Katharine, daughter of Roger de Welysham, by Margaret his wife, sister of Edmund Bedingfield. She was the widow of John Sampson, of Harkstead. John Fastolf died 31st January, 1445. He was buried in the church of Oulton near the south door of the chancel. The spot is marked by the effigies of a man and woman in brass each about two feet in length. The knight is in armour, with a greyhound couchant, collared at his feet; the lady is a very graceful figure with a long veil, and beneath is a line of brass with this inscription:—

"Hic jacet Johēs. Fastolff Armiger qui obiit ultīo. die Januarii Ao. Dm̄. MCCCCXLV. et Katerina uxor sua quæ obiit IIII. die mensis Januarii Ao. Dm̄. MCCCCLXXVIII. qrm. aīabz. ppiaet. de' am̄e."

Above are two shields. That over the knight is defaced and doubtless contained the arms of Fastolf; on the other side over the lady are depicted, according to Druery, those of Bedingfield, an eagle displayed.

But it is clear that Hugh Fastolf, the father of John, was lord of Oulton.

[1] Suckling, Hist. of Suff. vol. ii. p. 37.
[2] Fine, Trin. 33 Eliz.
[3] Feet of Fines, 34 Edw. I. 21.
[4] Feet of Fines, 14 Edw. II. 3.

On John Fastolf's death the manor passed to his widow Katharine.[1] She and certain trustees conveyed this manor in 1477 to James Hobart. Suckling states that about the middle of the 15th century Edmund Fastolf, son of Sir Hugh Fastolf, Knt., released to William Jermy and Katharyne the widow of John Fastolf and his heirs all his right in the Manor of Oulton called Houghton Hall, and all other things pertaining to the said manor in the towns of Oulton, Lowestoft, Gunton, Flixton, Blundeston, Carlton, Beccles, and Westhall.

In 1476 Thomas Fastolf, nephew and heir of the above Edmund Fastolf, released to John, Lord Howard, to Thomas Howard, William Jenney, serjeant-at-law, and others, all his right in the Manor of Oulton called Houghton Hall, "which was formerly the property of John Fastolf late of Oulton."[2]

We meet in 1477 with a fine of Oulton Manor and advowson, which was no doubt effected on the sale by Katherine Fastolf to James Hobart. It is by John Howard, Thomas Howard, William Jenney, John Clopton, Richard Suthwell, Thomas Heigham, Edmund Jenney, John Cheke, Richard Heigham, James Hobart, Katherine Fastolf, widow, lately wife of John Fastolf, late of Oulton, Edmund Bedynfeld, John Jernyngan, Robert Rastwold, Thomas Payter, William Bedynfeld, clerk, and Thomas Banyard against Thomas Fastolf, son, and John Fastolf, late of Nacton, and Ella his wife.[3]

Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings is a suit by James Hobart against William Bedyngfeld, clerk, and Simon Sampson, feoffees to uses as to the manor and lands in Oulton and Flixton, "sold to complainant by Catherine Fastolf."[4]

In 1509 the manor vested in John Sampson, of Oulton, who sold it in 1511 to William Wade, on whose death in 1520 it passed to his son and heir, William Wade, who died in 1556.

In 1604 Sir Nicholas Cooke, of Dagenbaum, Essex, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir George Harire, held the manor, and they sold it in 1606 to Benedict Campe, of Kessingland, who sold it in 1615 to Thomas Love, of Ellough. He the following year enfeoffed Gisleham Woolhouse, of Lowestoft, sen., and Gisleham Woolhouse, jun., and in 1636 William Woolhouse, son and heir of Gisleham, held the lordship. He sold it in 1679 to Sir Andrew Leake, of Lowestoft, who died in 1704, and left it by his will to his nephew, Andrew Leake, who died unmarried, when it devolved on his brother, John Leake, of Yarmouth, who died in 1732 without issue. The manor passed to his widow Sarah, who by her will dated 1742 devised it to the Rev. Thomas Macro, D.D., and the Rev. John Tanner in trust for sale. Tanner, the trustee, conveyed it in 1745 to Thomas Hunt, of Oulton, son of Thomas Hunt, by Martha Bell, of Gorleston, his 1st wife.

He died intestate, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Hunt, who died 18th May, 1808, aged 74, and was buried at Oulton.

[1] She died 4th January, 1478, and her will is dated 20th November the same year, being proved at Norwich 20th July, 1479.

[2] Suckling, Hist. of Suff., vol. ii. p. 35.

[3] Feet of Fines, 17 Edw. IV. 9.

[4] E.C.P. Bundle 53, 87.

SOMERLEYTON.

IN Saxon times there were two manors in this place. The first was that of Ulf, a freeman under Gurth's commendation, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 4 villeins, 4 bordars, 2 ploughteams, and half a ploughteam belonging to the men. Also wood sufficient to support 15 hogs, an acre of meadow, 2 rouncies, 6 hogs, and 80 sheep, valued at 20*s*.

Under Ulf were five freemen having 40 acres, a ploughteam, and wood for the maintenance of 4 hogs, valued at 3*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor was kept for the King by Roger Bigot.[1]

The second manor in this place was that of Wihtred the priest, a freeman, consisting of 40 acres, a bordar (increased to 2 at the time of the Survey) a ploughteam, and wood for the maintenance of 10 hogs. Also a rouncy, 4 beasts, 5 hogs, and 33 sheep, valued at 5*s*. There was also a church with 20 acres valued at 3*s*. This manor was also kept for the King by Roger Bigot at the time of the Survey.[2]

There was also a holding in this place kept for the King by Roger Bigot of 90 acres belonging to Gorleston.[3]

The last holding was that of Alwold, a freeman under Gurth's commendation in Saxon times. It consisted of 30 acres, half a ploughteam (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), and wood for the support of 5 hogs, valued at 2*s*. Ralph the engineer was the Domesday tenant.[4]

Manor of Somerleyton.

The whole village was seised into the hands of William the Conqueror, who retained it under the stewardship of Roger Bigot. He gave the manor to Baldwin, Abbot of St. Edmunds, who gave it to Frodo his brother.

By 1239 the manor had come into the possession of Peter Fitz-Osbert, who died in 1275. From this time to the time of Sir Peter Jernegan the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Uggeshall, in Blything Hundred. In 1303 a fine of this manor was levied against Roger Fitz Peter Osbert and Katherine his wife by John Blome.[5] This was no doubt with the object of effecting a settlement, a licence to effect which is contained on the Patent Rolls this year. It enables Roger Fitz Peter Osbert to enfeoff John Blome of the manors of Wathe and Somerleyton, and for the latter to enfeoff Roger and Katherine his wife in fee tail with remainder to the right heirs of Roger.[6] He died without issue about 1302.[7]

There is another inquis. p.m. "Roger, son of Osbert, and Sarah his wife," in 1306.[8] On Roger's death without surviving issue (for Margaret his daughter died before him) the manor passed to his widow for life, and on her death in 1338,[9] to his sister Isabella, wife of Sir Walter Jernegan, of Horham Jernegan, and relict of Sir Henry de Walpole, ancestor of the Earls of Orford. Her sister and coheir Alice married Sir John Noyoun, Knt., whose son, Sir John dying without issue, her portion of the Fitz Osbert estates reverted to the Jernegans.

[1] Dom. ii. 283*b*, 284.
[2] Dom. ii. 283*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 284.
[4] Dom. ii. 445.
[5] Feet of Fines, 31 Edw. I. 20.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 31 Edw. I. 24. See I.Q.D., 30 Edw. I. File 39, 18; *Ib.* 31 Edw. I. File 44, 20.
[7] I.P.M., 30 Edw. I. 119; Extent 31 Edw. I. 9.
[8] I.P.M., 34 Edw. I. 58.
[9] I.P.M., 12 Edw. III. 15.

As early as 1314 we find the assurance made by Sir John Noyoun. The deed is in the Bodleian, and is dated at Stonham Jernegan the Sunday next after the feast of St. George the Martyr 8 Edw. II. By it John, son of Sir Ralph Noyoun, granted to Peter Jernegan the whole of his purparty of the Manor of Somerleyton, with the advowson of the churches of the said manor with Bradewelle, with the patronage of the priory of St. Olave, and with the three mills belonging to the said manor.[1]

Notwithstanding this the manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir John de Noyoun in 1341,[2] and the following year we find a grant by Thomas Jernegan, Peter de Belhagh, parson of Huntingfield, and Alexander, parson of Horham, to Peter Jernegan and Ellen his wife and John their son, of half of the manor with the advowson of the churches of Somerleyton and Bradwell.[3] Also in 1349 a grant by John, son of Peter Jernegan to Henry de Soterton (? Sotterlee) and others of half of the manor.[4] A moiety of the manor is also mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Beatrice, wife of John Noyoun, in 1351,[5] and in that of John, son of John Noyoun, in 1361.[6]

Sir Peter Jernegan, son of Sir Walter and Isabella Fitz Osbert, succeeded his mother in the Manor of Somerleyton, and from this time to George Jernegan, who succeeded his father, John Jernegan, in 1558, the devolution of the manor is the same as that of the Manor of Horham Jernegan, in Horham, in Hoxne Hundred.

We may mention the following as specially referring to this manor :—

In 1362 Sir John Jernegan, Knt., with Joan his wife levied a fine against Thomas Osborn, parson of Horham church.[7]

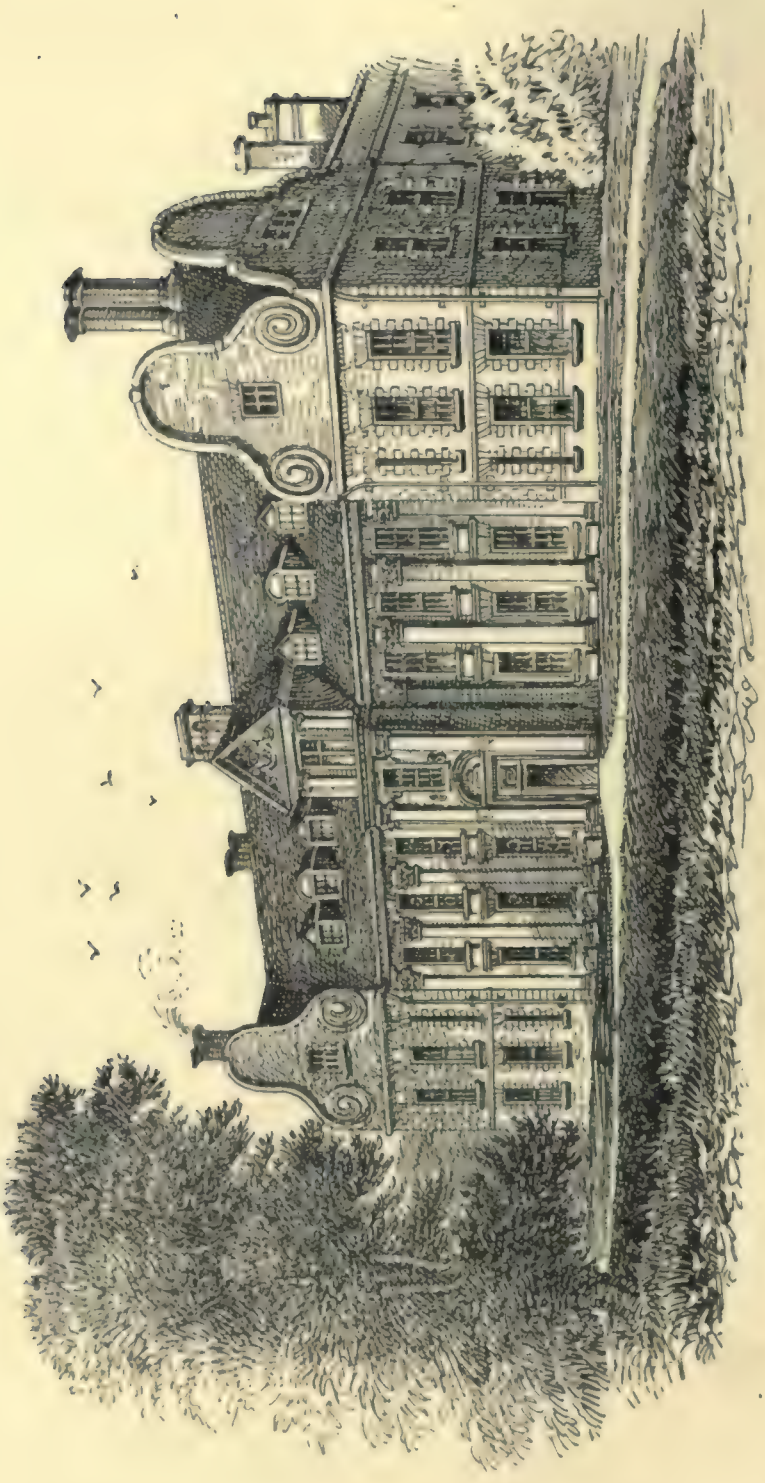
In 1411 we find a grant of the manor by Gilbert Debenham, John Rokewode, and William Bacoun to Margaret, who was wife of John Jernegan.[8] And in 1423 a grant of the manor by John Jernegan to Sir William Burgate, Knt., Gilbert Debenham, John Rukwode, John Bartlot, and Will. Bacon.[9]

In 1435 we find amongst the Bodleian Charters a grant by John Jernegan to Sir John Heveningham and others of all right to the manor, which had by charter been conceded to the said John Jernegan and Margaret his wife by John Ive and Thomas Bolle, clerk.[10] And the following year a lease by the said John Ive and Thomas Bolle to John Jernegan and Margaret his wife.[11]

Sir Thomas Jernegan had a grant of free warren here in 1407.[12]

George Jernegan married Elye, daughter of Sir John Spelman, of Narborough, co. Norfolk, Knt., and was succeeded by his son John Jernegan, who married Catharine, daughter of George Brooke, Lord Cobham. He left four daughters, viz., Elizabeth, Catharine, Frances, and Margaret. Frances, the 3rd daughter, married 1st Thomas Bedingfield, of Oxburgh, by whom she had two sons, and 2ndly Henry Jerningham, of Cossey, in Norfolk, her cousin, who sold the Manor of Somerleyton to John Wentworth. He married Elizabeth Southwell, and dying in 1618-9 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Wentworth, who resided at Somerleyton during the Civil War.

[1] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1036.
[2] I.P.M., 15 Edw. III. 29.
[3] 16 Edw. III.; Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1044.
[4] 23 Edw. III.; Bodl. Suff. 1046.
[5] I.P.M., 25 Edw. III. 52.
I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. (2nd Nos.) 58; see also Close Rolls, 25 Edw. III. 28.
[7] Feet of Fines, 36 Edw. III. 41.
[8] 12 Hen. IV.; Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1079.
[9] 1 Hen. VI.; Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1086.
[10] 13 Hen. VI.; Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1105.
[11] 14 Hen. VI.; Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1102.
[12] Chart. Rolls, 8 Hen. IV.



SOMERLEYTON HALL.

Sir John Wentworth married Anne Soame, but died without issue in 1651, and from this time the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Ashby, in this Hundred.

The manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Thomas Ashman in 1400,[1] and a lease in 1412 of the manor by Gilbert Debynham, John Rokewode, and William Bacoun, clerk, to Margaret, who was wife of John Jernegan.[2] The manor is also mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Arthur Rushe, who died 2nd July, 1537, leaving Anthony his son and heir.[3]

We meet with a fine of the manor levied in 1582 by Edmund Bedingfield against John Jernegan and others.[4]

Somerleyton Hall stands in a park beautifully planted; a fine grove of limes decorates it at one end, and are scattered, with other trees, in great variety over the whole range of this fine enclosure. Fuller, amongst the many "fair houses" of the gentry in this county, names "Sommerley Hall (nigh Yarmouth), belonging to the Lady Wentworth, well answering the name thereof; for here Sommer is to be seen in the depth of winter, in the pleasant walks, beset on both sides with firr trees, green all the year long, besides other curiosities."

The hall, which was built by the last Sir John Jernegan, who was living in 1579, is a fine old mansion, exhibiting a good specimen of the style of architecture used at the period of its erection, and conveying a just idea of the knightly residences of our ancestors. Several engravings of it are extant.

The hall and the manor were offered for sale by public auction in London, 29th Aug. 1844. The particulars described the property as "the manor and property extending over the Hundreds or Half-Hundreds of Mutford and Lothingland, with the rights, royalties, and franchises appertaining thereto, including the wreck along the sea coast in those Hundreds, the income of which has on an average of 21 years amounted to upwards of £330 per annum. The property was bought in at £86,000, but subsequently sold to Samuel Morton Peto.

[1] I.P.M., 1 Hen. IV. 34.
[2] 12 Hen. IV.; Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1078.
[3] I.P.M., 29 Hen. VIII. 66.
[4] Fine, Hil. 24 Eliz.

The following places in the Domesday Survey we have not been able to identify with certainty :—

Boketon.

Among the lands of Hugh de Montfort, now in demesne, was a holding formerly that of six freemen under Burchard's commendation, consisting of 50 acres of land, a ploughteam (reduced to half at the time of the Survey). The value was 4*s*. at the time of the Confessor, and at the time of the Survey was "21*s*. 4*d*. and 1,500 herrings."[1]

Hornes.

A holding here was that of a freeman under Gurth's commendation, and consisted of 5 acres valued at 3*s*. and 160 herrings. Hugh de Montfort was the Domesday tenant.[2]

Kislea.

There was a small holding in the place of 20 freemen with a carucate and 10 acres of land and 2 ploughteams.

At the time of the Survey it was kept for the King by Roger Bigot.[3]

Southtown (Yarmouth).

There was no manor here, and the only entry of land in the Survey is under the head Earetuna amongst the estates of Ralph the engineer. He held 40 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 4*s*., which in the Confessor's time had been held by a freeman Kettle under Ulf's commendation with one bordar.[4]

[1] Dom. ii. 407.
[2] Dom. ii. 407*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 283.
[4] Dom. ii. 445.

THE HUNDRED OF MUTFORD.

THIS Hundred is part of the Royal demesne. It is in the Deanery of Lothingland and Archdeaconry of Suffolk, and is one of the geldable Hundreds. It is bounded on the south by the Hundred of Blything; on the east by the German Ocean; on the north by the Hundred of Lothingland, from which it is divided by the Lake Lothing; and on the west it is separated from Norfolk by the River Waveney. It contains the eight following villages, and 17 following manors:—

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Barnby or Barnaby ..	Barnaby.	Kirkley	Kirkley *al.* Kirkley Fastolt's, called also Kirkley Hall.
Carlton Colville	Carlton Hall.		
	Broomholm Priory.		
	Fastolf's.		
Gisleham	Gisleham Hall with Pie's.	Mutford	Mutford.
	Pyes Hall.		Soca Bectun.
			Soca Franchevile.
			Soca Luvel.
Kessingland ..	Kessingland Stapleton's.	Pakefield....	Pakefield Pyes or Drayton.
	Itchingham's or Echingham's.		
	Kington's.		
	Rothenhall.	Rushmere ..	Rushmere.

It contains with Lothingland 33,315 acres of land.

The fee of the Hundred was anciently in Edmund de Hemegrave, the King's servant, but in 1443 it was in the possession of Sir John Tiptoft, who died seised thereof in that year. John Tiptoft, his son and heir, was created Earl of Worcester. He did not long retain it, for William de la Pole held it in 1450, leaving it to John, his son and heir, who died without issue, and Edmund his brother inherited his estate. He was beheaded in 1513, and this with his other property was forfeited to the crown. The Hundred was included in the grants to Edward Jernegan and Mary his wife 14th July, 1509, and 28th Jan. 1510-1, mentioned in the account of Lowestoft Manor, in Lothingland Hundred, and Mary Kingston, widow, who had been 2nd wife of the said Edward Jernegan, died seised in 1547.

BARNABY.

AMONG the lands of the King kept by Roger Bigot was a holding here of eight freemen with 80 acres and 3 ploughteams, reduced to 2 at the time of the Survey.[1]

The only other holding in this place was that of five freemen under Burchard's commendation, and consisted of 44 acres, a ploughteam, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 6*s*. Also a church with 80 acres valued at 2*s*. At the time of the Survey this was held by Hugh, son of Norman, of Earl Hugh, the King and Earl having the soc over the freemen.[2]

Manor of Barnaby.

This was the estate of Earl Hugh at the time of the Survey, and the lordship appears to have been included in the grant of Mutford, and the manor always passed with it. The manor, if it ever separately existed, has long since become extinguished.

[1] Dom. ii. 283.

[2] Dom. ii. 302.

CARLTON COLVILLE.

THERE was one manor here in Saxon times held by Burchard. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 8 villeins, 6 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, wood sufficient to support 30 hogs, and 4 acres of meadow. Of live stock there were one rouncy, 8 beasts, 23 hogs, and 100 sheep, valued at 30*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor was held with the other estate here of Earl Hugh by Hugh, son of Norman. The villeins had then become reduced to 4, the bordars to 4, the ploughteams belonging to the men to 1, and the value was 4*s*. It, presumably the village, was a league and 8 quarentenes long and 10 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 4*s*.

Earl Hugh at the time of the Survey also had an estate of 2 carucates of land, 4 ploughteams, and 6 acres of meadow, valued at 60*s*., which had been held by 30 freemen with 8 ploughteams under Burchard's commendation in Saxon times, when it was valued at £4.[1]

Two other estates here belonged to Hugh de Montfort. One had formerly been held by two freemen under Burchard's commendation, and consisted of 30 acres and a ploughteam, valued at 3*s*. and 1,000 herrings. The other had formerly been held by a freeman under Burchard's commendation, and consisted of 30 acres, a ploughteam (which at the time of the Survey had disappeared), and half an acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*. and 300 herrings.[2]

Manor of Carlton Hall.

The four carucates of land held in Saxon times as a manor by Burchard subsequently evolved into three manors—that of Carlton Hall, Broomholm Priory, and Fastolf's. The family of Colvile, interested here, descended from Gilbert de Colvylle, who is said to have come over with the Conqueror. His great-grandson, Sir Robert de Colvile, held this manor in 1227, and the estate passed to his son and heir, Sir Henry de Colvile, and from him to his son and heir, Sir Roger de Colvile.

Sir Roger de Colvile had a grant of free warren here in 1253,[3] and obtained a charter for holding a market and fair in Carlton in 1267.[4]

He was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, and received of Robert de Kelling 20*s*. for not being a knight. He married Galiena Walpole, the King honouring the nuptials with his presence. Suckling says of Roger: This knight was a person of tyrannical and arbitrary character. Upon the return of Edw. I. from the Holy Land, he was charged with an undue exercise of his rights of free warren, stretching his privilege beyond the licence allowed by his monarch; "posuit in defenso de warren: suâ plus qua id R. ei concessit." And, moreover, that under the pretence of having received a writ from the Crown for conducting certain persons to London, he had extorted from Ralph de Becket 40*s*. and 12 pigs, when the said Ralph had never been to London; and that he had obtained from John le Latimer 30*s*. in the same way. A further charge was exhibited against

[1] Dom. ii. 302.
[2] Dom. ii. 407*b*.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 37 and 38 Hen. III. pt. ii. 9, 61; H.R. i. 192.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 51 Hen. III. 7; 23 Edw. I. 2.

this rapacious knight that he had raised a certain weir in the river, called Wicflet, and appropriated it to his own use, having no warrant to do so.[1]

This manor passed from Sir Roger de Colvile to his son and heir Roger about 1295. In 1300 "Roger son of Robert" (? Roger) de "Coleville" and Dionisia his wife levied a fine of part of the manor against John, son of Robert de Sancrofte,[2] and in 1312 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by Richard de Weyland against Hubert le (*sic*) Bavent and Dionisia his wife (Geoffrey de "Colevill" and Alice, daughter of John de Bursyerd, and Edmund de Hemegrave app. clam.)[3]

In 1348 Sir Bartholomew de Burghersh appears as lord. He was the son of Bartholomew de Burghersh, Constable of the Tower, who died 2nd Aug. 1355, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Theobald, 2nd Lord Verdon, which Bartholomew was son of Robert de Burghersh, of Burghersh, in Sussex, and Chiddingstone, in Kent, Constable of Dover Castle, and Warden of the Cinque Ports, by his 2nd wife, a daughter of Guncelin de Badlesmere, Chief Justice of Chester 2 Edw. I. The lord of this manor was in the wars in Gascony, and distinguished himself at Cressy in 1346, and Poictiers in 1356. In 1349 he and his 1st wife Cecily, daughter and heir of Thomas de Weyland, had a grant of free warren in Carlton, and in all their other demesne lands.[4]

Sir Bartholomew died 5th April, 1369, his will being dated the day before.[5] He left the manor to Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, who married Edward Despencer, Lord le Despencer. Sir Bartholomew constituted Margaret, his 2nd wife, widow of William Pichard, sister of Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere (who remarried William de Burcester), and Sir Walter Paveley his executors. Edward le Despencer, Baron Despencer, died seised of Carlton Hall 11th Nov. 1375,[6] and bequeathed his body to be buried in the abbey of Tewkesbury, near his ancestors.

Elizabeth *suo jure* Baroness Burghersh, died in August, 1409,[7] and the manor passed to her grandson and heir, Richard Despencer, the son and heir of Thomas, Earl of Gloucester, and Lord le Despencer, who had been beheaded and attainted 5th Jan. 1399-1400, and Constance his wife, daughter of Edmund Plantagenet, surnamed De Langley, Duke of York, 5th son of Edw. III. Richard Despencer married Eleanor, daughter of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, and died without issue 7th Oct. 1414, aged 14.[8]

The manor passed to Isabel, only surviving sister and sole heir, being a posthumous child of Thomas Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, married to Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, who in 1420 was created Earl of Worcester, and died without issue in 1422. Isabel married 2ndly Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. He died 30th April, 1439, and she a few months subsequently.[9]

Davy mentions that in 1427 Anne, wife of Sir Hugh Hastings, held of the grant of Elizabeth, the widow of Edward le Despencer, but also more

[1] Suckling, Hist. of Suff. vol. i. p. 238.
[2] Feet of Fines, 28 Edw. I. 21.
[3] Feet of Fines, 7 Edw. II. 16.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 23 Edw. III. 3.
[5] I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. i. 14.
[6] I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 46.
[7] Will 4th July, proved 10th August, 1409.
[8] His widow married Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. See Manor of Rouse Hall, in Clopton, Carlford and Colneis Hundred.
[9] Will 1st December, 1439, proved 4th February, 1439-40.

correctly states that in 1428 Richard, Earl of Warwick, in right of his wife Isabel, daughter and heir of Thomas le Despencer, brother of Anne, held.

A fine was in 1430 levied of the manor by John Verney, clerk, and William Lee against Richard, Earl of Warwick, and "Isabella" his wife,[1] and the Earl no doubt held until his death in 1439, and his widow subsequently. On her death without issue male, the manor went to James Touchet, Lord Audley,[2] from whose successors it passed to the family of Brewes, being held by Thomas Brewes, who died 7th Nov. 1514,[3] when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Brewes, who held in 1541, and died 13th Feb. 1584-5.[4] From him the manor passed to Robert Bungey, and at the beginning of the 17th century vested in Sir Arthur Heveningham, who held in 1624. From him the manor passed to his son and heir, John Heveningham, and from him to his son and heir, William Heveningham, who forfeited in 1661.[5] It was, however, restored to the trustees of Lady Heveningham the following year, and they conveyed it in 1662 to John Tasburgh, who conveyed it in 1668 to Sir Thomas Allin, who died in 1685. From that time to the present the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Ashby, in the Hundred of Lothingland.

Carlton Hall is a modern farm-house, having been built about a century and a half ago on the site of the old mansion, which was destroyed by a foul chimney taking fire 18th April, 1736. Suckling mentions that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth there was a suit between the inhabitants of Carlton Colville and the lord of this manor, who claimed an exclusive right of fishery in Spratt's and other waters in Carlton Ham, when judgment was given in favour of the inhabitants.[6]

Amongst the State Papers is a lease of the Manor of Carlton Colville to Robert Suthwell in 1536-7.[7]

Arms of BURGHERSH: Gules, a lion rampant, double queued Or. Of DESPENCER: Quarterly, Ar. and Gu. in the second and third a fret, Or.

[1] Feet of Fines, 8 Hen. VI. 14.

[2] His right would seem to have accrued through his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Edmund Holand, by Elizabeth Dow, Baroness Le Despencer, daughter and heir of Sir Bartholomew Burghersh (Mill's Cat. of Honours, 1610). The author of "The Complete Peerage," vol. ii. p. 199, seems to consider Eleanor, however, to have been the illegitimate daughter of Thomas Holand, Earl of Kent, by Constance, daughter of Edmund Plantagenet, Duke of York; and he refers in a note to N. and Q., 4th Ser. iii. 608, and adds; "But see also Sandford's Genealogical History, 1707, p. 379, wherein it is stated that Constance of York was the paramour of Edmund Holand, Earl of Kent, by whom she had been so long courted that at last she brought him a daughter named Eleanor, married to James Touchet, Lord Audley, of which family the Audleys of Norfolk were descended. Which Eleanor would fain have made herself legitimate, but the right heirs preferred their bill in Parliament, thereby proving her to be a bastard, as you may see in Polton's printed statutes, anno 9 Hen. VI., cap. XI." The Act is a Public Act of Bastardy, and the evidence is sufficiently clear that the wife of James Touchet, Lord Audley, was not a daughter of Edmund Holand by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Bartholomew Burghersh, widow of Edward, Lord Despencer, but the natural daughter of Thomas Holand, Earl of Kent, by Constance, his concubine, daughter of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York.

[3] I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 146.

[4] See Manor of Great Wenham, in Samford Hundred.

[5] See Manor of Blundeston, in Lothingland Hundred.

[6] Hist. of Suff. vol. i. p. 239.

[7] S.P. 1520, p. 577.

over all a bend Sa. Of COLVILE: Azure, a lion rampant, Argent, collared, with a label of three points.

MANOR OF BROOMHOLM PRIORY.

A manor with a moiety of the tithes of the parish of Carlton Colville was granted at an early period to the priory of Broomholm, in Norfolk, probably in 1252, for in that year Gilbert, son of Thomas de Ilketshall, gave to that establishment his tithes in Hedenham, namely, two garbs of the demesne of Gilbert, and also two garbs of the demesne of Roger de Mohant, in Kessingland, and also of the demesne of Roger de Colville, of Carlton. The manor was certainly in the priory in 1303, and the Ministers' Accounts of the manor in 1324 will be found in the Public Record Office.[1]

In 1303 the manor was held by that house up to the time of the Dissolution, when it reverted to the Crown. In 1541 the manor was held by John Harvey, of Oulton, and later by Sir John Brewes, after which it became united with the Manor of Carlton Hall. By a deed dated 1st Apl. 1625, between Sir Arthur Heveningham and Dame Mary his wife of the first part, Sir John Heveningham and Dame Bridget his wife of the second part, Sir John Corbett and others of the third part, the manors of Carlton Hall and Broomholm and the advowson of the church of Carlton were settled on Sir John Heveningham and Dame Bridget his wife for life and then on their children.

From the time of Sir Arthur Heveningham the manor has passed in the same course as the main manor.

FASTOLF'S MANOR.

We find a manor of this name mentioned as in Carlton Colville as early as the reign of King Edw. III. Amongst the Bodleian Suffolk Charters is one in 1355, being a quit claim by John de Kymburle, parson of Mutford, Roger atte Heth, parson of Todenham, and Edmund Man, Roger (? Ralph) Megre, parson of Kessingland, of all right in Fastolf's Manor, viz., in lands in Carlton Colville, Kyrkley, Pakefield, Gisleham, Mutford, and Henstead;[2] and in the same collection another quit claim in 1358 by Ralph Megre, parson of the church of Kessingland, to Sir Emeric de Welyngton of all right in the manor.[3]

There is another quit claim the same year by Warine de Barneby and Alan Reynald to Sir Robert Spenser, parson of Elgham, Sir Edmund de Welles, parson of Beccles, and Richard Megre of all right in the "Manor of Carleton Colvile called Fastolfes" and in all lands in Carlton Colvile, Mutford, Barnby, Lowestoft, Kirkley, Pakefield, Gisleham, Kessingland, Rushmere, and Hemstead.[4] There is also a grant in the same year by Ralph Megre, parson of the church of Kessingland, to Sir Robert Spenser, parson of Elgham, Sir Edmund de Welles, parson of Beccles, Richard Megre, Warine de Barneby, and Alan Reynald of his Manor of Carlton Colvile called Fastolfs.[5]

[1] 18 Edw. II. Bundle 1127, No. 4.
[2] 29 Edw. III. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1263.
[3] 32 Edw. III. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1265.
[4] 32 Edw. III. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1262.
[5] 32 Edw. III. Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1264.

In 1378 Hugh Fastolf seems to have held the manor, for he then granted it to his brother, John Fastolf.

In 1443 this manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir John Tiptot,[1] and of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in 1450.[2] Amongst the Harleian Charters we find a demise of the manor in 1427,[3] and a release in 1435.[4]

Suckling makes the Manor of Fastolf's in the parish of Gisleham, and states that at the time he wrote—in 1847—no court was kept for it.[5]

[1] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VI. 45.
[2] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.
[3] Harl. 43 H. 9.
[4] Harl. 58 C. 14.
[5] Hist. vol. i. p. 244.

GISLEHAM.

A holding in this place was that of a freeman under Gurth's commendation, and consisted of 15 acres, a ploughteam (reduced to half at the time of the Survey), 2 villeins, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 8*s*. At the time of the Survey this estate was held by Earl Hugh.[1]

Another holding was that of two freemen under Burchard's commendation, and consisted of 1½ acres valued at 2*s*. 6*d*. and 200 herrings. Another in the same township was that of a freeman under Burchard's commendation, and consisted of 16 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 5*s*. and 300 herrings. At the time of the Survey both these estates belonged to Hugh de Montfort.[2]

Manor of Gisleham Hall now Gisleham with Pies.

In 1270 Alan de Wymenhale had free warren, with a grant of a fair and market in Gisleham, Carlton, &c.,[3] and in 1282 William de Gisleham had the same in Gisleham, Kessingland, Stadenfield, and Brampton.[4]

In 1311 Sir Edmund de Hemegrave held the lordship, from whom Suckling says it passed to Sir John de Ulveston, but this seems doubtful, as we do not find that Sir John had any connection with the manor before 1356, and in the interim Sir Clement de Biskele held, and there is a Compotus Roll 1318-19 amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum showing him then to be lord.[5] From Sir Clement de Biskele the manor passed to John de Biskele, who held in 1343 according to a charter this year, which is given by Suckling.[6] From him the manor passed to his widow Clementia, and then to Sir Reginald de Biskele.

In the British Museum is a compotus of Thomas Slettavey, serjeant of this Sir Reginald de Biskele, from the translation of St. Thomas Martyr 23 Edw. III. [1349] to Michaelmas following for 12 weeks "quo anno pestilencia hominum regnavit in Anglia."[7]

Davy says that in 1349 Sir Thomas de Hemegrave, son and heir of Sir Edmund, held the manor, but it is clear that by 1356 it was vested in John de Ulveston, for by a deed dated at Gisleham, Ralph le Megre, parson of the church of Kessingland, and Richard le Megre his brother released to this John de Ulveston all their right and interest in the manor and in the lands and houses in Gisleham, Rushmere, Kessingland, Henstede, Carlton, Beccles, and Mutford, which they held under a demise of the aforesaid John de Ulveston, and by a writing dated at Frostenden 7th April, 7 Rich. II. [1384], Sir John Ulveston quit claim to Sir Roger Boys, Sir John de Wyngfeld, Knts., John Pishale, Thomas More, Guy Owkedok, Robert Grygges, clerk, Robert de Aisshfeld, and William Thurtone this manor which they held of the feoffment of Richard Dautreys and John Botild.[8]

The manor next passed to Sir William Argentein or Argentine, who apparently held it for the life of Margery his wife, daughter of Sir William

[1] Dom. ii. 302.
[2] Dom. ii. 407*b*.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 55 Hen. III. pt. i. 10.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 10 Edw. I. 19.
[5] Add. Ch. 25862.
[6] Hist. of Suff. vol. i. p. 244.
[7] Add Ch. 26058.
[8] Harl. 57. D. 2.

Calthorpe, and later the wife of John Argentine. Sir William Argentine died in 1418,[1] and the manor appears from this time to the time of Sir Giles Alington in 1528 to have passed in the same course as the Manor of Halesworth, in Blything Hundred, when this manor passed to James Hobart, who died seised thereof 24th Feb. 1516, leaving Walter Hobart his son and heir.[2]

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of John "Alyngton" in 1481.[3]

Sir Walter Hobart[4] held in 1525, and from him the manor apparently passed to his son and heir, Henry Hobart. Suckling makes the modest statement that Henry Hubbard "had possession of the manor in 33 Hen. VIII. [1541]," no doubt founding his statement on the fact disclosed in the inquis. p.m. of his father Walter, taken 30th April that year, but it should be remembered that the only manors mentioned in this inquisition are those of Oulton and Lowestoft. Henry Hobart died in 1561,[5] when the manor passed to his son and heir, James Hobart, who died in 1615, when it passed to his 3rd son, Edward Hobart, of Langley, co. Norfolk, who died in 1638, when it passed to his son and heir, James Hobart, who died in 1664 (? 20th August, 1669). He seems in his lifetime to have sold the manor to Robert Richman or Richmond, of Hedenham, son of John Richman by his 1st wife Anne, daughter of William Gooch, of St. Mary's, Westhall. Robert Richman married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Pretyman, of Bacton, and on his death his son and heir, John Richman, having married Mary, daughter of Roger Goodwin, of Stonham, and having died 6th Feb. 1640, in his father's lifetime, the manor passed to Robert's grandson, John Richman. He married Anne, sister of Sir William Cooper, Bart., and died leaving two children—William, who died without issue, and Mary, who became his heir, married to Charles Garneys, of Morningthorpe, Norfolk. Charles Garneys died 15th June, 1678, when the manor passed to her son Charles Garneys, who married Margaret, daughter of John Watts, of Burnham Market, and died in 1730, the manor vesting in his son and heir, Richmond Garneys. He married Anne, daughter of William Churchman, of Illington, Norfolk, and died in 1762, when the lordship vested in his son and heir, Charles Garneys, of Hedenham, who died unmarried in 1808.

The manor then passed to Rachel Ives Drake, eldest daughter and coheir of William Drake, of Amersham (descended from the Drakes of Shardeloes, co. Bucks., and the Garneys of Boyland Hall), married to the Hon. George Irby, afterwards George, 3rd Baron Boston, and Emily Ives Drake, married to the Hon. Frederick Paul Irby. Rachel Ives, Lady Boston, died 6th April, 1830, and her husband subsequently acquired the whole manor, which on his death 12th March, 1856, passed to his son and heir, George Ives, 4th Baron Boston, who married 1st 25th Jan. 1830, Fanny Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William R. Hopkins-Northey, of Oving House, co. Bucks, and 2ndly 30th July, 1861, Caroline Amelia, eldest daughter of John St. Vincent, 3rd Lord de Saumarez, and died 22nd Dec. 1869.

In 1885 the manor was vested in Richard Henry Reeve.

[1] I.P.M., 6 Hen. V. 13.
[2] I.P.M., 9 Hen. VIII. 25.
[3] I.P.M., 20 Edw. IV. 58.
[4] See Manor of Oulton, in Lothingland Hundred.
[5] Will 17th Oct. 1560, proved 3rd May, 1561.

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a Court Roll 1427-1429.[1]

Arms of RICHMAN or RICHMOND: Erm. on a chief Sa. a griffin passant Or. Of BOSTON: Arg. fretty, Sa. on a canton Gul. a chaplet Or.

Of the hall Suckling writes: "The site of Gisleham Hall, which abutted upon the extensive common, enclosed in 1799, is encompassed by a double moat, the outer of which includes about 4 acres. The space contained within the smaller moat measures 38 yards from east to west, by 45 from north to south.

No traces of the ancient mansion are visible, but Mr. Button, the present respectable tenant, informs me that he remembers the courts to have been held on the site when they were adjourned to the present hall, which is a substantial and rather old farmhouse. His father took up the foundations of the drawbridge on the south about the year 1794. Under one of the large timbers were discovered two balls of metal, engraved with coats of arms, which were sent to Charles Garneys, Esq., the landlord, and disposed of at the sale of his effects, after his death, about forty years since.

The site of Gisleham Hall has attained notoriety of late from having been the scene of a foul murder committed there on the person of James McFadden, an Irishman employed in the rural police. This unfortunate person was shot in the thigh upon the edge of the moat, in the night of Sunday, the 28th of July, 1844, by one of a numerous and organized gang of thieves who had long infested the neighbourhood. The murderer was identified, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Ipswich, on the 25th of March, 1845."[2]

MANOR OF PYES HALL (see Pakefield Pyes).

Sawale Trysth is mentioned by Davy as 1st lord, and he then mentions Thomas de Drayton, from whom this manor is sometimes called the Manor of Drayton. His daughter and heir married John Pye. William Jenney, afterwards Sir Wm. Jenney, held the manor, and died in 1483, from which time to the death of Edward Jenney 26th June, 1523, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Loudham, in Herringfleet, in Lothingland Hundred. The manor then vested in Robert Jenney, who in 1534 sold to Henry Hobart,[3] and from him to the death of James Hobart in 1664 it passed in the same course as the main manor.

From the Hobarts the manor passed by sale to Nathaniel Row, who sold to — Proctor. About 1645 this manor appears to have become consolidated with the main manor.

[1] Add. 25863.
[2] Suckling, Hist. of Suff. vol. i. p. 245.
[3] Fine, Easter, 25 Hen. VIII.

KESSINGLAND.

TWO manors were held here in Saxon times. The first was held by Burchard, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 2 villeins, 6 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, an acre of meadow, and a mill. Of live stock there were one beast, 23 hogs, and 40 sheep, the whole valued at 30*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor was held of Earl Hugh by his son Norman, and the value was 40*s*. It was a league long and a league broad, and paid in a gelt 32*d*.

In the same township was a holding of 40 freemen (11 being under Gurth's commendation, and the others under Burchard's commendation), having 3 carucates of land, 8 ploughteams (reduced to 5 at the time of the Survey), and an acre of meadow, valued at £4. At the time of the Survey it was held by Earl Hugh, and the value was 100*s*.[1]

Another estate was that of Osfert, a freeman under commendation to Edric of Laxfield, and consisted of 15 acres, 2 bordars, and half an acre of meadow, valued at 2*s*. At the time of the Survey this land was kept for the King by Roger Bigot.[2]

The other manor in this place was that of a freeman under commendation to Edric of Laxfield, and consisted of 30 acres, a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Hugh de Montfort, and valued at 8*s*. This Hugh de Montfort also had an estate here which had formerly been held by four freemen (one being under Edric's commendation and three under Burchard's commendation). It consisted of 90 acres, 2 bordars, 2 ploughteams, and an acre of meadow, valued at 10*s*. in Saxon times, and at 22*s*. and 1,000 herrings at the time of the Survey.[3]

Manor of Kessingland Stapleton's.

In 1251 Roger de Montalt held this lordship and had a grant from Hen. III. of a fair and market here.[4] The former was held 20th November, the anniversary of St. Edmund, to whom the church of Kessingland is dedicated, and the latter kept weekly on Tuesdays. Roger de Montalt died in 1260, from which time to the vesting of the manor in Isabella, Queen Dowager, the manor passed in the same course of devolution through the Montalt family as the Manor of Framsden, in Thredling Hundred. The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Robert de Montalt, who died in 1275.[5]

In 1337 William de Montacute, 3rd Baron and 1st Earl of Salisbury, had a grant of the reversion,[6] and to him the Queen attorned tenant 6th Oct. 11 Edw. III. [1337], and released to his son.[7]

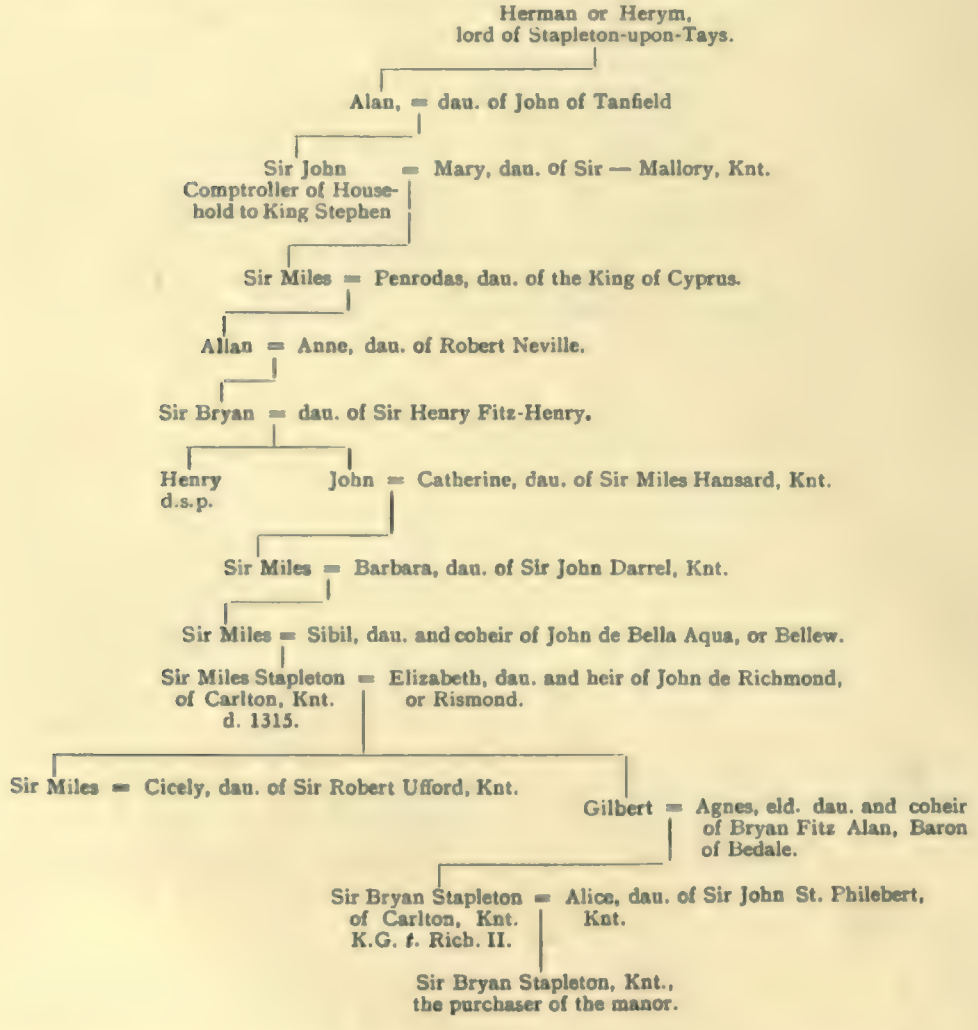
The Reeve's accounts of the lands of Isabella the Queen here, 24 and 25 Edw. III., will be found amongst the Ministers' Accounts in the Public Record Office.[8]

[1] Dom. ii. 301.
[2] Dom. ii. 283.
[3] Dom. ii. 407.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 35 Hen. III. 2.
[5] I.P.M., 3 Edw. I. 29.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 11 Edw. III. 61.
[7] I.P.M., 32 Edw. III. 43; Harl. 43 D. 26; Close Rolls, 11 Edw. III. pt. ii. 18*d*, where it is stated that the estate in Kessingland was a carucate of land and £20 of rent.
[8] Bundle 1001, No. 4.

William de Montacute, 1st Earl of Salisbury, married Katherine, daughter of William, Lord Grandison, and died in 1343 of bruises received in a tilting at Windsor, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William de Montacute, 2nd Earl of Salisbury.

He was present at the battles of Cressy and Poictiers, in the latter battle commanding the rear guard of the English army, and is said to have contended with the Earl of Warwick in the heat of action as to which should shed most French blood. His lordship was one of the original holders of the Garter, the order having been founded, according to tradition, in consequence of the King's affection for the Earl's Countess. He married 1st Joan, daughter of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, and known as the Fair Maid of Kent,[1] and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John, Lord Elsham, of Dunster, and died in 1397. His only son William died in his father's lifetime in 1383. The Earl having no other issue, the following year sold the manor to Sir Bryan Stapleton, Knt.

This seems to have been his descent :—


Herman or Herym, lord of Stapleton-upon-Tays.
Alan, = dau. of John of Tanfield
Sir John Comptroller of House-hold to King Stephen = Mary, dau. of Sir — Mallory, Knt.
Sir Miles = Penrodas, dau. of the King of Cyprus.
Allan = Anne, dau. of Robert Neville.
Sir Bryan = dau. of Sir Henry Fitz-Henry.
Henry d.s.p.
John = Catherine, dau. of Sir Miles Hansard, Knt.
Sir Miles = Barbara, dau. of Sir John Darrel, Knt.
Sir Miles = Sibil, dau. and coheir of John de Bella Aqua, or Bellew.
Sir Miles Stapleton of Carlton, Knt. d. 1315. = Elizabeth, dau. and heir of John de Richmond, or Rismond.
Sir Miles = Cicely, dau. of Sir Robert Ufford, Knt.
Gilbert = Agnes, eld. dau. and coheir of Bryan Fitz Alan, Baron of Bedale.
Sir Bryan Stapleton of Carlton, Knt. K.G. t. Rich. II. = Alice, dau. of Sir John St. Philebert, Knt.
Sir Bryan Stapleton, Knt., the purchaser of the manor.

[1] The Earl was divorced on account of the lady's pre-contract with Sir Thomas Holland, and she eventually became the wife of Edward, the Black Prince.

On the Patent Rolls we find a pardon to Sir Bryan Stapleton for acquiring the manor in fee simple from the Earl of Salisbury, the manor being held in chief.[1] Sir Bryan Stapleton a few years later made a settlement conveying to Richard Lescrope and others and was re-enfeoffed, and these assurances being made without licence a pardon was subsequently obtained.[2] Sir Bryan married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir William Aldburgh, Knt., and on his death the manor passed to his 2nd son, Sir Myles Stapleton, who died in 1400.[3] He married Joan, daughter and coheir of Sir Gerard Ufflet, of Wighill, in the Aynsty of York City, widow of William Brecknells, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Stapleton, who married Margaret, daughter of — Norton, of Norton Conyers, and died in 1455,[4] when it devolved on his son and heir, Sir William Stapleton. He was Knight of the Shire in Parliament 28 Hen. VI. and having only two daughters conveyed the manor in 1461 to his brother, Bryan Stapleton.[5]

There is a licence on the Patent Rolls in the 1 Edw. IV. enabling Sir William Stapleton to grant to Brian Stapleton, his brother, and the heirs of his body.[6]

Amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian is the fragment of the Court Roll of a court held by Brian Stapleton in 1473.[7] Sir Brian married Jane, daughter of Sir Lancelot Thirkeld, and had seven sons and four daughters. On the death of Brian Stapleton, 18th Sept. 1518,[8] the manor passed to his son and heir, Christopher Stapleton, of Wighill. He married 1st Alice, daughter of William Ask, of Ask, and 2ndly Margaret, daughter of Sir John Neville, of Levirsedze, co. York, Knt., and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Bryan Stapleton, who married Margery, daughter of Sir John Constable, of Hailsham, Knt., but dying without issue the manor passed to his brother and heir, Sir Robert Stapleton. Sir Robert Stapleton married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Mallory, of Studley, co. York, and in 1549 sold the manor to William Roberts,[9] and he and his wife were in 1563 called upon to show by what title they held the manor.[10] From William Roberts, the manor passed in the same course as the manor of Burgh Castle, in Lothingland Hundred, to the time of Sir Owen Smith, and amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian is an acknowledgment by Sir Owen, who died 30th March, 1626, then lord of the manor, of the receipt of money from Thomas Parkard, his bailiff.[11]

Sir Owen Smith's representative conveyed the manor about 1645 to Robert Proctor. In 1658 Daniel Proctor appears as lord, and in 1721 the manor was held by Samuel Proctor, while in 1764 it was held by Daniel Proctor. In 1776 it was held by Bridget Hawes, and in 1786 was the property of her daughter, Jane Denton. Jane Denton married Randal Burroughes, and about 1826 the manor was purchased by John Morse.

[1] Pat. Rolls, 8 Rich. II. pt. i. 38.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 8 Rich. II. pt. i. 4.
[3] I.P.M., 1 Hen. IV. 45.
[4] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VI. 13, Extent.
[5] Blomefield states inaccurately that Sir Miles, son of Sir Brian Stapleton, conveyed the manor this year to his brother Brian.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. IV. pt. iv. 23.
[7] Rawl. D. 1481.
[8] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 53.
[9] Fine, Easter, 3 Edw. VI.
[10] Memoranda, 5 Eliz. Hil. Rec. Rot. 9.
[11] Rawl. D. 148.

In 1875 the manor was vested in his trustees, but in 1885 had passed to John Hall Moore Boycott. In 1896 was vested in Frederick Augustus Morse Boycott, and is now vested in John Watson.

Court Rolls of the manor are referred to in the 6th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records.[1]

On the west side of the churchyard stood formerly the manor house, which according to an account given by the farmer in 1823 who occupied the vicarage house and glebe land, was an old building having about it walls similar to those on his own premises. This old house was, he said, a few years previously pulled down and a large red-brick house built on a spot adjoining the old site, and a little to the south of it. This was in 1823 a farmhouse in the occupation of Mr. J. S. Crowfoot.

Manor of Kessingland Itchingham's or Echinghams.

This was the lordship of the family of Atte Tye in the reign of Edw. III. In 1375 Dionysia, widow of Sir Peter Atte Tye,[2] held the manor, and by her will of this date proved the same year bequeathed to her son Edward Charles 100*s*. per annum out of her manor here, and to Sir Robert Tye, her son, the Manor of Hoo, in Monewden, in order to purchase the patronage of some church of the value of £20 per annum, to appropriate it to the Cathedral church of Norwich, as a provision for two secular priests to celebrate for the souls of John de Hoo and Dionysia his wife, William their son, and all the faithful.

This manor passed to Sir Robert atte Tye, son and heir of Sir Peter, and his will is dated in 1382 and proved in 1383. In it he desires his feoffees to enfeoff Elizabeth his wife with the advowson of this parish church, the lordship of Barsham, and his lands in Mutford and Wangford Hundreds for life. Sir John de Hoo is mentioned as his brother, which rather suggests that Dionysia his mother was the relict of John de Hoo above named, and not his daughter, as is stated in the account of Cretingham *al.* Tye's Manor. Elizabeth, however, the wife of Sir Robert, may have been a de Hoo also. This Elizabeth died in 1383, and the manor passed to Sir Robert's son and heir, Sir Robert atte Tye, who died in 1415.

The manor was next the lordship of the Echinghams, of Barsham,[3] in Wangford Hundred, and was held by Lady Margaret Echingham, wife of Sir Thomas Echingham, from whom it passed to her son and heir, Sir Thomas Echingham, on whose death in 1460 it passed to his brother and heir, Richard Echingham, of Barsham. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Hen. VI. and Edw. IV. is an action by Elizabeth, wife of Richard Echingham and daughter of John Gernegan, against Margaret Echyngham, mother of the said Richard, as to the petitioner's jointure out of this manor and the Manor of Blanchard.[4]

Richard Echingham's will is dated 1461. He left the manor to Elizabeth his wife for life, and subject to her interest it passed to his son and heir, John Echingham, and from him to his son and heir, Edward Echingham. In 1528 the manor was held by John Jerningham, and then passed to Henry Hobart. Suckling, however, states that it passed directly from Sir Edmund

[1] App. ii. p. 86.
[2] See Cretingham, *al.* Tye's Manor, in Loes Hundred.
[3] See Manor of Barsham, in Wangford Hundred.
[4] E.C.P., 38 Hen. VI.; 5 Edw. IV. Bundle 27, 277; 3 Edw. IV. Bundle 29, 35.

Echingham to Henry "Hubbard," of whom it was obtained in 1645 by Robert Proctor. This, however, is not correct.

There are two fines of the manor in 1546 and 1556, the first by George Harvy and others against Owen Hopton and others,[1] and the second as to a moiety of the manor by George Harvy against John Blenerhassett and others.[2]

The manor was acquired most probably by Henry Hobart from George Harvy and others under a fine levied by the former in 1554,[3] and passed from Henry Hobart, who died in 1561, to his son and heir, James Hobart, of Hales Hall, Loddon.[4] And in 1562 we find an order for the removal of process from the manor, and discharge of James Hobart,[5] who died in 1615, aged 91. The manor later passed to Sir Owen Smith, who sold it to Robert Proctor, from which time the manor has devolved in the same course as the main manor.

Manor of Kessingland and Kingston's.

This was early the estate of William de Enque, afterwards of Richard Megre, from whom it passed to his son and heir, John Megre, who held his first court for the manor 6 Rich. II. The Court Roll for this court and also for courts held 7 to 11 Rich. II. and 16-23 Rich. II. will be found amongst the Bodleian Suff. Rolls [20]. The manor next vested in Alexander Kingston, from whom it derived its name, and then in Richard Kingston. It then passed to the College of Heringsby, in Norfolk, founded by Hugh atte Fenne in 1475.[6]

Amongst the Star Chamber Proceedings in the time of Hen. VIII. is an action as to a forcible entry into this manor brought by Sir Henry Sacheverell against John Baker.[7]

In 1528 Nicholas Hasburgh was lord, and 13th April, 1545, Sir William Woodhouse, of Waxham, had a grant from the Crown of the manor. Particulars of farm in Kessingland for grant to Sir Thomas Clere and Sir William Wodehouse will be found in the Public Record Office.[8]

A little later it vested in William Parker, who in 1575 had licence to alienate it to Edward Heron and William Wiseman, and the heirs of the said William Wiseman. In 1580 it passed to Richard Proctor under a fine levied this year by the said Richard Proctor against William Parker,[9] and then to Sir Edward Proctor and Katherine his wife, who had licence in 1601 to alienate to Samuel Proctor in fee. A fine was levied in 1601 accordingly by Samuel Proctor against Richard Proctor and others of this manor and the Manor of Rothenhall.[10] In 1645 the manor vested in Robert Proctor, and from that time has devolved in the same course as the main Manor of Kessingland.

Manor of Rothenhall.

In Saxon times there were two manors in this place. The first was that of a freeman under commendation to Torech, R. Brainard's predecessor, and consisted of 30 acres, 5 bordars, a ploughteam and a half belonging to the men, wood for the maintenance of 4 hogs, 1½ acres of meadow, valued

[1] Fine, Easter, 38 Hen. VIII.
[2] Fine, Easter, 5 Edw. VI.
[3] Fine, Easter, 2 Mary I.
[4] See Manor of Oulton, in Lothingland Hundred.
[5] Memoranda Rolls, 4 Eliz. Pas. Rec. Rot. 56.
[6] See Ancient Deeds in P.R.O. A. 3159.
[7] Star Ch. P. Hen. VIII. Bundle 22, 169, 307, 255, 308. The answer of Baker D.K.R. 49 p. 496.
[8] 36 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 191.
[9] Fine, Easter, 22 Eliz.
[10] Fine, Hil. 43 Eliz.

at 8*s*., but at the time of the Survey rendering 12*s*. The Domesday tenant was Earl Hugh.[1]

The second manor was that of Alsac, a freeman under Burchard's commendation, and consisted of 40 acres, 4 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne and half belonging to the men, wood for the maintenance of 3 hogs, and 1½ acres of meadow, valued at 5*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor belonged to Hugh de Montfort, and was valued at 9*s*. and 600 herrings.[2]

In the reign of Edw. II. this was the lordship of John de Rothenhall, and in 1419 it was returned that John de Rothenhall held the lordship at the day of his death of the King as of his Honor of Chester by the service of an eighth part of a knight's fee, and Thomas Rothenhall was his son and heir. This Thomas had a sister Elizabeth, and both being minors at the time of their father's death the manor escheated to the Crown in 1427 or the following year, apparently on their decease.[3]

Elizabeth, the widow of Sir John Rothenhall, survived the issue of her husband. She was the daughter of Sir Philip Branch, Knt., and widow of John Clere, of Ormesby, in Norfolk, and the manor seems to have gone to her, probably by grant from the Crown, for by her will dated 16th Oct. 1438, and proved 9th July, 1441, she gave to Robert Clere, her son by her first marriage, all her goods at Caistor, and her Manor of Horninghall there; and Henstead, Rothenhall, and Claydon manors in Suffolk, to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever, after payment of her debts, &c. (Blomefield). The lordship appears to have been shortly after in the holding of Thomas Bardolf, who with Alice his wife presented to the Rothenhall mediety of the church in 1445. Upon the death of this Thomas Bardolf Alice his widow remarried John Southwell. In 1454 William Bonds, who was probably a trustee or executor, conveyed the manor to John Southwell and this Alice his wife.

Southwell, however, had presented to the church in 1451, which was two years previous to this conveyance. In this same year John Southwell represented the borough of Lewes in Parliament, and resided at Barham Hall, in Suffolk.[4]

In 1544 the manor was parcel of the possessions of the college or hospital of Heringsby, in Norfolk, and was granted under the Privy Seal 13th April in that year to Sir William Woodhouse, of Waxham, Knt. It then paid 22*s*. 4½*d*. per annum to the college. In 1582 the manor was vested in George Gelyngham, who had a fine levied against him this year by Ambrose Jermyn and others.[5]

Amongst the Stowe Charters we find a lease dated in 1623, but never executed, by Sir Thomas Hobart to Edward Hobart and others of this manor and other lands for 11 years from the death of the lessor, the proceeds to be applied to payment of debts and other purposes of his will.[6]

In 1645 the manor was conveyed by William Tasker to Robert Proctor, from whom it has devolved in the same course as the main manor of Kessingland to the present lord.

A fine was levied of Kessingland and Kirkley Manors in 1595 by Edward Duke against Henry "Hobberde" and others.[7]

[1] Dom. ii. 302.
[2] Dom. ii. 407*b*.
[3] Exch. 6 Hen. VI.
[4] Suckling, Hist. of Suff. vol. i. p. 280.
[5] Fine, Mich. 24 and 25 Eliz.
[6] Stowe Ch. 201.
[7] Fine, Easter, 37 Eliz.

KIRKLEY.

A SMALL holding in this place was kept at the time of the Survey by Roger Bigot for the King, and consisted of 30 acres and a ploughteam. It was formerly held by six freemen[1]

The only other holding in this place was that in Saxon times of a freeman, half under Burchard's and half under Wolsey's commendation, and consisted of 12 acres and half a ploughteam valued at 2*s*. At the time of the Survey this was the estate of Hugh de Montfort, the ploughteam had disappeared, and the value had increased to 3*s*. and 200 herrings.[2]

Manor of Kirkley *al.* Kirkley Fastolfs called also Kirkley Hall.

In 1271 Alan de Wymundhale obtained a licence for a market and fair, and had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands here.[3] On the Patent Rolls in 1280 is notice of an action brought by John de Badingham, parson of Kirkly, against Alan, son of Edmund de Wymondehale, touching a tenement in Kirkly,[4] and in 1286 Edmund de "Wymonhale" claimed the market and fair.

The manor afterwards passed to the family of Fastolf, for in 1378 Hugh Fastolf had the lordship and granted the same under the name "Old Kerkale" to his brother, John Fastolf.[5] From John Fastolf the manor went to Sir Hugh Fastolf, High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1390, and from him to his son and heir, Sir John Fastolf, who died in 1406,[6] when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Hugh Fastolf, who died in 1417,[7] when it devolved on his son and heir, Sir John Fastolf, who died in 1445,[8] when it passed to his son and heir, John Fastolf, who died in 1460,[9] when it devolved on his son and heir, Thomas Fastolf, M.P. for Ipswich in 1487, and from him it passed to his son and heir, John Fastolf, who died in 1506,[10] when it vested in his son and heir, George Fastolf.

George Fastolf in 1510 sold the manor to Thomas "Russhes," and the sale was effected by a fine levied in Michaelmas term, 2 Hen. VIII. Another fine was in 1514 levied of the manor by Thomas Franke and others against the above-named George Fastolf.[11] Thomas Rushe married 1st Anne, daughter and heir of John Rivers, of Ipswich, and 2ndly Christian, afterwards the wife of Thomas Baldry, Bailiff of Ipswich. He was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk 25 Hen. VIII. On his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Arthur Rushe, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Anthony Wingfield, of Letheringham, and died 2nd July, 1537,[12] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Anthony Rushe, who married Eleanor, daughter of Nicholas Cutler, of Eye, and died 3rd May, 1555, when it passed to Anthony Rushe, who sold and conveyed it to Henry Hobart, of Loddon, in 1558, by a fine levied in Michaelmas term 5 Mary I. Henry Hobart died in 1561, from which time

[1] Dom. ii. 383 (*bis*).
[2] Dom. ii. 407*b*.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 55 Hen. III. pt. ii. 10.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. II. 18*d*, 17*d*.
[5] See Manor of Bradwell Hall, in Lothingland Hundred.
[6] See Brokes Hall, Nacton, in Colneis Hundred, for marriages and further particulars.
[7] I.P.M., 5 Hen. V. 49.
[8] I.P.M., 26 Hen. VI. 15.
[9] I.P.M., 38 and 39 Hen. VI. 48.
[10] I.P.M., 22 Hen. VII. 57.
[11] Fine, Easter 6 Hen. VIII.
[12] I.P.M., 29 Hen. VIII. 66.

the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Gisleham Hall, in this Hundred, till the death of James Hobart in 1664 (? 20th Aug. 1669).

We meet, however, with a fine levied of the manor in 1595 by Edward Duke against Henry Hobart.[1]

The manor was then purchased by Robert Richman or Richmond, who was lord in 1680, and was succeeded by Robert Richmond, from which time to 1855 when the manor was vested in George Ives, 4th Baron Boston, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Gisleham Hall, in this Hundred.

By 1885 the manor had passed to Richard Henry Reeve, and is now vested in C. W. Willett.

There are two inquisitions referring to the Manor of "Kyrkeleye" which we are not able to place. One of John Paston in 1467,[2] the other of Matthew Hermen, who died 17th May, 1534, leaving Francis his son and heir.[3]

Arms of RUSHE: Gu. on a fesse Or, betw. 3 colts currant Arg. 3 hurts.

[1] Fine, Easter, 37 Eliz.
[2] I.P.M., 6 Edw. IV. 44.
[3] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VIII. 145.

MUTFORD.

A MANOR was held here in Saxon times by Earl Gurth and Wolsey under him, and consisted of 3½ carucates of land, 18 villeins, 6 bordars, 16 serfs, 4 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men, and wood for the maintenance of 60 hogs. Also 6 acres of meadow, 3 rouncies, 7 beasts, 30 hogs, 160 sheep, 50 goats, and 2 hives of bees, valued at 60*s*. At the time of the Survey Roger Bigot held this manor for the King, the serfs were reduced to 10, the ploughteams in demesne to 3, and there were only 2 rouncies, the value of the manor being still 60*s*. It was 2 leagues long and 9 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 4*s*.

In the same township was a holding of 12 freemen under Gurth's commendation, and consisted of 3 carucates of land, 2 villeins, 4 bordars, 9 ploughteams among them all (reduced to 7 at the time of the Survey), 8 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 16 hogs. Also 2 churches with 43 acres. Four of the 12 freemen dwelt in Mutford, two in Rushmere, two in Gisleham, three in Pakefield, and two in Kirkley. At the time of the Survey this estate was also held for the King by Roger Bigot.

There were 26 others in Mutford with 2 carucates of land and 4 ploughteams.[1]

Manor of Mutford.

William the Conqueror retained this manor as part of the Royal demesnes, and appointed Roger Bigot his steward. It remained in the Crown until the reign of Hen. II., when that sovereign granted it to Balderic de Bosco or Bois with a moiety of the Hundred, the patronage of the church, the Hundred court, wreck of sea, view of frankpledge, with the privilege of erecting gallows and tumbrill, all privileges of high importance in feudal times.[2]

The manor was held by the tenure of paying an annual rent of 6 marks and a half under the name of "Alba firma," or white mail, a payment in contradistinction to black mail, rendered partly in coin and partly in goods.

Upon the death of Balderic de Bosco, his daughter Hildeburga inherited this manor, and left two daughters, her coheirs, of whom one married Stephen de Long Champ, and the other espoused Henry de Vere. Each of these knights held a moiety of the lordship in right of his wife. In the reign of King John Stephen de Long Champ joined the party of the discontented Barons, and was slain at the battle of Bouvines, fought 27th July, 1214. On the Close Rolls is a "precipe" of John, dated at Melkesham, in Wiltshire, 22nd September, 1204, directing the Sheriff of Suffolk to put this Stephen de Long Champ in possession of the estate at Mutford, late de Bosco's, except it should exceed in value £12, but reserving to himself the corn then growing on the said lands. In consequence, however, of his having fallen in arms against his monarch, Long Champ's estates were forfeited, and 27th January, 1221, were granted by Hen. III. to one of his favourites. By a deed dated at Westminster on that day, he commands the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk to give seisin thereof to Walter de

[1] Dom. ii. 283. [2] T. de N. 295.

Evermue, to sustain him in the Royal service, and during the King's pleasure.[1] Henry de Vere, who possessed the other moiety of this manor,[2] left an only son, Henry de Vere, who died without issue, so that having no heirs his share also fell to the Crown. The moieties of the manor being thus united were granted as one lordship in 1234 to Sir Thomas de Hemegrave or Hengrave, who died about 1252, and was succeeded in his estates by Sir Thomas, his grandson, the son of William, who had died before his father. He paid 100s. as relief for his grandfather's lands here.[3]

Suckling gives a copy of an inquisition of the customs and descent of the manor and half Hundred of Mutford taken in the reign of Edw. I.[4]

On Sir Thomas de Hemegrave's death in 1264,[5] he was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Edmund de Hemegrave,[6] who claimed wreck of the sea in the whole Hundred.[7] He married Isabel, daughter and heir of John de Mutford, justice of the Common Bench, and died 9th Sept. 1334,[8] in his 80th year, seised of the lordship. The devolution of the manor to the death of Sir Francis Hemegrave in 1419 is practically the same as the Manor of Tuddenham, in Lackford Hundred, but we give the following additional information as relating more exclusively to Mutford Manor.

Sir Edm. de Hemegrave, by Isabella his 1st wife, daughter and heir of John de Mutford, one of the justices of the Common Bench, had Sir Thomas de Hemegrave his heir, and Beatrix, who married Sir Robert de Thorpe, of Ashwellthorpe, in Norfolk, whose descendants eventually became possessed of Mutford. Sir Thomas de Hemegrave died 3rd May, 1349,[9] and was succeeded by Sir Edmund de Hemegrave, who settled the Manor of Mutford on his 2nd wife Alicia, daughter of John de Insula, by a feoffment made to Almaric de Shirlond in 1371.[10] On the Patent Rolls in 1370 we find a licence for Sir Edmund de Hemegrave to enfeoff Sir John Lovell and others of a moiety of the Hundred and manor (except one manor!) and for the feoffees to grant to Edmund and Alicia his wife and the heirs of Edmund.[11]

Alicia in her will dated 12th Aug., 1401, calls herself "Dame de Mutford," and bequeaths 40*s.* to the high altar of the church there, 6*s.* 8*d.* to the lights of our Lady, and 40*s.* to the reparation of the belfry. Her husband's will is dated in 1379, in which he gives certain moveables and effects, then in his house at Mutford, to Alicia his wife, who seems to have resided there after his decease till her 2nd marriage with Sir Richard Wychingham, of Witchingham, in Norfolk. This Sir Richard held the Manor of Mutford during the life of his wife, but the reversion of the same after her death being settled on the right heirs of Sir Edmund de Hemegrave, Sir Thomas, his surviving son and heir, inherited.

In 1399 we find on the Patent Rolls a licence for Thomas Hemegrave to grant the reversion of the manor and a moiety of the Hundred of Mutford held in chief on the death of Alice, late wife of Edmund Hemegrave, to Edward Hunt, parson of the church of Todenham, and John Spark, of Little Wrothing, and for these to grant to the said Thomas and Elizabeth his wife and his heirs.[12]

[1] Close Rolls, 5 Hen. III. pt. i. 16.
[2] T. de N. 300.
[3] Suckling, Hist of Suff. vol. i. p. 270.
[4] Hist. vol. i. p. 271.
[5] T. de N. 283, 291; I.P.M., 48 Hen. III. 21.
[6] See Manor of Tuddenham, in Lackford Hundred.
[7] Q.W. 732.
[8] I.P.M., 8 Edw. III. 56.
[9] I.P.M., 23 Edw. III. 166.
[10] I.P.M., 45 Edw. III. (2nd Nos.) 82.
[11] Pat. Rolls, 2 Rich. II. pt. ii. 13.
[12] Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. IV. pt. iv. 37.

In 1407 a fine was levied of the manor by William Ware, clerk, Jacob Bethingford, William Santre, William Urdale, William Weir, clerk, and Walter Clayle against Sir Thomas Hemegrave.[1] By his marriage he had issue Edmund de Hemegrave on whom his father entailed this lordship and a moiety of the Hundred in 1414; but this son dying shortly afterwards without issue, Sir Thomas vested his estates in trust for sale, the produce to be applied to charitable purposes. He died 17th October, 1419, and bequeathed for the reparation of the chancel of Mutford church 100*s.*, towards the repairs of the body of the church 20*s.*, to the parson 6*s.* 8*d.*, and to 24 of his poor tenants there 40*s.* These bequests he makes for the good of his soul, for the soul of Joan, his mother, who lay buried there, and for the souls of all the faithful departed.

His widow Joanna married shortly after his death Richard Vewetree, of Burnham Westgate, in Norfolk, and died in 1421. Before her decease she solemnly revoked her will devising the Manor of Mutford, &c., having executed it by constraint, and under the influence of her 2nd husband. Upon the extinction of the family of Hemegrave, in the person of Sir Thomas, their estates descended to the Thorpes, of Ashwellthorpe, in Norfolk, in right of Beatrix de Hemegrave, who married Sir Robert Thorpe, as before shown; but the Manor of Mutford seems to have escheated to the Crown.[2]

Amongst the Harleian Charters is a deed dated the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin 7 Hen. VI. [1427], by which Thomas Langle, Bishop of Durham, John Stafford, Bishop of Bath and Wells, William Morley, Richard Barbour, Richard Clopton, and John Bartram grant to Sir Walter Hungerford, Lord of Powys, Philipp Courteney, Simon Sydenham, Sir John Juyn, John Stourton, and Stourton, John Paulet, Robert Longe, John Fortesen, and Richard Bamfeld the Manor and Hundred of Mutford.[3]

Davy says Sir John Tiptoft was the next lord, and on his death in 1443 the manor passed to his son and heir John Tiptoft.

About the year 1447 William de la Pole, Marquis of Suffolk, had a grant from the Crown of the manor, and from this time to the attainder of Edmund de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, 25th Jan., 1503-4, the manor passed in the same way as the Manor of Wattisfield, in Blackbourn Hundred. By a grant made by the Crown 15th June, 1509, the manor with other hereditaments were vested in Edward "Jernyngham" and Mary his wife for their lives,[4] which grant they afterwards surrendered into chancery, and thereupon 28th January, 1510, the manor was granted to the said Edward "Jernyngham" and his wife and the heirs of their bodies.[5] He died in 1515, and his widow remarried Sir William Kingston.

A fine was levied of the manor by George Harvy and others against Owen Hopton and others in 1546.[6]

The widow died 26th August, 1548,[7] when the manor vested in Henry Jernyngham, eldest son and heir of the said Sir Edward Jernyngham and Mary his wife. From him it passed in the same course as the Manor of Gorleston, in Lothingland Hundred, being sold like that manor to Thomas

[1] Feet of Fines, 8 Hen. IV. 35.
[2] Suckling, Hist. of Suff. vol. i. p. 273.
[3] 43 I. 50.
[4] O. 1 Hen. VIII. Rot. 63.
[5] See Manor of Ashby, in Lothingland Hundred.
[6] Fine, Easter, 38 Hen. VIII.
[7] I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 70.

Hirne and Christopher Hirne,[1] and by letters patent 28th Oct. 1604, King Jas. I. on the petition of the Earl of Montgomery, granted the reversion of the manor to hold to Clement Hirne and his heirs by fealty only and an annual rent. The acquittance for the money paid for the manor and other manors is in the British Museum.[2] It is dated 4th May, 1608, and given by Henry Jernegan the younger to Thomas Hirne, of Heveringland, who seems to have been the actual purchaser. He afterwards became Sir Thomas Hirne, and sold this manor to Sir John Heveningham, Knt., and Dame Bridget his wife, and this sale was confirmed by Act of Parliament 7th Jas. I. Suckling's way of putting the matter is somewhat short, and correctly states the ultimate result, but as a matter of fact, the manor passed through the hands of Sir Robert Hitcham before it reached the Hirnes.

From this time the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Gorleston to the time of Sir Thomas Allin, and from him to the present day has descended in the same course as the Manor of Ashby, in the Hundred of Lothingland, and is now vested in the trustees of the will of the late R. H. Reeve.

From the Exchequer Depositions taken at Norwich in 1734 we learn that there was an action pending between Sir Thomas Allin, Bart., and Thomas Faireweather as to the manors of Mutford, Carlton, and Broomholm, and lands in Gisleham and Kessingland.

Mutford Hall stands near the edge of the marshes on rising ground, and is now converted into a farmhouse. It was probably built late in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and many of its old chimneys remain unaltered, though the front is completely modernised.

There is a grant of the manor in 1447 amongst the Harleian Charters,[3] and grants amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum in 1606, 1607, and 1608.[4]

The manor is included in the inquis. p.m. of Sir John Tiptoft in 1443,[5] and on the Rolls of Parliament is mentioned as forfeited by John, late Earl of Lincoln in 1495,[6] and restored to Edmund, Earl of Suffolk.[7]

There are also amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the time of Queen Elizabeth three actions relating to copyholds of the manor—Hacon *v.* Henry Jernegan, John Hoo, and William Pynchbeck,[8] Francis Hacon *v.* Henry Jernegan,[9] and Mich. Taylor *v.* Sir Henry Jerningham and another.[10] Extracts from Court Rolls 14 Jac. I. and 1628 will be found in the Bodleian.[11]

Manor of Soca Bectun.

William the Conqueror held in demesne, and Hen. II. out of his Manor of Mutford gave 100*s.* annual rent to Neflus de Bretan, his servant. King John gave the manor to Hamo de Sibton. Later William Cheney held it

[1] Bill 4 Jac. enabling Henry Jernegan and wife to sell. H.L. ii. 458, 461.
[2] Add Ch. 14279.
[3] Harl. 52 A. 26.
[4] Add Ch. 14275, 14276, 14279. There is also a grant of the manor in 1629, on the Originalia Rolls. O. 4 Car. I. Pars. Rot. 48.
[5] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VI. 45.
[6] R.P. vi. 474*b*.
[7] *Ib.* 475*b*.
[8] C.P. ii. 14.
[9] C.P. Ser. ii. B. xcvi. 48.
[10] *Ib.* B. clxxv. 16.
[11] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1364, 1365.

for William Tentiniot, and in 1246 William de Cheney for Philip de Albiniaco.

In 1253 it was held by Robert Walerand. In 1267 William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, had a grant of it from the sovereign. He died in 1296, when it passed to his son and heir, Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who was murdered at the court of Queen Isabella of France in June, 1323, when, having no issue, his vast estates came to his sisters as coheirs.

In the 18th century the manor was vested in Sir John Rous, 2nd Bart., who died in 1730, when the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Henham, in Blything Hundred, at least until 1827.

Manor of Soca Francheville.

William the Conqueror held in demesne, and one "Framncheville" in the time of Hen. II. had a grant of 100*s.* out of the manor. In 1201 Ralph de Muncy and "Wateran" his brother held land here, and Maud, daughter of Roger de Sorpenvile was in 1286 called upon to warrant lands here to a Ralph de Muncy. One of the same name also held here in the time of Edw. III.

Manor of Soca Luvel.

William the Conqueror held this also in demesne, and Hen. I. gave out of his Manor of Mutford 100*s.* annual rent to his servant Luvel. William de Luvel sold it (apparently not the 100*s.* but the manor) in the reign of Hen. II. to William de Longo Campo, Chancellor of England, who gave it to Henry his son, who bestowed it as a marriage portion on his daughter, married to Robert Gresle.

On the Close Rolls in 1206 we find an order to let Stephen de Longo Campo have land which belonged to Reginald de Bosco in Mutford, unless its value were more than £12[1] and also an order to give seisin for the King of lands in Mutford which belonged to Henry de Vere, and which had been delivered to Stephen de Longo Campo, and deliver same to Peter de Stoke.[2] Three years later on the same Rolls we find an order to restore to Stephen de Longo Campo lands in Mutford, if any, which had been seised and held by him in right of his wife.[3] There is also an order on the Close Rolls in 1209 to let R., the son of Roger, have lands which belonged to Henry de Vere in this place.[4]

In 1273 the manor was vested in the abbey of St. Edmunds,[5] where it remained until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown.

[1] Close Rolls, 6 John, 16, 167.
[2] *Ib.* 13.
[3] Close Rolls, 6 John, 16, 11; 9 John, 12.
[4] Close Rolls, 9 John, 17.
[5] H.R. ii. 192.

PAKEFIELD.

THERE were two holdings in this place. The first consisted of 30 acres and a ploughteam held by six freemen, at the time of the Survey kept for the King by Roger Bigot.[1]

The second was that of a freeman under Gurth's commendation, and consisted of 16 acres and half a ploughteam. Also half a church with 16½ acres, valued at 5*s*. At the time of the Survey this belonged to Earl Hugh.[2]

Manor of Pakefield Pyes, or Drayton.

(See Gisleham and Pyes.)

This was anciently the lordship of Sawale Frysth, and afterwards belonged to the family of Drayton. John de Drayton is mentioned without date as a lord by Davy, and then Thomas de Drayton, who left a daughter married to John Pye, after whom the manor was called. We find that in 1378 Hugh Fastolf granted the Manor of Pakefield to John his brother, and in 1455 William Bonds and others conveyed to John Southwell and Alice his wife the manors of "Elgh and Pakefield." She was, it is said, his 2nd wife, probably daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Berry, and widow of Sir Thomas Bardolph, of Eligh. In 1451 John Southwell was Member of Parliament for Lewes, in Sussex, and lived at Barham Hall.

In 1502 the manor was held by Edmund Jenney, and in 1528 by Richard Jenney. The manor was a little later held by Matthew Hermen, for he died seised 17th May, 1534,[3] when it passed to his son and heir, Francis Hermen. Almost immediately after, it vested in Arthur Russhe,[4] for he died seised 2nd July, 1537,[5] when it passed to his son and heir, Anthony Russhe, who held in 1555.

After him followed Thomas Lowdham, and later it was vested in Henry Hobart, of Loddon, from which time to about 1609 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Gisleham Hall, in Gisleham, in this Hundred. In 1609 Samuel Proctor held, and Davy places after him Nathaniel Row, who was succeeded by Mr. Row, said to have held in 1690.

But in 1721 another Samuel Proctor is said to have held, and in 1776 Bridget Hines or Hemer, in 1786 Jane Dutton, and in 1798 Charles Garneys. Charles Garneys died in 1808, and from that time to 1855, when the manor was vested in George Ives, 4th Baron Boston, it passed in the same course as the Manor of Gisleham Hall, and is now vested in the trustees of the will of Richard Henry Reeve.

[1] Dom. ii. 283.
[2] Dom. ii. 302*b*.
[3] I.P.M., 33 Hen. VIII. 145.
[4] See Manor of Kirkley, in this Hundred.
[5] I.P.M., 29 Hen. VIII. 66.

RUSHMERE.

A MANOR was held in this place in Saxon times by Aluric, a freeman under Gurth, and consisted of a carucate of land, 3 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne and half belonging to the men, and wood for the maintenance of 10 hogs, the value being 5*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Earl Hugh, and the value was 10*s*.[1]

A small holding here was that of four freemen having 33 acres, and a ploughteam reduced to half at the time of the Survey, when the estate was held by Roger Bigot for the King.[2]

The last holding was that of a freeman under Gurth's commendation, and consisted of 16 acres and a ploughteam, which was reduced to half a team at the time of the Survey, when it belonged to Hugh de Montfort. The value was 5*s*. and 300 herrings.

The Survey goes on to say: "Hugh holds in his demesne."

"And (there is) the fourth part of a church, valued at 16*d*. The King and the Earl (have) soc (of) four of the men aforesaid. The Hundred witnesses that Walter de Dol (?) was seised on the day on which he made forfeiture, and later Earl Hugh (was seised) now Hugh de Montfort. But he does not hold by livery of seisin as witness the Hundred. And Hugh de Montfort's men say that W(alter) himself held of him."[3]

Manor of Rushmere.

This was the estate of Gurth in Saxon times, and was held by Aluric his tenant, passing after the Conquest to Earl Hugh.

In 1263 Thomas de Latimer had a grant of free warren in the lands of Ilketshall, Kessingland, and "Rissemere,"[4] but Suckling says he does not appear to have held the manor, which seems to have followed the same descent as Mutford, and to have had its manorial business transacted at the same court. The only illustration, however, which Suckling gives is a case in 1692, and could have no possible application to so early a period as the 13th century. Sir William de Latimer succeeded Thomas, and the Latimers appear, notwithstanding Suckling's surmise to the contrary, to have continued for some time to hold the lordship.

On the death of Sir William de Latimer it passed to his daughter Christiana, married to Sir Robert de Boys. She died about 1311, and he about 1313. The manor passed to their son and heir, Sir Robert de Boys, who died without issue in 1333, when it passed to his sister and heir Alice, married to Sir John Howard, jun., who died in 1371.

In 1846 the manor was vested in Samuel Morton Peto, and has apparently since passed in the same course as the Manor of Ashby, in Lothingland Hundred.

This is now only a reputed manor. Suckling says of Rushmere Hall: "It occupies a low situation in the meadows at the south of the village; it is a good substantial farmhouse, about two hundred years old, but has been much modified in later days. It is now the property of the Rev. G. F. Barlow, of Burgh, near Woodbridge, and was purchased by him of John Lee Farr, Esq., about the year 1820. The Farrs bought it of the

[1] Dom. ii. 407*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 283.
[3] Dom. ii. 302.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 48 Edw. III.

Tyrells, of Gipping . . . It possesses a fine old staircase, on the wall of which hangs an ancient picture of our Saviour, formerly in the possession of the Playter's family, at Sotterley. It is in a hard dry style, of no value as a painting, but is noticed as a fragment of the wreck of an old and honourable house. This picture was injured in the year 1843 by a flash of lightning which entered a chimney of the house, and, running along a bell-wire, passed behind the painting, the canvas of which it split, without doing further mischief."[1]

Arms of LATIMER as in Freston Church : Az. semée of cross crosslets a chev. Arg. in dexter chief a cinquefoil Or.

[1] Suckling Hist. of Suff. vol. i. p. 288.

PLOMESGATE HUNDRED.

THIS Hundred extends about 14 miles S.S.E. from the neighbourhood of Framlingham and Bruisyard to the German Ocean, where it is about nine miles in breadth. It is in the Deanery of Orford, Archdeaconry of Suffolk, and Plomesgate Union, and is bounded on the east by the sea, on the north by Blything and Hoxne Hundreds, on the west by Loes Hundred, and on the south by Loes Hundred and Butley river, which joins the Alde in Orford Haven. It is generally a fertile loamy district, rising in bold undulations from the valleys and the coast, but in its southern parts are some sandy heaths and commons.

The fee of this Hundred in the time of Edw. III. was in Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and continued until the death of his son, William de Ufford, in 1381, without male issue, when it passed to the de la Poles.

The Hundred consists of 46,211 acres in 23 parishes and 56 manors.

Parishes.	Manors.
Aldeburgh ..	Aldborough. Vicarage.
Benhall	Benhall. Benhall St. Roberts.
Blaxhall	Blaxhall Hall *al.* Ashe Bigots. Valence.
Bruisyard ..	Bruisyard or Roke Hall.
Chillesford ..	Chillesford. Russell's in the Hamlet of Carleton.
Cransford ..	Cransford *al.* Cransford Hall. Vicedelew's or Visdelieu or Fidlers Hall.
Dunningworth ..	Dunningworth
Farnham....	Farnham. Claydon.
Friston	Friston. Becklings or Blecking Hall or Blicking.
Gedgrave ..	Gedgrave.
Glemham Great	North Glemham *al.* Glemham Magna. Great Glemham or Lowdham Hall.
Glemham Parva	Glemham Parva. Beversham. Over Pistries or Petistre-cum-Armiger's. Billesford Hall or Bilston Hall or Bilford or Bilson.
Iken.....	Iken, now called Iken cum Framlingham.
Orford	Orford.
Parham.....	Parham Hall. Hickling Hall.
Rendham ..	Rendham. Barmes or Barnes.
Saxmundham	Hartz or Hurtz or Hurt's Hall. Murkets or Saxmundham Market Swan's.
Snape	Snape. Courtlets or Cautlets. Bekling. Tastard's. Rysing. Scotts. Leffey.
Sternfield ..	Mandeville's. Virlies or Glanville's.

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Stratford St. Andrew	Stratford. Griston. Armiger's.	Tunstall ..	Tunstall. Baynard's or Banyards.
Sudbourn ..	Sudbourn.		
Sweffling ..	Sweffling, Sparkes *al.* Leighs. Derneford Hall. Sweffling Campsey cum Snape Campsey.	Wantisden ..	Wantisden Hall. Ingolverton. Northbury. Preston. Rushmere. Thorpe.

ALDEBURGH.

A MANOR was held here in Saxon times by Uluric, a socman under Edric, of Laxfield, and consisted of 80 acres, 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams, which had by the time of the Survey become reduced to 1, 2 acres of meadow, 5 hogs, and 20 sheep, the value of the whole being 20*s*. There were two churches with 60 acres valued at 10*s*.

The manor at the time of the Domesday Survey belonged to Robert Malet as tenant in chief, and he had also in this place 12 acres of free land valued at 2*s*., and 30 acres with 1 ploughteam, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*., which had formerly been held by a freeman named Archil under commendation to Edric.[1]

The only other holding mentioned as in this place at the time of the Survey was one of 5 acres valued at 10*d*. held in demesne by Norman of the Abbot of Ely.[2]

Aldborough Manor.

In 1155 William Martel held the manor, and he and his wife Albreda, and Geoffrey Martel, their son and heir, granted it in frank almoin to the abbot and monastery of Colchester.

At the same time and by the same deed they granted the Manor of Snape, the condition being that the abbot and chapter of Colchester should place there a prior and monks under their obedience, who should pay them half a marc yearly, and say two masses weekly for the grantors. The Abbot of Colchester should also visit the priory twice yearly with twelve horses, &c.[3]

Amongst the rolls in the Bodleian will be found a tithe commutation roll dated 1263, showing that on the petition of the tenants in this manor the tithes had been commuted for an annual payment, the sum which each tenant had to pay being placed in line with his name.[4]

The manor was certainly in the King's hands in 1405, for we meet with an entry on the Memoranda Rolls touching the priory of Snape charged for issues of the manor then stated to have been taken into the King's hands.[5]

Amongst the Harl. MSS. in the British Museum is a grant by Rich. III. of the manor to Sir John Conyers for life.[6]

Davy states that in 1508 the manor was granted by the Crown to Butley priory; but it is rather strange that at the Dissolution the manor was treated as part of the possessions of Snape priory. In 1525 it was granted as such to Cardinal Wolsey by Hen. VIII. for the endowment of Cardinal's College, Oxford,[7] and three years later in 1528 to the dean of the Cardinal's College at Ipswich with the consent of the dean of Cardinal's College, Oxford.

In 1530, however, the Crown resumed possession, and after granting a lease to Thomas Russhe in 1531 for 30 years at the rent of £45. 6*s*. 8*d*. in 1533 granted the manor to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. There was an agreement in 1536 between the Duke and the Lord Mayor and

[1] Dom. ii. 316.
[2] Dom. ii. 388*b*.
[3] P.R.O. Ancient Deeds, A. 3262; I.Q.D., 5 Hen. IV. 18.
[4] Bodl. Suff. Rolls 27.
[5] M. 6 Hen. IV. Pas. Rec. Rot. 17.
[6] Harl. 433.
[7] State Papers, 17 Hen. VIII. 1833, 2024.

commonalty of the City of London by which the tenants and inhabitants dwelling within the town of Aldeburgh and the inhabitants of the lordship and Manor of Aldeburgh, while they continue and remain in the said Duke and his heirs, shall have free liberty to carry in hoys or other vessels to the City of London, coals, herrings, corn, fish, victuals, salt, and other goods, such freemen and inhabitants paying yearly to the chamberlain of the said City the sum of 18*d.* only to be paid upon the first voyage they should make thither, the commodities aforesaid being their own goods. A memorandum of this is entered in the Corporation Books at the Guildhall, London, which states the original to have been delivered to the chamberlain, but it is not extant in the office.

There is an account of the manor as sold and purchased by the Duke in the State Papers.[1] The Duke was attainted in Parliament in 1546,[2] when his honours and estates were forfeited, but 3rd Aug. 1553, he was restored and installed a Knight of the Garter. He died 25th Aug. 1554, at Kenninghall, in Norfolk, and was succeeded by his grandson Thomas, 4th Duke, the son of the gifted Henry, Earl of Surrey, that most illustrious member of the family of Howard so iniquitously executed by the tyrannical monarch. The 4th Duke Thomas[3] settled the manor, with the Manors of Snape Scotts and Tastards, by indenture dated 5th July, 1565, of which settlement Sir Thomas Cornwaleys, Sir Nicholas Lestrange, Thomas Timperley, and also William Barker, Robert Higford, and the Rev. Edward Peacocke were trustees and parties. Shortly afterwards the Duke was attainted of high treason for communication with Mary Queen of Scots, and was beheaded in 1572, leaving an only son Philip, who seems to have inherited this manor notwithstanding the forfeitures of his father, or perhaps it was granted to him in 1581 with the Manor of Benhall. He was subsequently summoned to Parliament as Earl of Arundel.

In 1588 there was an action by this Philip, Earl of Arundel, against Reginald Hygate as to Aldborough, South Marsh, and Orford Haven.[4] But being attainted in 1589 he died a prisoner in the Tower in 1595, leaving by his wife Anne, sister and coheir of Thomas, Lord Dacre, an only son Thomas, who was restored on the accession of Jas. I. by Act of Parliament, 18th April, 1604, to the Earldom of Arundel and such honours as Philip, Earl of Arundel, his father, had enjoyed, and to most of his grandfather's estates, being created Earl of Norfolk 6th June, 1644. He married in 1606 Lady Aletheia Talbot, daughter and eventually sole heir of Gilbert, 7th Earl of Shrewsbury, and dying 4th Oct. 1646, the manor passed to his 2nd but eldest surviving son, Henry Frederick, Earl of Arundel. He married in 1626 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Erme Stuart, Earl of March, afterwards Duke of Lennox, and dying 17th April, 1652, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas Howard, who was restored to the dukedom of Norfolk by Act of Parliament 29th Dec. 1660, confirmed by another Act 20th Dec. 1661. We follow here the Davy MSS., but in the State Papers there is a statement that in 1668 Mr. Parker, steward of H. Howard, kept the courts of this manor.[5]

Thomas, 5th Duke of Norfolk, died unmarried, 1677, and was succeeded by his brother Henry, 6th Duke of Norfolk, who had been created 7th

[1] 1538, ii. 1215 (*a*).
[2] For a fuller account, see Tendring Hall Manor, Stoke Nayland, in Babergh Hundred.
[3] See Framlingham Manor, in Loes Hundred.
[4] 30 Eliz. Exch. Spec. Com. D.K.R. 38 App. p. 41.
[5] State Papers, 1668, 588.

March, 1669, Baron Howard, of Castle Rising, and 19th Oct. 1672, Earl of Norwich.

He married 1st Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Somerset, 2nd Marquis of Worcester, and 2ndly Jane, daughter of Robert Bickerston, and died 11th Jan. 1683-4,[1] when the manor apparently passed to his son and heir Henry, 7th Duke of Norfolk, K.G., who married Mary, daughter and heir of Henry Mordaunt, 2nd Earl of Peterborough, from whom he was divorced by Act of Parliament in 1700. He died 2nd April, 1701, without issue.

A letter concerning the manor in 1696 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.[2]

The manor was acquired by Sir Henry Johnson, Knt., of Bradenham, co. Bucks, and Toddington, co. Bedford, M.P. for Aldeburgh, and a ship-builder, of Poplar, whose will is dated in 1718. He married 1st Anne, daughter and heir of Hugh Smithson, 3rd son of Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, co. York, 1st Bart. of the family afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and 2ndly Martha Lovelace, only surviving child and sole heir of John Lovelace, 3rd Baron Lovelace, of Harley, co. Berks, and successor to her grandmother as Baroness Wentworth, of Nettlestead. Sir Henry Johnson's seat was Friston Hall, three and a half miles from Aldeburgh, but after his marriage with Lady Wentworth he seems to have resided on her property at Bradenham, in Bucks. He died 29th September, 1719, and was buried in the Wentworth vault at Toddington, in Bedfordshire, where Lady Wentworth had inherited another estate. He left an only daughter Anne, by his 1st wife, who married Thomas Wentworth, 3rd Baron Raby. He was the 2nd but surviving son and heir of Sir William Wentworth, of Northgate Head, Wakefield, co. York, and acquired considerable military distinction under William III. in Flanders, particularly at the battles of Steinkirk and Landen. At this last battle he was one of the four or five who standing by King William to the last accompanied him over the River Manheim after the defeat of his army. In 1698 when King William went to meet the Duke of Zell at the Goor, his lordship was chosen to be one of the few of his court to attend him thither, where he was in the utmost danger of his life ; for at a hunting of wild beasts he (like a young man of spirit) went alone to attack a wild boar, who, at his second thrust threw him down and would have torn him to pieces had not the King sent the two huntsmen who were his only seconds to his relief, who with their spears killed the wild boar upon him.

He was engaged in the numerous campaigns of the great Marlborough, and for his services in war and in peace as Ambassador to the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and the States General, was created 29th June, 1711,[3] Viscount Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, and of Stainborough, and Earl of Strafford, with remainder to his brother, Peter Wentworth, and his heirs male. His lordship was installed Knight of the Garter 4th August, 1713. He was highly esteemed abroad by several foreign princes, especially by the Princess Sophia, who often with the Queen of Prussia dined with him at Berlin, and when absent kept up almost a constant correspondence by letters. The Kings of Denmark, Poland, and Prussia, with the Queen of Prussia, dined together at his lordship's, and made him a present of their pictures at full

[1] Will dated 29th Jan. 1681-2 to 8th Jan. 1683-4, and proved the 15th.

[2] Add. 31141.

[3] Letters patent 4th Sept. 1711.

length in a group, in memory of his having treated three kings and a queen at the same time. He was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and by Act of Parliament one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the kingdom until the arrival of Geo. I. from Hanover. He died at his seat in Yorkshire 15th Nov. 1739.[1] Anne his widow died 19th Sept. 1754, at the age of 70.[2] They left four children—William Wentworth, 2nd Earl of Strafford, who married in 1741 Anne Campbell, 2nd daughter and coheir of John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, but died without issue 10th March, 1791;[3] Anne, goddaughter to Queen Anne, who married in April, 1733, the Right Honourable William Conolly, of Castletown, in Ireland, P.C. and died in 1797; Lucy, who in 1747 married Field Marshal Sir George Howard, K.B., and died in 1771; and Henrietta, who 26th Dec. 1743, married Henry Vernon, of Hilton, co. Stafford, son of James Vernon, clerk of the Council, and nephew to Admiral Vernon.

Henrietta had this manor on the division of the property of Sir Henry Johnson. She died in 1786, and was succeeded by her 3rd son, Leveson Vernon. An Act of Parliament was passed in 1795 for the division of the estates of Thomas, late Earl of Stafford. Leveson Vernon died unmarried in 1831, when the manor passed to his nephew, Frederick William Thomas Vernon Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle, co. York, son of Henry Vernon, the elder son of Lady Henrietta Wentworth. He was High Sheriff in 1841, and married 23rd Nov. 1825, the Lady Augusta Brudenell-Bruce, 2nd daughter of Charles, 1st Marquis of Ailsbury, and died 13th Sept. 1885, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Frederick Charles Ulrick Vernon-Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle, co. York, who 3rd March, 1859, married Lady Harriet de Burgh, 5th daughter of Ulick, Marquis of Clanricarde, and dying 1st Jan. 1902, the manor devolved upon his son, Commander Frederick Charles Ulrick Vernon-Wentworth, R.N., J.P., of Blackheath, Friston.

Court Rolls of the manor will be found in the British Museum amongst the Additional Charters 1559-63,[4] 1571-1585,[5] 1636-40,[6] 1655-64,[7] and Extracts from Court Rolls for 1662.[8] The customs of the manor extracted from Index Press No. 18 in the Record Office at the Chapter House 4th July, 1809, will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.[9] It is, in fact, a survey of the manor.

A coloured map of a back street with houses copyhold of the manor will also be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the same collection.[10]

Arms of WENTWORTH: Quarterly, 1st and 4th Sa. chevron between 3 leopards' faces Or., for *Wentworth*, 2nd Argent a fret Sa., for *Vernon* 3rd Or. on a fesse Az. Garbs of the 1st, for *Vernon*, of Haslington.

VICARAGE MANOR.

Little is known of this manor, and the first Court Roll extant is believed to be of the first court of Richard Topdiff, clerk, 29th Oct. 20 Jac.

[1] Will proved 1739.
[2] Will 26th Jan. 1739-40, proved 1754.
[3] Will proved April, 1791.
[4] Add. Ch. 26338.
[5] Add. Ch. 26341, 26345, 26346.
[6] Add. Ch. 26375, 26376.
[7] Add. Ch. 26381.
[8] Add. Ch. 10517.
[9] 19100, fol. 69.
[10] Add. MSS. 11802.

First courts were held as follows :—

Henry Searles, clerk, 30th Dec. 1645.
Samuel Savage, clerk, 27th Oct. 1658.
William Smith, clerk, 7th Aug. 1686.
John Candler, clerk, 5th June, 1696.
Nathaniel Nobbs, clerk, 5th Nov. 1703.

A court was held by the Rev. James Benet 11th Sept. 1779; by the Rev. Thomas Emly, 7th Sept. 1796; by Rev. William Bradley, 13th Feb. 1799; and by Rev. William Scarr, 10th Dec. 1833. By the custom of this manor the youngest son is heir.

BENHALL.

ONLY one manor appears in the Domesday Record. This was held by Ulrod, a freeman under commendation to Malet's predecessor in the Confessor's time. It consisted of 40 acres, 2 bordars, 1 ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 10*s*. The soc belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds. This manor was in 1086 held by Norman under Roger Bigot, but it had belonged to William Malet, and after him to his son Robert. It is clear, however, that the manor subsequently known as Benhall comprised a much larger area of land, and included parts of the following: (*a*) The holding of a freeman, Brictmar, under Malet's predecessor, with 16 acres and 1 bordar and an acre of meadow, valued at 22*d*., which was likewise held by Norman under Roger Bigot. Roger Bigot also had 8 acres in demesne valued at 2*s*. formerly the estate of Edric a freeman;[1] (*b*) the holding of Earl Alan, which was of 44 acres, 1 ploughteam of the value of 6*s*. 8*d*., the soc of which was also in the abbot. This estate had formerly been held by seven freemen, four of them under commendation to Malet's predecessor (his father being seised)—Edric, Brictmar, Tutflet, and Magna, when the value was 8*s*., and there was a ploughteam and a half;[2] (*c*) the holdings of Robert Malet which were four—one of 80 acres, 2 ploughteams valued at 30*s*., of which the soc was in the abbot, and formerly held by six freemen under commendation to Malet's predecessor, with 3 ploughteams, when it was valued at 20*s*.; another of 8 acres held in demesne, valued at 16*d*., of which the soc belonged to the abbot, formerly held by four freemen under commendation; the third 1½ acres valued at 6*d*., the soc belonging to the abbot, held by Robert de Glanville, of Malet, formerly the estate of a freeman under commendation; and the fourth 17 acres and half a ploughteam valued at 36*d*. then held in demesne, but formerly held by three freemen under commendation.[3]

The extent of the place was 8 quarentenes in length and 6 in breadth, and it paid in a gelt 9¼*d*.

Benhall Manor.

This manor was granted by Hen. II. about 1160 to Ralph de Glanville, Justiciar of England,[4] and on his death in 1190 passed to his eldest daughter Maud, married to Sir William de Auberville.

The Auberville family held extensive estates in various parts of England. Roger de Auberville, Oberville, or Othurvill, in the time of the Domesday Survey had 18 lordships in the counties of Essex and Suffolk, and his brother William held Barley in Herts by grant of the Conqueror. Sir William Auberville, who married Maud de Glanville, was living in 1195, but died before 1208. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Hugh de Auberville, who on his death in 1212 was succeeded by his son and heir, William de Auberville, who died in the reign of King John, leaving an only daughter Joan, married 1st to Henry de Sandwich, by whom she had no issue, and 2ndly to Nicholas de Criol, Lord of Albury, co. Herts, whose son Nicholas

[1] Dom. ii. 344, 345*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 297*b*.
[3] Dom. 308*b*, 309.
[4] See Butley Evidences, E.A. N. and Q. xi. 30.

married Margaret, daughter of Gilbert de Peche. There is a grant to them of the manor on the Patent Rolls of Hen. III.[1] They were succeeded by their son Nicholas, who sold to Guy Frere, who was lord in 1292.[2]

On the 15th June this year he obtained a grant from the Crown of a fair at Benhall and of a market and fair at Kelton within the same manor. There is a confirmation of grant in fee to this Guy Frere, called the younger, of the manor, with the advowsons of the priories of Butley and Leiston on the Patent Rolls in 1294.[3]

It is, however, stated in a petition to Parliament in 1347 that Guy Frere and Eleanor his wife had the manor of the gift of John Bacun and Adam, his brother, and there is a fine favouring this statement 1 Edw. II.[4] The Bacuns may, however, have been mortgagees or trustees.

On Guy Frere's death without issue in 1323 the King granted the reversion expectant on his widow's decease to Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk,[5] and this resulted in various claims. John de Norwich in 1347 claimed as heir-at-law, but unsuccessfully.[6] There is an extent of the manor as of Eye Honor in the inquisition taken after Guy's death in 1323.[7]

The Close Rolls in 1323 agreeing with the Evidences of Butley Priory, state that the manor had been limited to Guy and Eleanor his wife jointly, with remainder in default of issue to Simon de Borde and the heirs of his body,[8] but we hear no more of this Simon or his heirs.[9] In 1334 Eleanor claimed the wardship of Butley Priory as appendant to Benhall Manor.[10]

Eleanor Frere died in 1349,[11] and Robert de Ufford, who had been created Earl of Suffolk 16th Mar. 1336-7, succeeded. There had been an order in 1337 to pay to him certain money until the manor which Eleanor then still held for life, and the reversion of which the King had granted 1st Oct. 1349, to him in tail male, should fall in.[12] The falling in happened, as we have seen, in 1349, and Robert de Ufford retained the manor till his death in Nov. 1369.[13] He was succeeded by his son and heir William, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, who died 15th Feb. 1381-2, without issue, and was by inquisition found to have held the manors of Benhall and Thorndon as parcel of the Honor of Eye, which had escheated to the King through the failure of male issue of the said Earl. Rich. II. in 1385 granted the manor to Michael de la Pole, 1st Earl of Suffolk,[14] and later High Chancellor. In 1387 he was impeached and convicted by Parliament of treason against the State, and the grants to him became forfeited. Sentence of death was remitted, but on threat of a second impeachment he fled to France, and died in Paris in 1388-9.

A commission was issued by the Crown to enquire touching the yearly value of this manor,[15] and the King in 1390 regranted the manor to his

[1] Pat. Rolls, 56 Hen. III. 22, 45.
[2] Fine, "Guy Frere," jun., *v.* Nicholas de "Cryell," 20 Edw. I. 35. Fine, Guy "Ferre," jun., *v.* Brian de Hikelinge (Feet of Fines, 30 Edw. I. 12). Guy "Ferre" *v.* Ralph de Sauvage and Margaret his wife. (Feet of Fines, 33 Edw. I. 27).
[3] Pat. Rolls, 22 Edw. I. 14.
[4] Guy Frere and Eleanor, his wife, *v.* John Bacun and Adam, his brother, of Benhall Manor. (Feet of Fines, 1 Edw. II. 21.)
[5] R.P. ii. 85; Evidences of Butley Priory, E.A. N. and Q. xi. 31.
[6] R.P. ii. 198.
[7] I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 66.
[8] There was a further remainder limited to William de St. Quintin and his heirs.
[9] Close Rolls, 17 Edw. II. 42.
[10] R.P. ii. 85.
[11] I.P.M., 23 Edw. III. 124.
[12] Close Rolls, 11 Edw. III. pt. i. 15; 23 Edw. III. pt. ii. 16 (28th Sept. 1349); 23 Edw. III. pt. ii. 9, 14.
[13] I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. ii. 38.
[14] Pat. Rolls, 6 Rich. II. pt. i. 30.
[15] Pat. Rolls, 12 Rich. II. pt. i. 4*d*.

uterine brother, John de Holland, Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter, in tail.[1] He, however, forfeited for treason, and was beheaded at Pleashy, in Essex. Hen. IV. in 1401 granted the manor to Michael de la Pole, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, son of Michael, 1st Earl, who with his son Michael in 1406 levied a fine of the manor against Sir John Cornwallis and Elizabeth his wife,[2] and on the death of the 2nd Earl at Harfleur in 1415 the manor passed to his son Michael, 3rd Earl of Suffolk, at whose death at the Battle of Agincourt, 25th Oct. 1415, at the age of 23, without issue male,[3] the manor passed to his brother William, 4th Earl of Suffolk,[4] created Duke of Suffolk 2nd June, 1448. He settled the manor by deed dated 20th Oct. 9 Hen. VI. [1431], the feoffees being Sir John Shardelowe, Thomas Hoo, John Roys, John Golafre, and others,[5] and the manor was included in a writing of the Earl's, by which he with Sir John de Shardelowe and Thomas Hoo released certain manors to John Hampden, Thomas Hesley, Richard Rostwold, Thomas Walsyngham, and William Hervy. The deed is dated 12th Oct. 10 Hen. VI.[6] The manor is included in an indenture dated 10th Sept. 10 Hen. VI. mentioned in an account of Stradbrook Manor, in Hoxne Hundred.[7]

William de la Pole was beheaded and buried at sea 2nd May, 1449,[8] when the manor passed to his widow Alice, daughter of Thomas Chaucer, and granddaughter of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, who survived until 1476. John de la Pole, the eldest son of William, 4th Earl, having espoused Elizabeth, sister of Edw. IV. and Rich. III., was created Duke of Suffolk 23rd March, 1463. His eldest son John, who had been created 13th March, 1467, Earl of Lincoln, and who in the second year of Rich. III. had been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, raised the standard of revolt and fell at the Battle of Stoke 16th June, 1487, in the lifetime of his father. The reversion having passed to the Crown by reason of the treason of the Earl of Lincoln, the manor and estates were on the death of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in 1491, restored to his 2nd, but then eldest surviving son, Edmund de la Pole.[9]

He was beheaded 4th May, 1513,[10] and his estates confiscated. In fact, in 1509 we find from the State Papers that Hen. VIII. granted the reversion of the manor, which is stated to have come to the hands of Hen. VII. by the attainder of Edmund de la Pole, to Sir John Heydon and others to be held to the use of Margaret de la Pole, wife of the said Edmund during her life.[11] She enjoyed the manor until her death in 1516, and Sir Robert Southwell was found to hold of the Countess the Manor of Upton, in Norfolk, as of her Manor of Benhall, valued at £16 per annum.

The manor was granted by Hen. VIII. to Charles Brandon, Viscount Lisle, afterwards Duke of Suffolk, who in 1538 reconveyed the same by way of exchange to the King,[12] who in 1544 granted the manor to Thomas, 3rd Duke of Norfolk.[13]

[1] Pat. Rolls, 13 Rich. II. pt. i. 26.
[2] Feet of Fines, 7 Hen. IV. 19.
[3] I.P.M., 3 Hen. V. 48*b*.
[4] See Wattisfield Manor, in Blackbourn Hundred, and Kettlebaston Manor, in Cosford Hundred.
[5] Harl. 54 I. 11.
[6] Harl. 54 I. 15.
[7] Harl. 50 H. 27, 28. See, too, Pat. Rolls, 12 Hen. VI. pt. i. 2; 13 Hen. VI. 28.
[8] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.
[9] R.P. vi. 474.
[10] I.P.M., 5 Hen. VIII. 1. The manor is said in this inquisition to be of the annual value of £9.
[11] S.P. 1 Hen. VIII. 485.
[12] S.P. 30 Hen. VIII. ii. (1187, 18*a*.)
[13] Particulars for this grant, dated 24th Feb. 1544, will be found referred to in D.K.R. 10 App. ii. 242.

This is the greedy Duke's note : " Md. that I Thomas, Duke of Norff doo desire to have of the Kyngs Highnes by waye of Exchange Gyfte and Purchas the Manours of Benehall, Gaywood, Thorpe and Risyng in the Particulars hereunto annexed expressed and menconed beyng of the clere yerely value expressed in the same pticlers. In witness whereof I the said Duke have subscribed and sealed this Cedule the xxiiijth. day of February Anno Rs. Dni. H. viij., xxxvto.

T. Norfolk."

The particulars are interesting :—

" Man. in de Benehall in Com Suff pcell Terr nup Ducs Suff modo in Man Dni Regs existen racone Pquis.

	Val in
Redd libor Tenen ibm p annu.	xxxviij*s.* vj*d.*
Redd custom Tenen ibm p annu. ..	xliij*l.* xvij*s.* ix*d.*
Ward Castn ibm p annu.	xvij*s.* v*d.* q.
Redd mobil p annu.	vx*s.*
Firm pci ibm p annu.	xx*l.*
Pquis Cur ibm coilz Ann cu iiij*s.* j*d.* de coi fine	lv*s.* xi*d.* obg.
D quiltz.	
Repts. in	
Feod Edwardi Glemham Ball. ibm ad vj*l.* xx*d.* p annu sic sibi concess p bras paten Ducs Suff p. t. mio Vite sue	vjl. xxd.
Et valet clare p annu.	lxvj*l.* xvij*s.*

Thaunswere to the Articles conteyned in the Letters of the Knyg's Comyssioners. The seyd Mannr of Benehall is a manr of itselfe and no pcell of any other Mannr and lieth not nere the Kyng's Majestie's Howses that his Grace hath accesse unto Nor nere unto his Forrests Chacs or Pks by viij Miles or therabote that is to say from his Gracs Howse and Pke of Henham wt. in the seyd Countye and of the Valeu abovemensioned.

Itm the seyd Pke above mensioned is now replenysside wt. Dere to the noumbr of iiij$^{c.}$ or mor and is .... Miles abowte.

Itm ther is no Demayne Londes wtin the seyd Mannr. but suche as are conteyned wtin ye seyd Pke.

Itm the Patronage of the Vicarage of Benehall aforeseyd appteyneth to the Kyng's Majestye as of the late.....

Itm thar is no woods wtin the seyd Manr. but suche as are wtin the seyd Pke.

Itm whether any have byn desyrous other than the Brynger of ye Letter to buy ye prmisses or eny of them I knowe notte.

The seyd Bailly fyndyth hymselff greved wt. xxiiij*s.* of Rente by yere called Shawforde rent which hath byn payd heretofore bothe to the Kyngs Majestye as also to the Duke of Suff Grace wtout any Deduction and whether he be cessed wth. any other Rente or no we knowe nott.

Ex. pnos { Johem Penjent / Robtum Wyngfeld } Auditors.

On the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk the estate passed to the Crown, and King Edw. VI. granted the manor in 1548 to the Princess Mary, afterwards Queen, who in 1553 reversed the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk,

and restored to him his estates, which with this manor passed on his death to his grandson Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk.[1] He was beheaded in 1572, when the manor again became an escheat, and remained in the Crown until Elizabeth granted the same in 1581 to Philip Howard, of Arundel, eldest son of Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk. He was attainted in 1589-90, and died in prison in the Tower 1595, when the manor again escheated, but his son Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, was restored in 1603 and joined in 1610 with his two half-brothers (to whom Jas. I. in his 6th year had granted the manor) in a sale to Ambrose Duke,[2] who died 29th Nov. 1610, and was succeeded by his son, Edward Duke, who was created a baronet 16th July, 1661. He married Ellenor, daughter and coheir of John Panton, of Brunship, co. Denbigh. Blomefield says he married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Holland, of Wortwell, Knt., so that not unlikely he had two wives, a matter perhaps for congratulation having regard to the fact that his children numbered 29, though none of them survived their father save Sir John, his successor.

Mr. Cockayne, however, refers the whole of Sir Edward's 29 children to his wife Ellenor, but as she survived Sir Edward and died in Sept. 1671, at the age of 40, this can hardly have been the case.

The 1st Duke Baronet died, and was buried 30th Jan. 1670,[3] and Sir John Duke, 2nd Bart., his son, who had been M.P. for Orford in 1679-90 and 1697-1698, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Edward Duke, M.D. He died in July, 1705,[4] and was succeeded by his only son, Sir Edward Duke, 3rd Bart. M.P. for Orford, 1721-1722. He married 1st Dec. 1715, Mary, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Rudge, of Bromley-by-Bow, co. Middlesex, but died without male issue 25th Aug. 1732,[5] when the baronetcy became extinct, and the manor passed to Edmund Tyrell, of Gipping, the son of his sister Anne, the wife of Thomas Tyrell, who sold it to his brother, Thomas Bokenham Tyrell, of Belstead, who in 1738 sold it to John Rush, who dying 12th May, 1767, intestate and unmarried, it descended to Samuel Rush, his only brother and heir-at-law. He died in 1781, having by his will dated April 7th, 1781, devised the manor to his nephew, Sir William Beaumaurice Rush, of Wimbledon, Surrey, Knt., who erected a magnificent mansion there at a cost of £15,000. He sold the manor and estate by deeds dated 8th and 10th May, 1790, to his cousin, George Rush, formerly of Furley Park, and afterwards of Farthinghoe, Northampton, and he by deeds dated 16th and 17th Dec. 1801, sold the same to Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt., of Great Cumberland Place, London, Knt., Admiral of the Blue, who made Benhall his residence. He was 2nd son of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Bart., who was lost in the "Cato" in 1782, and brother of Sir Harry Parker, Bart., of Long Melford. Sir Hyde Parker was knighted for his gallant services in the American War, and married 1st Ann, daughter of John Boteler, and 2ndly Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. (She died in March, 1844.) He died at his house, Great Cumberland Place, London, 16th March, 1807, in his 67th year. The devisees under his will by deed dated 22nd May, 1810, sold the manor to Edward Hollond, who pulled down the former house and built the present. He served the office of High Sheriff for the county in 1814,

[1] See Framlingham Manor, Loes Hundred.
[2] See Hales Manor, Brampton, in Blything Hundred. Page says Edward Duke purchased from the Glemhams, but he gives no authority.
[3] Will proved June, 1671.
[4] Will proved Nov. 1705, and Jan. 1705-6.
[5] Will 9th to 15th Aug., proved 23rd Oct. 1732.

and Page tells us how on 25th March of that year his seat here was the scene of gay festivity, upwards of 200 of the nobility and gentry being present at a splendid fête given by that gentleman, which in point of magnificence and effect surpassed anything of the kind ever offered in the neighbourhood.

Edward Hollond died 7th Dec. 1829, unmarried, and his representatives sold the estate comprising the mansion, park, with farms extending to 1,644 acres,[1] the manor and advowson and the impropriation of the parish with the great or corn tithes thereof, 19th May, 1830, to the Rev. Edmund Hollond,[2] of Benhall Lodge, and 33, Hyde Park Gardens, London, for 78,000 guineas.[3] At this sale the annual quit rents of the manor were stated to be £25. 11*s*. 3*d*., and the amount of the fines and other profits on an average of the last 18 years, £70. 11*s*. He married 6th Feb. 1839, 1st Isabella Hesther, youngest daughter of the Rev. Sir John Robinson, 1st Bart. and died 19th March, 1884, when the manor passed to his eldest son, Edmund William Hollond, who married 20th Jan, 1876, Ada, eldest daughter of Robert Rygate, M.D., and on his death, 2nd Jan. 1900, the manor passed to his son and heir, Edmund Robert Hollond, J.P., in whom the same is now vested.

Court Rolls of the manor for 23 Edw. III. will be found in the Public Record Office.[4] There are grants of the manor.

A suit relating to the customs of the manor will be found in the British Museum.[5]

The right of fishing claimed by the Lord of Benhall Manor in the river running from the Sweffling Bridge to Langwade Bridge, and of sporting over the lands in Farnham, appears by the Rolls 34 Edw. III. and 14 and 18 Edw. IV.

14 Edw. IV.—The Lord, by his surveyor, granted unto Richard Colvylle, of Farnham, his warren of hares, conies, partridges, and pheasants in Benhall and Farnham, and the fishery on the side of the river of the said lord from Sweffling Bridge to Langwade Bridge, to hold the same to the said Richard from the Feast of St. Michael for 20 years then next following, paying to the lord yearly 12*s*. and bearing harmless and indemnified the Lady or Lord of the manor against their tenants for damage done by the conies in the warren to the blades of corn or pasture of the said tenants during the term aforesaid. Proviso that Richard should not come into the warren within the park without licence of the lord or his officers. Fine 12*s*.

18 Edw. IV.—At this court Richard Colvylle surrenders his estate in the above to the lord, who grants same to Richard Colvylle and others for 10 years from the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, paying yearly fine 12*s*. In this entry Sweffling is called Dernford Bridge—which is believed to be the same, there being a small manor in Sweffling called Dernford or Derford Hall. This Richard Colville was owner of an estate in Farnham called "Colvilles," and also "Hulverhouse."[6]

As to the warren of the Lords in Benhall and Farnham, and free fishing in the river in the extent before mentioned, the grant of the manor was from the Crown. By it free warren in Farnham was supposed to be granted,

[1] In an advertisement stated to be 1,718 acres at an estimated rental of £3,200. (*Ipswich Journal*, 25th March, 1830.)

[2] His grandfather was Major in command of the East India Company's troops in Bengal, and died there about the year 1756.

[3] *Ipswich Journal*, 22nd May, 1830.

[4] Portfolio 205, 4.

[5] Add. 23967.

[6] *Vid.* Register Book, page 54.

as well as free fishing in the river, and by such grants particular privileges would pass to the grantee, such as a liberty of sporting upon another man's soil, &c.[1]

The above evidences show the right of the lord in sending his gamekeeper over Farnham Walks, and the right of fishing in the river, and which with the customary usage and the common acceptation, may be sufficient to support both as against any other lord of a manor. None of the grants from the Crown described the free warren which had been from time immemorial attached to this manor, as appeared by the ancient Court Rolls and other documents, and by which it is evidenced that in the 12th century, "the monks of Snape and their servants were presented and amerced for hunting in the Lord's warren with dogs and with bows." This free warren was, however, lost in modern times for want of having been used; for, though in a trial brought against Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt., by Mr. Long, of Saxmundham, for trespassing in his Manor of Saxmundham (which lay within the ancient free warren) there was ample evidence to shew that the Rush family and their predecessors had invariably and without molestation sported there and assisted in the preservation of the game; yet it was also proved that Mr. Long and his friends had also exercised the same right, which negatived the claim to an exclusive free warren, which is necessary to support it as against the owners of other estates.

Arms of DUKE: Azure, a chevron between three stems close, Argent, beakes and membered Gules. Of HOLLOND: Az. a lion rampant, within an orle of trefoils Arg.

BENHALL ST. ROBERTS MANOR.

This manor was held in 1292 by Robert de Benhall, clerk, and was most probably that portion held at the time of the Domesday Survey by Roger Bigot.

In the Benhall family the manor continued for several generations until Sir Robert de Benhale died without issue about 1400, when the manor lapsed to the Crown, and was granted with the main manor to Michael de la Pole, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, in 1401, and Michael in 1406 gave the manor to the master and chaplains of the college or chantry of Wingfield.[2] On the Dissolution the manor vested in the Crown, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Gawdy and Theophilus Adams. Henry Gawdy, eldest son and heir of Sir Thomas Gawdy, jointly with Theophilus Adams conveyed the manor 7th Nov. 1595, to Nicholas Jeffreson and George Leicester.

It appears from the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth that there was a contract for sale of the manor by John Jeffreson (probably the son of Nicholas), and George Leicester with Sir Henry Glemham, for the latter brought an action against them for the recovery of the purchase money on the sale, alleging as was no doubt the fact that the purchase had gone off.[3]

There are also amongst the same records particulars of an action in which Constance Glemham, widow of Edward, claimed a life estate under a settlement in the Park of Benhall with a capital messuage called the Lodge and lands thereto belonging settled on her marriage by way of jointure.[4]

[1] *Vid.* Black, vol. 2 p. 38.
[2] I.Q.D., 7 Hen. IV. 35.
[3] C.P. i. 367.
[4] C.P. i. 391.

Nicholas Jeffreson and George Leicester sold 8th March, 1595-6, to Ferdinando Clotterbucke, a draper of London, who in 1602 sold to Thomas Base, son of William Base, of Benhall, who was buried at Benhall, 1st Oct. 1607, aged 85,[1] on whose death the manor passed to his son and heir, William Base, who died before 1625, when it passed to his widow Susan. She seems to have remarried Thomas Bradstreet, for he had the manor in her right, and held a first court 22nd April, 1625, and on her death it passed to her son by her 1st husband, also called William Base. He held his first court 20th April, 1637, and conveyed the manor to his brother John Base in 1648, he holding his first court 13th April, 1649. He died in 1653, and it went to his son, John Base, the younger, who held his first court 20th Aug. 1653, and married Mary, daughter of John Bewley, of East Monlyn, Kent.

The next lord was Arnold Browne, who held his first court 7th Jan. 1680, but how he acquired the manor does not appear.

On his death in 1682 the manor passed to his widow Margaret, who held her first court 13th Jan. 1682, and by deeds 20th and 21st Dec. 1698, sold to Thomas Knights, of Woodbridge, and he held his first court 25th Sept. 1701. He married Mary, daughter and coheir of Robert Goodwin, of Charsfield, and died in Jan. 1707, at the age of 64, when the manor passed to his widow, who held her first court 24th April, 1712, and after her death passed to Robert, the son of Thomas, who held his first court 5th Nov. 1717. Robert Knights died without issue in 1722, and the manor passed to his brother, Thomas Knights, who devised the same by will 26th Aug. 1729, to his sister, Elizabeth Knights, and she held her first court 30th April, 1731. She married Joseph Webster, and by lease and release 26th and 27th July, 1736, sold the manor to John Sheppard, of Ash. Why Thomas Knights should have devised the manor to his sister Elizabeth is not clear, for he is said to have left a daughter Mary, married to John Goodwyn, of Martlesham, and this daughter did not die until 1769, when she left a son, the Rev. Thomas Goodwyn, who was rector of Martlesham, and died in 1798.

John Sheppard the purchaser died in 1747, and from this time the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Brockford Hall, in Hartismere Hundred.

There is a statement in 1587 in the Acts of the Privy Council (161) that Thomas Sudberic had been dispossessed of certain lands parcel of this manor.

Amongst the Harleian Charters is an indenture of sale from Gregory Pryce, of Hereford, Esq., and Thomas Kenny, of London, gent., to Thomas Glemham, of Glemham, of the " Manors of Stratforde, Benhale, and Farneham, co. Suff." formerly belonging to the priory of Butley. It is dated 20th Sept. 4 and 5 Philip and Mary [1557]. A copy, too, of a grant of these manors from the Crown to Gregory Price and Thomas Keny is amongst the Davy MSS. in the British Museum.

There evidently, therefore, was a manor in Benhall belonging to the priory of Butley; indeed it is mentioned in the fine levied by the King against Thomas, Bishop of Ipswich, Prior of Butley, in 1538.[2]

[1] Fine, Trin. 44 Eliz.

[2] Fine, Easter, 30 Hen. VIII.

Amongst the Davy MSS. in the British Museum[1] is "A Concise history of the possessors of the Manor of Benhall from the Conquest to the present period, 1803." It occupies 11 folios. There is a similar account of Benhall St. Robert Manor occupying a folio and a half.

Arms of BENHALL: Arg, a cross flory Gu. over it a bend Az. frimbriated Or, charged with a fillet. Of BASE: Gu. a chevron Arg. betw. 3 plates. Of KNIGHTS: Arg. 3 bendlets Gu. on a canton Az. a spur Or.

[1] 19100, fol. 1124.

BLAXHALL.

IN Saxon times there was no manor in Blaxhall, but there were at the time of the Norman Survey a number of little holdings; in fact, like Boulge in this respect. There were, in fact, five tenants-in-chief holding amongst them no more than 263 acres, and these 263 acres divided into 19 separate tenancies. Earl Alan had four little holdings, 2 acres valued at 4*d.*, which Hamo de Valenis held of the Earl, having been formerly held by a freeman; 12 acres valued at 12*s.* held in demesne, but of which the Abbot of Ely had the soc formerly held by Brotho, a freeman; 20 acres valued at 40*d.*, also held by Hamo de Valenis and formerly held by Edric Grim, a freeman, half under protection of Malet's predecessor, and half of the Abbot of Ely, and 4 acres in demesne, valued at 8*d.*, of which the Abbot had the soc formerly held by Uluric a freeman.[1]

Robert Malet had 11 little holdings in this place—(1) 61 acres in the Abbot of Ely's soc, and 2 ploughteams, valued at 10*s.*, held by Gilbert of Malet, having been formerly held by six freemen by commendation; (2) 30 acres, 1 ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 5*s.*, of which the abbot had the soc formerly held by three freemen under commendation; (3) 14 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 28*d.*, formerly held by two freemen, of whom one was wholly and one was half under commendation to the Abbot of Ely and half under commendation to Malet's predecessor. This was at the time of the Survey held by William de Smalavilla of Robert Malet; (4) 3 acres valued at 6*d.* held by the same William of Robert Malet, of which the soc was in the abbot, having been formerly held by a freeman; (5) 10 acres valued at 3*s.* held by Gilbert of Malet, the soc being the abbot's. This had formerly been held by a freeman under commendation to Edric; (6) 12 acres, with half a ploughteam, valued at 2*s.* This Gilbert also held of Malet, having been formerly held by a freeman under commendation, half to Malet's predecessor and half to the abbot, and as to this moiety he came to an agreement with the abbot; (7) 1 acre valued at 2*d.* formerly held by a freeman by commendation; (8) 8 acres valued at 16*d.* held by Gilbert of Malet, but formerly held by two freemen, one wholly and the other half under commendation to Edric and half under the abbot; (9) 6 acres valued at 12*d.*, of which the soc was in the abbot, and held by the same Gilbert of Malet. This estate was formerly held by three freemen under commendation to Edric; (10) 12 acres valued at 2*s.*, the Abbot of Ely having the soc held by Ranulf of Malet, but formerly held by Hune, a freeman under commendation to Malet's predecessor; (11) 16 acres in the demesne of Chelton valued at 25*d.*, the soc belonging to the abbot.[2]

Roger Bigot had four small estates here—(1) 66 acres, eight freemen with 60 acres, 2 ploughteams and a half, and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 25*s.*, formerly held (when it was valued at 20*s.*) by eight freemen, of whom five were under commendation to Norman and two to the abbot of Ely, and one, Alwin by name, to Malet's predecessor; (2) 3 acres valued at 6*d.*, of which the soc belonged to the abbot formerly held by a half freeman; (3) 2 acres and 1 serf, valued at 8*d.*, held by Norman of Bigot; (4) 10 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 2*s.*, of which the soc belonged to the abbot, held by the said Norman of Bigot, but formerly held by a freeman Ulf under commendation to Norman.[3]

[1] Dom. ii. 296, 296*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 306*b*, 307, 307*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 344.

The Abbot of Ely held five freemen in his soc and commendation, with 26 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 4*s*.[1] Roger de Poictou held in demesne at the time of the Survey 10 acres in the soc and commendation of the Abbot of Ely, which a freeman had formerly held. In Saxon times and later there were 2 ploughteams, and by the time of the Survey there was but a team and a half. In this holding were 2 acres of meadow, and the whole was valued at 8*s*.[2] Ralph de Langtoft held of Walter Gifart 10 acres valued at 20*d*., of which the soc was the abbot's, which estate had formerly been held by Cedric, half under commendation to the predecessor of Malet and half to the Abbot of Ely.[3]

Out of these various small holdings the Manor of Blaxhall was carved.

Manor of Blaxhall Hall *al.* Ashe Bigots.

Blaxhall was the lordship of Thomas de Weyland in the time of Edw. I.[4] and he held free warren by grant in 1280.[5] This manor was held as of the Manor of Dunningworth, which belonged to the Bigots, or at least a moiety of this manor was so held.

On Thomas de Weyland abjuring the realm for felony in 1289,[6] the manor was taken into the King's hands,[7] and a dispute arose as to whether it had escheated or not. Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, claimed it as held of him, and it is said he obtained a verdict by means of a packed jury.[8] John de Weyland, Thomas's son, however, in proceedings in 1290 recovered the manor from the King and the Earl.

The proceedings, which are interesting, will be found in the Abbreviation of Pleas in 1290.[9] John de Weyland had a grant of free warren here in 1304[10] and died in 1313,[11] when the manor passed to his brother, Richard de Weyland. Richard de Weyland and Joan his wife levied a fine of this manor and the manors of Wantisden, Middleton, and Cockfield in 1313 against Alexander de Saxmundham, parson of Chyselford church, and Peter de Grymoneston, chaplain.[12]

There is an order on the Close Rolls this year not to molest Richard "le Weyland" for issues of a moiety of the manor that his father held, as it had been found by inquisition that John de Weyland held this moiety of the King as of the Manor of Donningworth, which belonged to Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, which the King had committed to his brothers Thomas and Edmund.[13]

Richard de Weyland left an only daughter Cecily, married to Bartholomew de Burghersh, 4th Baron, and he had a grant of free warren here in 1349,[14] and died in 1369.[15] By the marriage of his only daughter Elizabeth with Sir Edward le Despencer the manor was carried into the Despencer family. Sir Edward le Despencer was son and heir of Sir Edward le Despencer, of Perlethorpe, co. Notts, by Anna, daughter of Henry, Lord Ferrers de Groby, and was also nephew and heir to Hugh le Despencer,

[1] Dom. ii. 384.
[2] Dom. ii. 353.
[3] Dom. ii. 430.
[4] R.P. i. 46.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 2.
[6] See Brandeston Hall Manor, Loes Hundred.
[7] Originalia, 17 Edw. I.; I.P.M., 18 Edw. I. 51.
[8] R.P. i. 46.
[9] 18 Edw. I., Trin. 62 (plea), 18 and 19 Edw. I. Mich. 54 (judgment).
[10] Chart. Rolls, 32 Edw. I. 51.
[11] I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 38.
[12] Feet of Fines, 6 Edw. II. 33.
[13] Close Rolls, 6 Edw. II. 5.
[14] Chart. Rolls, 32 Edw. III. 3.
[15] I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. i. 14.

4th Lord le Despencer. Edward was at Poictiers in 1356, K.G. about 1361, and summoned to Parliament from 15th Dec. 1357, to 6th Oct. 1372. He died 11th Nov. 1375,[1] being buried at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.[2]

The manor passed to his widow Elizabeth, who survived until August 1409. Her will is dated 4th July, 1409, and in it she styles herself "Elizabeth de Burghersh, Dame Le Despencer."[3]

The manor never vested in her son and heir Thomas, 6th Lord le Despencer, created Earl of Gloucester, 29th Sept. 1397, for upholding Rich. II. against the party of Thomas of Woodstock, and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick. In 1399 he was joint commissioner for the deposition of the King. He was tried for his conduct in 1397, and in Oct. 1399, deprived of his earldom. He married the Lady Constance Plantagenet, daughter of Edmund, Duke of York, 5th son of King Edw. III.[4]

Finally joining the conspiracy of the Earls of Rutland, Kent, Salisbury, and Huntingdon, he was taken prisoner and beheaded 17th Jan. 1399-1400, in the lifetime of his mother, upon whose death the manor is said to have passed to her daughter Anne, married 1st to Sir Hugh Hastings, of Elsing and Gressingdale, co. Norfolk, Knt., and 2ndly to Thomas, Lord Morley. Thomas, Lord Morley, died in 1416, and his widow survived until 1426, when she died seised of this manor.

It then passed to her niece Isabel, daughter of Thomas le Despencer, 6th Baron le Despencer, eldest son of the above-mentioned Edward le Despencer, married 1st to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester and Lord Abergavenny, and 2ndly to Richard Beauchamp, 5th Earl of Warwick. They were the deforciants in two fines levied respectively in 1432 and 1434 by John Verney, clerk, Robert Andrewe, and John Throkmorton.[5]

The 2nd husband, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, died 30th April, 1438, having had by his 1st wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, three daughters—Margaret, married to John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; Alianor, married 1st to Thomas, Lord Roos, and 2ndly to Edmund, Duke of Somerset; and Elizabeth, married to George Nevil, Lord Latimer. Richard, the 5th Earl of Warwick, by his 2nd wife, the above-named Isabel le Despencer, had, with a son Henry, another daughter Anne, who married Sir Richard Nevil, Knt. (son of the Earl of Salisbury), afterwards Earl of Warwick, and known in history as the King-maker. The son Henry succeeded his father as 6th Earl, created in 1444 by Hen. VI. Duke of Warwick. He married Cecily, daughter of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, and died without male issue 11th June, 1445,[6] when the dukedom became extinct, and the earldom with the manor descended upon his only child, Anne Beauchamp, as Countess of Warwick. She died an infant, and unmarried four years later, 3rd June, 1449, when her aunt, Anne Beauchamp, wife of Sir Richard Nevil, became heir of the family. She died leaving two daughters only (1) Isabel married to George, Duke of Clarence, by whom she had Edward, Earl of Warwick, who died without issue; Richard, who died an infant; Margaret, afterwards Countess of Salisbury, so barbarously executed in 1541; and another child who died young; (2) Anne, married 1st to Edward, Prince of Wales, and 2ndly to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Rich. III. Richard, Earl of

[1] I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. ii. 46.
[2] Will 6th Nov. 1375.
[3] Will proved 10th Aug. 1409.
[4] She died 28th Nov. 1416.
[5] Feet of Fines, 10 Hen. VI. 24; 12 Hen. VI. 5.
[6] I.P.M., 24 Hen. VI. 43.

Warwick, the King maker, died 14th April, 1471, at the Battle of Barnet. After the death of his widow Anne, Countess of Warwick, there was a chancery suit as to the manor between the descendants of Richard Beauchamp, 5th Earl of Warwick. The plaintiffs were Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and Anne his wife, daughter of Anne, Countess of Warwick, daughter of Richard Beauchamp, late Earl of Warwick, Edward Plantagenet son of Isabel, daughter of the said Anne, daughter of the said Earl, Edward Lord Lisle and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John, son of Margaret, late Countess of Shrewsbury, daughter of the said late Earl, and Elizabeth, Lady Latimer, the remaining daughter of the said late Earl. The defendant was John, son of Thomas Huggeford, late surviving feoffee to uses.[1]

The manor subsequently passed to William Saunders, who died seised of it in 1638, when it passed to his son and heir, Valentine Saunders. It then vested in Robert Warryn, who died in 1705, when it was sold to John Bence, who sold to Dudley North. Dudley North died in 1729, from which time the manor passed in the same course of devolution as the Manor of Farnham, in this Hundred, until 1830, when it vested in Sophia, widow of Dudley, Lord North.

The manor is now vested in the Earl of Guildford.

Extents of the manor, 1575 and 1600, will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.[2]

Manor of Valence.

This manor probably derived its name from Hamo de Valenis, who held land in the parish under Earl Alan at the time of the Domesday Survey. It was granted by the Crown in the time of King Hen. VIII. to Sir William Willoughby in 1543, and he the following year had licence to alienate the same to Sir Robert Southwell, who in 1558 sold the manor to William Wheatcroft or Whitcroft.[3] In 1564 William Whitcroft had licence to alienate to Robert Cobbe and George Collymore, who had licence in 1576 to alienate to Francis Saunders, sen. He died in 1579, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Francis Saunders, on whose death[4] it passed to his widow Alice and son Francis Saunders.

In 1598 we meet with a chancery action by Alexander Smith against this Francis Saunders and Nicholas Corbould for relief against excessive rent claimed by defendant Saunders as lord of Blaxhall Manor in respect of land called Brinckloves, parcel of Blaxhall Manor, but stated in bill to be claimed by defendants as belonging to the Manor of Vallence.[5]

Francis Saunders had licence in 1610 to alienate to Sir Michael Stanhope, Knt., on a purchase by him, and eight years later we find the manor vested in Dame Elizabeth Tollemache, widow, who sold it to John Brame, of Ash, by deed dated 24th April, 1650.

The 3rd Nov. 1659, John Brame the elder and Ann his wife conveyed the manor to their son and heir apparent, John Brame the younger, and by a feoffment dated 14th Nov. 1662, John Brame the younger on his marriage with Deborah, daughter of Thomas Jacob, of Mendham, settled the manor on himself and wife and the survivor for life with remainder to their heirs male, with an ultimate remainder to the right heirs of the said John Brame.

[1] E.C.P. Bundle 66, 376.
[2] Add. 21054.
[3] Fine, Mich. 1 Eliz.
[4] Will dated 29th Oct. 1578, 16th Feb. 1578-9, 7 Bakon Cur. P.C.
[5] C.P. iii. 46.

John Brame the elder died in 1670, and John Brame the younger by his will dated 1st Aug. 1683, devised to Thomas Brame, his youngest son, and to Deborah Brame, Ann, Alethea, Amy, and Eleanor Brame, his five daughters, £1,000 apiece, when of age, and devised his manors to his wife to pay the legacies and debts, &c., until his son John Brame should attain 24, and to the said John Brame in fee. John Brame, the devisee in fee, married Jane, daughter of Sir John Duke, Bart., and died in April, 1706, without male issue, but leaving Elizabeth his daughter and also Jane his widow then *enciente* with child which proved a daughter, and was afterwards called Jenney Braham (*sic*) who were consequently his coheirs, and upon such death without male issue, the manor descended to his brother, Thomas Brame, the other son of John Brame the father in fee tail under the settlement of 14th Nov. 1662, subject to the said Deborah Braham (*sic*) the widow's interest therein. By deed 19th Nov. 1706, and a fine levied in Michaelmas Term 5 Anne, the manor became vested in Deborah Brame and her assigns for life with remainder to Thomas Brame in fee. By deeds 9th and 10th February, 1712, on the marriage of Thomas Brame with Elizabeth Goodwin, spinster, the manor was settled after the death of Deborah Brame upon Thomas Brame for life, with remainder to Elizabeth Goodwin for life, and by way of jointure with remainder in tail male and an ultimate remainder to the right heirs of Thomas Brame in fee.

Thomas Brame died in 1722 without issue, leaving the aforesaid Elizabeth and Jenney Brame his nieces and heirs-at-law, who on failure of issue male of John Brame their father and Thomas Brame their uncle became entitled to the remainder in fee of the estates by virtue of the deed of settlement of 14th Nov. 1662, subject to the said Deborah Brame's life interest therein. Deborah died in Nov. 1729,[1] leaving her granddaughters surviving. Jenney Braham (for thus she calls herself in her will) by her will dated 25th Sept. 1782, devised all her estates to her sister, Elizabeth Braham, in fee.[2] Jenney died in 1787 and Elizabeth 7th April, 1788, leaving John Rivett, of Brandeston, her cousin and next heir, he being the great-grandson of Thomas Rivett and Ann his wife, who before her marriage was Ann Brame and was sister to the said John Brame, the father of Elizabeth Braham. Upon the death of Elizabeth Braham a pretended will dated 6th Dec. 1787, was set up by Philip Edward Braham, Edward Reitly, and some other devisees therein named, by which she gave the manor house in Campsey where she lived, and all her farms, lands, manors, &c., therein-named to the said P. E. Braham, formerly of Bencoolen but then or late of Caroline Street, Bedford Square, London, and made Edward Reitly, after several bequests and legacies, one of her executors and residuary legatee.

Soon after the death of Elizabeth Braham, John Rivett filed a Bill in Chancery against all the devisees to set the will aside, but before the cause could be brought to a hearing an ejectment was brought on the demise of the said Philip E. Braham which was tried at the Lent Assizes of 1791 for the County of Suffolk, when he obtained a verdict, but did not sue out any execution to get possession, the Court of Chancery having appointed a receiver. The above verdict not being satisfactory, an ejectment-at-law was brought on the demise of the said John Rivett, which was tried in Hilary Term, 1792, at the bar of the Court of the King's Bench by a special jury from the County of Suffolk, when a verdict was given in his favour. A

[1] Will 3rd April, 1724, and Codicil 14th Nov. 1729.

[2] Will proved P.C.C. 28th Feb. 1788.

motion was soon afterwards made in the Court of Chancery to discharge the receiver appointed by the Court, for which an order was obtained and Mr. Rivett remained in possession. By virtue of an indenture dated 25th Nov. 1793 and a fine levied in Michaelmas Term 34 Geo. III., John Rivett limited the manor and also the manors of Ash Campsey with Haugh and Northlands Hacheston to the use of himself in fee.

John Rivett later sold to John Sheppard, of Ash,[1] who died in 1824, from which time the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Brockford Hall, in Hartismere Hundred.

[1] He had married John Rivett's sister Mary.

BRUISYARD.

IN Saxon times there were five manors here which became subsequently merged into one. Three of the manors were in the time of the Great Survey held by Earl Alan. One of these three consisted of 81 acres, 3 villeins, 7 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, 2 belonging to the tenants, 2 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for the maintenance of 10 hogs, 10 rouncies, 17 beasts, 15 hogs, 6 sheep, and 15 goats. The manor had been formerly held by Olf, when there were 2 ploughteams in demesne and 41 sheep, but 6 fewer hogs.

Another of these manors was held by Hamo of Earl Alan, and consisted of 91 acres, 1 ploughteam, 1 bordar, 2 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient for the support of 10 hogs, valued at 60*s*. The manor had in the Confessor's day, when Ralph the Staller had the soc, been held by Edric, a freeman, with 2 ploughteams.

The third manor was also held by Hamo under the Earl, and consisted of 60 acres with 7 bordars, half a ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the tenants, and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s*., which had formerly been held by Starling, a freeman under commendation, half to Malet's predecessor (and his father was seised thereof) and half to the abbot, with a whole ploughteam in demesne.

The soc was the abbot's, and the extent of the holdings 8 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and there was paid in respect of it by way of gelt 10*d*.[1]

The other two manors were those of Roger Bigot, both of which were held by Ralph de Tourlaville ; one consisted of 80 acres, 4 bordars, 1 ploughteam in demesne, half a team belonging to the tenants, 4 acres of wood, wood sufficient for 40 hogs, 20 hogs, 24 sheep, and 12 goats, valued at 30*s*., which had been held in the Confessor's time by Uluric under commendation to Harold, when there was a ploughteam and a half in demesne, and additionally 1 rouncy, 3 beasts, but only 4 hogs and 6 goats, the value being 20*s*.

The second manor consisted of 30 acres, half a ploughteam, 1½ acres of meadow, which had been held in the Confessor's time by Brictmar, a freeman under commendation to Edric, Malet's predecessor, who had a whole ploughteam.

In addition and as part of this holding were 20 acres valued at 5*s*. and a half of which had been held by a freeman and a half under commendation. The abbot had the soc.[2]

As the Brutge of Domesday (in Parham Half-Hundred) is said to be Bruisyard there would be in Saxon times two more manors both held in Edward the Confessor's day by Edric of Laxfield, viz., 40 acres of land and 3 of meadow, with 1 ploughteam and the fourth part of a church with 6 acres. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Walter de Risboil of Robert Malet, and had attached to it 6 beasts, 14 hogs, 20 sheep, and 8 goats, and the value was both in Saxon and Norman times 14*s*. 8*d*. The soc belonged to the Abbot of Ely. The said Walter also held of Malet here 20 acres valued at 4*s*., which had been held by five freemen added to the manor, in the commendation and soc of the abbot, the wife of one being under commendation to Norman.[3]

[1] Dom. ii. 297.
[2] Dom. ii. 329, 345.
[3] Dom. ii. 306.

The latter manor consisting of 120 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow, 1 mill, half a ploughteam, the fourth part of a church, with 6 acres and 8 hogs, valued at 20*s*., of which the Abbot of Ely had the soc, was held by one Garner of Hervey de Berri, the Domesday tenant-in-chief. It had been valued at 40*s*. when it was held by Edric under commendation to Edric, Robert Malet's predecessor, with 2 ploughteams which had come down by degrees to 1, and, as we have seen, by the time of the Survey to half a team. To this manor had been added 20 acres held by eight freemen formerly having 1 ploughteam, later half a team, and by the time of the Survey none, valued at 40*d*.

Concerning half of this land Hervey de Berri came to an agreement with the abbot, and later he held of the King. "It," says the Survey, "is 8 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and pays in a gelt 40*d*."[1]

Manor of Bruisyard or Roke Hall.

The lordship of Bruisyard was, according to the MS. of the author of the Magna Britannia, in the time of Edw. I. in Henry Hoe. In 1307 it was vested in John de Bursyerd,[2] and in 1312 in John, son of John de Buresyerd and Elizabeth his wife, who this year levied a fine of the manor.[3] In 1352 the manor was vested in John de Ufford and Thomas de Hereford.

The Manor of Rokehalle, also called Bruisyard Manor, was given to Campsey Ash College by Maud de Lancaster, Countess of Ulster, when she removed the college originally established at Campsey to Bruisyard,[4] and in 1353 we find a licence on the Patent Rolls for the alienation in mortmain of the manor by Sir John de Ufford and Thomas Hereford to the "Warden and Chaplains of the Chantry ordained in the Chapel of the Annunciation of St. Mary, Campsey," in satisfaction of 8 marks of £10 yearly of land and rent which they had the King's licence to acquire. In this licence it is stated that the manor was then held of the King in chief, and was of the value of 79*s*. 6½*d*. yearly.[5]

Pope Urban V. about 1364 permitted Maud de Lancaster to enter the order of St. Clare, and to leave the order of St. Austin nuns wherein she had made her profession at Campsey after the death of her husband. This lady is considered the foundress of the nunnery, but by some authorities Lionel, Duke of Clarence, is styled the founder.

The manor came to Bruisyard Abbey on an exchange with Campsey Priory in 1386, when the former parted with the Manor of Benges in exchange.[6] Bruisyard Manor as then taken in exchange consisted of 7 messauges, 1 mill, 160 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, and 3*s*. rent. The priests had in the manor place a common refectory, dormitory, and a chapel dedicated to the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary. This college was surrendered in 1363 to the use of an abbess and sisters, minoresses of the order of St. Clare.[7]

The manor place of Bruisyard, called Roke Hall, is still a good family mansion, though a large portion has been destroyed. The moat remains on three sides, and a large piece of water at one time existed at the back of the house, which no doubt furnished fish on fast days for the monks and nuns. The Rev. Francis Haslewood, F.S.A., in a paper on the monastery in

[1] Dom. ii. 441.
[2] Extent, I.P.M., 35 Edw. I. 34.
[3] Feet of Fines, 6 Edw. II. 22.
[4] I.P.M., 26 Edw. III. (2nd Nos.) 47.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 27 Edw. III. pt. i. 27.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 10 Rich. II. pt. ii. 26.
[7] Monasticon Anglicanum, Dugdale, vi. 1556.

the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute in 1891, says: "The grounds exhibit many traces of former buildings, the foundations of a wall, running parallel with the moat, being clearly traceable. A carved mantel-piece of stone was discovered a few years ago behind some wainscot. The staircase to the attic indicates antiquity, and there is an old clock still in working order, which possesses this peculiarity—that it has neither face nor hands, but strikes the hours on a bell at the top of the building."

The manor was surrendered as part of the possessions of the abbey in 1539,[1] and was granted to Sir Nicholas Hare[2] and Katharine his wife in fee by the King in 1539.[3]

The following year Sir Nicholas Hare and his wife Katharine, daughter and coheir of John Basingborne, of Woodhall, co. Herts., obtained a licence to alienate the manor to Alan Chapman and Margaret his wife and the heirs of the said Alan for ever,[4] but no assurance seems to have been made, and on the death of Sir Nicholas Hare, the 31st Oct. 1557[5] the manor passed after the death of his widow Katharine to his son and heir, Michael Hare,[6] who dying without issue[7] 6th April, 1611, devised by his will 20th July, 1609, the manor to his brother, Robert Hare, for life, with remainder to Sir John Rous, nephew of Michael, being the son of Thomas Rous, who had married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Hare, and the manor thus came to the Rous family. Sir John Rous died in 1652, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Rous, the 1st Bart., and from him it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Henham, in Blything Hundred, and is now vested in the present Earl of Stradbroke.

The Manor of Bruisyard is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Margaret Wingfield, who died 31st Aug. 1504, leaving the daughters of her son, Thomas Bacon, her heirs;[8] and also in that of Sir Richard Brooke, who died 6th May, 1529, leaving Robert his son and heir, aged 34.[9]

A fine was levied of the manor in 1565 by Sir Ambrose Jermyn against Edward Duke,[10] and another in 1576 by Edmund Tyrrell and others against William Playters.[11] By inquisition taken 20th Oct. 26 Eliz. William Playters of Sotterley, was found to have died seised 6th June of the Manor of "Bresworth or Bruisyard," leaving Thomas his son and heir, aged 18.[12]

The hall seems to have been built after the Dissolution, very likely by Michael Hare, as his arms are found often in the glass there.[13]

[1] S.P. 1539, 311.
[2] See Woodbridge Ufford Manor, in Loes Hundred.
[3] S.P. 1539, 651 (22); Originalia, 30 Hen. VIII. Rot. 106.
[4] S.P. 1540, 144 (10).
[5] I.P.M., 4 and 5 P. and M. 31; Will 26th Sept. 1557.
[6] There is an entry in the Parish Register of Bruisyard that a Michael Hare was confirmed on 20th Jan. 1606.
[7] Sepulchral brasses of Hare and his two wives are, or were, in Bruisyard church (Add. MSS. Brit. M. 32484).
[8] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VII. 100.
[9] I.P.M., 2 Edw. VI. 60.
[10] Fine, Easter, 7 Eliz.
[11] Fine, Easter, 18 Eliz.
[12] Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk.
[13] Martin's Ch. Notes.

CHILLESFORD.

EARL ALAN had a manor in this place at the time of the Survey held in demesne. It had formerly been held by Olf, a freeman under soc and commendation of the Abbot of Ely, and consisted of 80 acres, a villein, 4 bordars, 1½ ploughteams in demesne and 1½ belonging to the men, both of which last were reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey. There was also a church with 5 acres of free land. The value of the whole was 13*s.* 4*d.* Also three freemen held 20 acres and a ploughteam, valued at 40*d.*[1]

Under the head "Chiletuna," by which name this place is probably intended, the Survey mentions another manor which was held in Saxon times by Edric, and consisted of 4 carucates of land, 20 acres, 10 villeins, 10 bordars, 3 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 5 belonging to the men. Also 10 acres of meadow, a mill, 12 beasts, 30 hogs, and 100 sheep. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Robert Malet, the serfs were not mentioned, the ploughteams in demesne were reduced to 2 and those belonging to the men to 4, the beasts were reduced to 2, the hogs to 14, and the sheep to 50. Also to a socman belonged 80 acres, 2 bordars, and 2 ploughteams, reduced to 1½ at the time of the Survey. The value was formerly £8, increased, however, at the time of the Survey to £9. 10*s.*

In the same township Robert Malet held in demesne at the time of the Survey 153 acres and 3½ ploughteams, valued at 20*s.* This estate had formerly been held by six freemen and a half by commendation only (and these were added to the manor) when there had been 8 ploughteams, and the value was 30*s.* It was 9 quarentenes long and 4 broad, and paid in a gelt 2¼*d.*[2]

To Chillesford belongs the hamlet of Carleton, and we find another manor enumerated in the Great Survey.

It was then held by Hamo of Earl Alan, having in Saxon times been the estate of Edwin the Grim under commendation, half to the Abbot of Ely and half to Robert Malet's predecessor. William Malet was seised thereof. This manor consisted of a carucate of land, a villein, 3 bordars, a serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and half a team belonging to the men. Also half a fishery and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 60*s.* There were a rouncy in demesne and 100 sheep, increased to 170 at the time of the Survey. A freeman under commendation held 2 acres included in the same valuation. It was 9 quarentenes in length and 4 in breadth, and paid in a gelt 20*d.* There were also eight freemen in demesne, Stainus and Aluric under commendation to Malet's predecessor, and William Malet was also seised of this estate. The others were under commendation to the Abbot of Ely. These had 60 acres and 2 ploughteams, valued at 12*s.* 4*d.* The Abbot of Ely had the soc over the whole.[3]

CHILLESFORD MANOR.

This estate was held prior to the Conquest by Olf, a freeman, and formed part of the possessions given to Alan, Earl of Brittany. From him to 1171 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Nettlestead, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

[1] Dom. ii. 296*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 307*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 296*b*.

In 1280 Sir Thomas de Weyland had the manor, and this year a grant of free warren here.[1] His unfortunate fate is well known, and the manor was forfeited in 1289.[2] It was apparently granted to Robert de Ufford, who died in 1381,[3] after whom it seems to have vested in John de Staverton, who is said to have given the manor to Butley abbey in 1405, possibly by his will, for this year we find John de Glemham and others, probably Staverton's feoffees or trustees, gave it to the prior of Butley.[4]

On the suppression of the religious houses, it passed to the Crown,[5] and in 1539 was granted to Thomas Wriothesley,[6] but the grant must have been limited in duration, for in 1545 we find the manor was granted to William Forth and Richard Goodrich. Particulars of the farm of the manor for the grant to Richard Goodrich in 1545 are still preserved in the Record Office.[7]

In 1567 the manor was vested in John Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, for he then had licence to alienate it to John Soone, of Wantisden, who died 6th January, 1551,[8] when it passed to his son and heir, Francis Soone. He married Alice, 6th daughter of Sir John Spelman, of Narburgh, in Norfolk, and died about 1562. Subsequently Robert Soone and William Soone, probably trustees, had licence to alienate in 1586 to John Soone, son and heir of the above Francis Soone. The licence was carried into effect by a fine levied of the manor the same year.[9] John Soone had licence to alienate in 1592 to Sir Michael Stanhope, and the licence was carried into effect by a fine levied of the manor by Michael Stanhope against the said John Soone the following year.[10]

A fine was levied of the manor in 1597 by W. Reade and others against Sir Michael and others,[11] no doubt on the occasion of some settlement, for Sir Michael Stanhope died seised of the manor in 1621, when it passed to his daughter and coheir Jane,[12] married to Sir William Withipole, whose daughter and heir Elizabeth married Leicester Devereux, 6th Viscount Hereford, Premier Viscount of England and a Baronet, from whom the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Earl Soham, in Loes Hundred, till the time of Price Devereux, 10th Viscount, who succeeded to the lordship in 1740.

His lordship died 29th July, 1748, and the manor was sold in 1753 to Francis Seymour Conway, 1st Earl of Hertford, who 5th July, 1793, was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Hertford and Earl of Yarmouth. He was a K.G., Master of the Horse, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and 29th May, 1741, married Isabella Fitz-Roy, 2nd daughter of Charles, 2nd Duke of Grafton, by whom he had seven sons and six daughters, and dying 14th June, 1794, the manor passed to his son and heir, Francis Ingham Seymour, 2nd Marquis of Hertford, Earl of Yarmouth, K.G., Vice-Admiral for Suffolk in 1822. He married 1st in 1768 Alice Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Hubert, Viscount Windsor, and 2ndly in 1776 Isabella Anna Ingham, daughter of Charles, Viscount Irmine, and dying 17th June, 1822, the manor passed to his son and heir, Francis Charles Seymour Conway,

[1] Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 2.
[2] See Manor of Brandeston, in Loes Hundred. I.P.M., 19 Edw. I. 45.
[3] I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 157.
[4] I.Q.D., 6 Hen. IV. 2.
[5] Fine, Easter, 30 Hen. VIII.
[6] Court of Augmentation, S.P. 1539-40, 1032.
[7] 37 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 213.
[8] I.P.M., 6 Edw. VI. 74.
[9] Fine, Mich. 28-29 Eliz.
[10] Fine, Easter, 35 Eliz.
[11] Fine, Easter, 39 Eliz.
[12] See Manors of Orford and Sudbourn, in this Hundred.

3rd Marquis of Hertford. He married 18th May, 1798, Maria Fagniani, adopted daughter of George Augustus Selwyer, and dying 1st March, 1842, the manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Seymour Conway, 4th Marquis of Hertford. He sold the manor before 1855, for at this date it was vested in Arthur Heywood, who was lord in 1896, but the manor subsequently was acquired by Arthur Hubert Edward Wood, and is now vested in K. M. Clark, of Sudbourne Hall.

Arms of CONWAY: Quarterly 1st and 4th Sable on a bend cottised Arg., a rose between two amulets, Gules; for *Seymour*, 2nd and 3rd quarters are quarterly 1st and 4th Or on a pile, Gules, between 6 fleurs de lis Azure, three lions passant, gardant, Or, being a coat of augmentation, 2nd and 3rd Gules two wings conjoined in lure.

MANOR OF RUSSELL'S, IN THE HAMLET OF CARLETON.

At the time of the Survey this was held by William Malet under Earl Alan.

In 1212 William Russell and Isolda his wife passed a carucate of land by fine to Stephen de Chesilford. The manor was for nearly 200 years in the Russell family, probably it originally passed to John Russell under a fine levied in 1294 of the manor and advowson by him and Stephen de Farnham against Geoffrey le Whyte and Matilda his wife.[1]

Much later we come across another John Russell, of Chilsford, who had the lordship, which passed at his death to his son and heir, Richard Russell, who died before 1428, when it passed to his son and heir, William Russell, from whom it probably passed to a daughter or sister, as we find Thomas Sampson lord in right of his wife.

Subsequently the manor vested in William Waller, of Ipswich,[2] who died 8th April, 1535,[3] when it passed to his son and heir, William Waller, who died in 1547. The same year Thomas Rowse had licence to alienate the manor to Robert Staunton.

A fine was levied of the manor in 1561 by Francis Soone against John Haughfen,[4] and in 1629 this John Haughfen, or his son with a like Christian name, was lord, and a little later William Baker, who died in 1637.

In 1772 the manor was purchased by Francis Seymour Conway, 1st Lord Conway, and Marquis and Earl of Hertford and Yarmouth, from which time the manor has passed in the same course as the main manor.

[1] Feet of Fines, 22 Edw. I. 24.
[2] See Manor of Peyton Hall, Ramsholt, in Wilford Hundred.
[3] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VIII. 25.
[4] Fine, Easter, 3 Eliz.

CRANSFORD.

THREE manors existed here in Saxon times. The first was held by Cus, a freeman under commendation to Edric, and consisted of 90 acres, 9 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men. Also 4 acres of meadow, 13 sheep, and 16 goats, valued at 20*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Walter of Robert Malet. The ploughteams in demesne were reduced to 1, there were an additional 16 hogs, the sheep had increased to 30, and the goats were not mentioned, while the value was 25*s*.

To this manor were added two freemen with 14 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 3*s*. held by Walter, the soc belonging to the abbot.[1]

Besides the manor Robert Malet had four other holdings in this place. The first was formerly that of a freeman by commendation, and consisted of 15 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 2*s*. It was held of Malet by Gilbert, the soc belonging to the abbot.

The second consisted of 30 acres of Hedingham demesne land, valued at 5*s*., held of Malet by Robert, the soc belonging to the abbot.

The third was held of Robert Malet by Durand, and formerly was the estate of Godric the priest under commendation of Edric, of Laxfield. It consisted of 40 acres, a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 10*s*.

The fourth was held by Malet in demesne, and was formerly the estate of five freemen under commendation of Edric. It consisted of 35 acres and a ploughteam (reduced to half at the time of the Survey). Their value is included in the valuation of Dennington.[2]

The second manor was held by Atsur under commendation of Edric of Laxfield. It consisted of 80 acres of land, a bordar, 2 ploughteams, an acre of meadow, 2 rouncies, 24 hogs, 16 sheep, and 40 goats, valued at 20*s*. When the Survey was taken this manor was held by Hervey de Berri, the ploughteams and hogs were reduced to 1, and the rouncies and goats were not mentioned, while the value was only 13*s*. 4*d*.[3]

The third manor was in Saxon times that of Olf, a freeman, and consisted of 30 acres and a ploughteam, valued at 5*s*. The soc belonged to the abbot. This manor was held at the time of the Survey by Earl Alan in demesne. He also had an estate of 4 acres valued at 8*d*. formerly held by two freemen.[4]

Another holding in this place in Saxon times was that of Edric, a freeman under commendation to Edric, consisting of 14 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 26*d*. At the time of the Survey this was held by Norman of Roger Bigot, the soc belonging to the abbot.[5]

Manor of Cransford *al.* Cransford Hall.

The manor was held by Robert de Ufford and Cedilia his wife at the beginning of the 14th century, and he died seised of it in 1316.[6]

In 1396 the manor was vested in Edmund Mondevile, and in 1401 in John de Stanton and Elizabeth his wife, and Richard Banyard and Catherine his wife, daughter of Geoffrey Mondevile, from whom it passed in 1483 to

[1] Dom. ii. 307*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 308*b*, 309, 316, 316*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 444.
[4] Dom. ii. 298.
[5] Dom. ii. 344*b*.
[6] I.P.M., 10 Edw. II. 76.

Robert Banyard, of Spettishall, son and heir of Richard, and from him passed to his daughter and heir Margaret, married 1st to John Bacon,[1] and 2ndly to Nicholas Ratclyf. Davy enters John Wingfield, William Brandon, James Hobert, and John Cheke as lords in 1483, and in 1506 Margaret Wingfield as holding a half of the manor. She died 31st August, 1528, and the manor is certainly mentioned in her inquis. p.m.[2] Thomas Bacon, of Baconsthorpe, co. Norfolk, son of the above-named John and Margaret, next held, and on his death the manor passed to his daughters and coheirs—Elizabeth, married to Sir John Glemham,[3] and Anne, married to Robert Garneys, of Kenton. A share passed from Sir John Glemham and his wife to their son, Christopher Glemham, who died in 1551, and another share from Robert Garneys and his wife to their son and heir, John Garneys, who married Anne, daughter of Edward Rokewode, of Euston, and died in 1562, when it went to his son and heir, Thomas Garneys, who married Frances, daughter of Sir John Sulyard, of Wetherden, and appears to have died seised of a third in 1567.

In 1546 Nicholas Godbolde levied a fine of one-fourth of the manor against John Downes and others,[4] and two years later Henry Legate acquired the one-fourth share of the above-named Christopher Glemham.[5] In 1548 a fine of another one-fourth was levied by Robert Moyse against John Baxter and others.[6] Davy states that William Dade and Margery his wife, daughter and heir of Nicholas Godbold and Maruna Baxter, and Margery Baxter, daughter and heir of John Baxter, had the lordship, but omits any date.

In 1572, however, he enters Thomas Lyatt, son of Henry Lyatt, as holding his first court. He had the previous year levied a fine of the manor against William Grene and others.[7] In 1582 another fine was levied without specifying any shares by William Hardynge and Edmund Dodson.[8] This William Hardynge levied another fine of the manor the following year against Philip Strelly and others.[9] The manor in this fine is called "Cransford Hall Manor." The 5th Nov. 1599, a first court was held by Thomas Garneys. In 1608 we find Robert Hare, Thomas Dade, and Thomas Lyatt or Legate lords, and 19th June, 1615, William Dade, John Bured, and Catherine Legate, widow, held their first court. The 7th June, 1620, John Penred or Pendred for part holds a first court, and 12th June, 1623, Catherine Legate, widow, for part held a first court. The 12th July, 1630, Thomas Lyatt for part holds a first court, and 3rd June, 1631, Elizabeth, widow of John Pendred. The 19th Sept. 1638, Thomas Legate, cousin and heir of the last-mentioned Thomas, for part held a first court, and in 1672 another Thomas Lyatt appears as lord. The 7th June, 1687, Henry Damont held a first court for the whole, and gave the lordship after his wife's death to Thomas Alexander, of Framlingham, and his heirs. The 3rd April, 1716, Audry Damont, widow of Henry, held her first court, and died in 1729,[10] when Thomas Alexander being dead the manor passed to Sarah Alexander as guardian of her nephew, Henry Alexander, a minor, and she held her first court as such 27th April, 1730. In 1742 Henry Alexander,

[1] He was son and heir of John Bacon, son and heir of Sir Roger Bacon, Knt., son and heir of Thos. Bacon, Knt., and of Alys his wife, son and heir of Sir Bartholomew Antingham, Knt.
[2] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VIII. 100.
[3] See Manor of Farnham, in this Hundred.
[4] Fine, Mich. 38 Hen. VIII.
[5] Fine, Mich. 1 Edw. VI.
[6] Fine, Hil. 1 Edw. VI.
[7] Fine, Mich. 13 Eliz.
[8] Fine, Easter, 24 Eliz.
[9] Fine, Mich. 30-31 Eliz.
[10] Will 30th Oct. 1729.

who was an attorney at Cransford, had attained majority, and appears as lord. He married Amy, daughter of Anthony Wingfield, of Wingfield Castle, and had a son, Wingfield Alexander, who died young in 1765 and a daughter Amy.

The manor then passed to John Corbould, who held his first court 17th Dec. 1774.

We next find the manor vested in Richard Roofe or Rolfe, who held a first court 23rd Oct. 1818, and died in 1831, when his executors sold in 1832 to Sir George Leman Tuthill, M.D., who died in 1835,[1] when the manor passed to his daughter and heir Laurie Marion, married to Thomas Borrett, of London. On his death the manor passed under his will to his executors and trustees, who appear as lords in 1885, 1896, and 1900.

Arms of ALEXANDER: Az. a chevron betw. 3 talbots' heads erased Arg. collared Gu.

MANOR OF VICEDELENCE OR VISDELIEU OR FIDLERS HALL.

This lordship was anciently vested in Thomas Visdelieu, and in the time of King Rich. II. Robert de Rendlesham paid castle-guard rent to Framlingham Castle for the said manor. In 1433 Theophilus Shardelow did the same, and in 1536 Thomas Rous, 3rd son of Reginald Rous, of Dennington. Thomas Rous resided here and married Margaret, daughter of Robert Kemp, of Gisning, in Norfolk, by Elizabeth his 1st wife, and from him the manor passed to his son, Edmund Rous, who died in 1558, when it vested in his son and heir, Thomas Rous. Thomas Rous sold the manor to William Rickthorne in 1578, and a fine was levied for the passing of the property.[2] On William Rickthorne's death, the manor passed to his nephew, Thomas Rickthorne, son of John, brother of William, who in 1588 paid castle-guard rent for the manor to Framlingham Castle. A fine was levied of this manor in 1595 by Rowsene Rickthorne against William Dod.[3]

In 1609 the manor was vested in George Mace or Mase, who was living in 1617, but by 1631 the manor had passed to Francis Warner, for this year he paid the castle-guard rent to Framlingham Castle. In 1655, however, we find William Mace, son and heir of George, lord, so probably Warner was merely a trustee or feoffee. William Mace died in 1664.

In 1764 the manor was vested in one Moore. In 1829 the manor was vested in the Rev. Dr. Kilderbee.

[1] The *Ipswich Journal* states that the estate and Manor of Cransford Hall and 83 acres (advertised to be sold by private contract, *Ipswich Journal*, 23rd July, 1831), was sold to Richard Rope, of Ubbeston Hall, by Sir George Tuthill for £2,525. The property was again offered for sale by private contract in 1835, *Ipswich Journal*, 23rd May, 1835.

[2] Fine, Mich. 20-21 Eliz.

[3] Fine, Easter, 37 Eliz.

DUNNINGWORTH.

THERE was one estate in this place in Saxon times held by a freeman and consisting of 8 acres; and in Benhall were three freemen having 3 acres valued at 24*d.* At the time of the Survey this was held in demesne by Roger Bigot.[1]

Manor of Dunningworth.

We have not much information respecting this manor. It was the lordship of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, in the time of Hen. III., and he died seised of it, with the advowson of Dunningworth, Blaxhall, Tunstall, and Iken in 1270.[2]

They were held of the Honor of Eye by the service of five knights. The lordship no doubt descended in the same way as the Manor of Framlingham, in Loes Hundred, until the death of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, in 1339, when it was assigned to his 2nd wife Mary, daughter of William, Lord Roos, who survived her husband, as part of her dower.

Subject to her interest the manor passed to Thomas de Brotherton's daughter Alice, who married Edward Montacute, by whose daughter and heir Joan it came by marriage to William de Ufford,[3] Earl of Suffolk.

A fine was levied of the manor in 1367 by Sir Ralph de Hemenhale, John de Harleston, clerk, Reginald de Eccles, and Hugh Bandon, clerk, against the said William de Ufford,[4] and in 1371 we meet with another fine levied by Roger de Wolferton and Henry Sergeaunt, of Parham, against the said William de Ufford and Joan his wife.[5] The manor was included amongst those given by Hen. VIII. in exchange in 1544 to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and Henry his son, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and shared the varying fortunes of the manors of Cratfield, Staverton, and Bromeswell, taken at the same time.

A fine was levied of the manor in 1558 by Sir Edward Fynes, Lord Clynton, against Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.[6]

In 1597 a fine of the manor was levied by W. Reade and others against Sir Michael Stanhope and others.[7]

The manor later vested in the Right Hon. George, Lord Berkeley, and was purchased from him by Sir Henry Wood, who settled it with other hereditaments by deeds dated 22nd and 23rd May, 1671, on a marriage contemplated of his only daughter Mary. This deed states that with the approbation of King Chas. II. a treaty had been made between Sir Thomas Clifford on the part of Charles Palmer, Earl of Southampton, and Sir Henry Wood, touching the marriage to be had between the Earl and Mary Wood, sole daughter and heir of Sir Henry Wood, or if the said Charles, Earl of Southampton, should die before his marriage unto the said Mary Wood, on her marriage to any other person, then touching the marriage to be had between George, Lord Palmer, 2nd son of Lady Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland. In consideration of the intended marriage Sir Henry Wood granted the manors of Whepstead, Elmswell, Woolpit, Drinkstone-cum-Timperley, Veales, Syleham, Ufford, Blythford, Hollesley-

[1] Dom. ii. 345*b*.
[2] I.P.M., 54 Hen. III., file 38 (17).
[3] See Parham Hall, in Plomesgate Hundred.
[4] Feet of Fines, 41 Edw. III. 2.
[5] Feet of Fines, 45 Edw. III. 45.
[6] Fine, Trin. 5 Mary I.
[7] Fine, Easter, 39 Eliz.

cum-Sutton, Staverton-cum-Bromeswell and Eyke, Dunningworth and Wantisden, to Henry, Earl of St. Albans, Henry, Lord Arlington, Sir Thomas Clifford, Dame Mary Chester, Dr. Thomas Wood, Cæsar Cranmer, and John Gardiner in fee upon trusts. Sir Henry Wood by his will 24th May, 1671, confirmed the settlement, and appointed under a power in the settlement that if the marriage with Charles Earl of Southampton, or with George Lord Palmer, or one of them should not take effect, or if the said Earl or Lord George should die without issue by his said daughter, or if they or either of them should have issue by her, then after the death of such issue the trustees should stand seised of the premises for his daughter, Mary Wood, and her issue in tail general with remainder to testator's brother, Thomas Wood, and his issue in tail general, with remainder to testator's sister, Dame Mary Chester, for life, and after her death to his nephew, Cæsar Cranmer (son of the said Dame Mary Chester) and Henry and Charles (eldest and 2nd sons of Cæsar) and their issue in tail male, with remainder to testator's sister, Elizabeth Webb, wife of Anthony Webb, and to her 1st and 2nd sons, Thomas and Henry Webb, and their issue in tail male, with remainder to Edward and Francis Wood (1st and 2nd sons of Henry Wood, of Harrington, Lincoln, deceased), and their issue in tail male, with ultimate remainder to testator's own right heirs for ever.

Sir Henry Wood soon after died, and his daughter Mary intermarried with the said Charles, Earl of Southampton, and died 15th Nov. 1680, without issue. Dr. Thomas Wood, brother of Sir Henry, died in April, 1692, also without issue. Dame Mary Chester (sister of Sir Henry Wood) died in April, 1684, and Cæsar Cranmer (afterwards Sir Cæsar Cranmer) died in August, 1707, and the said Henry Cranmer (son of Sir Cæsar) died in his father's lifetime without issue, and the said Charles Cranmer took upon himself the surname of " Wood," and became entitled to the manors above under the will of the said Sir Henry Wood. He also died without issue 8th Sept. 1743, and Elizabeth Webb (wife of the said Anthony Webb, and sister of the said Sir Henry Wood) died in 1689, having issue two sons Thomas and Henry, which Thomas afterwards died, leaving issue John Webb, his only son, who also died without issue, but by his will 13th July, 1711, made a general devise in favour of Robert Onebye his godson, son of Robert Onebye, of the Inner Temple, in fee. The only other son of Elizabeth Webb, Henry Webb, died and left only one son Henry, who also died without issue. Henry Wood, of Harrington, died in the lifetime of Sir Henry Wood, the testator, and Edward Wood and Francis Wood, his only sons, both died without issue either in the lifetime or soon after the death of the testator. Thus were all the particular estates and limitations of the settlement and will of Sir Henry Wood determined on the death of the above-named Charles Cranmer, otherwise Wood, the inheritance in fee simple of one undivided moiety vesting in Penelope Lee, Dorothea Chester, and Dorothea Robinson as heirs-at-law of the said Mary Wood, who was one of the sisters and coheirs of Sir Henry Wood, the other undivided moiety vesting in Robert Oneby, Sir John Chapman, William Bressey, and Francis Chester as descendants and heirs-at-law of Elizabeth Webb, the other sister and coheir of Sir Henry—the interest of John Webb, of course, under his will vesting in the said Robert Oneby. On a partition made as mentioned in the account of the Manor of Blythford, in Blything Hundred, and by virtue of an indenture dated 5th Dec. 1747, the property and estates of Sir Henry Wood were partitioned, and this manor with the manors of Staverton-cum-Bromeswell and Eyke and Wantisden allotted in severalty to Robert Oneby in fee.

Robert Oneby made his will 3rd Dec. 1743, and died 16th June, 1753, without issue, leaving Mary Oneby his widow surviving. She died 15th July, 1757, and Sir William Chapman having survived the said Robert Oneby, and also his said widow, upon his death, by virtue of the said will, entered into possession and held at his death 9th Feb. 1785, without issue. On the death of Robert Oneby his heirs were Mary King, spinster, and Sarah Breton, wife of Thomas Breton, a quarter or 12-48ths as coheirs of Elizabeth King, wife of Benjamin King, and eldest daughter of John Onebye, the great-great uncle of the said Robert Oneby, and the said Mary King having died intestate and without issue, the said Sarah Breton thereupon became alone entitled to this fourth. George Wrighte was entitled to another quarter or 12-48ths as heir-at-law of Dorothy Wrighte, deceased wife of Ezekiel Wrighte and 2nd daughter of the said John Onebye. Ann Peck, widow, became entitled to another 48th part as one of the coheirs-at-law of Emmet Mason, deceased wife of Rich. Mason, M.D., deceased, and which Emmet Mason was the 3rd daughter of the said John Oneby. William Cradock became entitled to six other 48th parts as the other of the second coheirs of the said Emmet Mason. Catherine Ayre, deceased wife of Thomas Ayre, became entitled to another 48th part as one of the coheirs of Mary Stavely, deceased wife of Thomas Stavely, deceased, and the 4th daughter of John Onebye. Mary Pegge, deceased widow of Christopher Pegge, clerk, became entitled to another 48th part as another of the coheirs of the said Mary Stavely. Joanna Bliss, wife of Philip Bliss, clerk, became entitled to another 48th part as another of the coheirs of the said Mary Stavely. Mary Welstead Moore, wife of Joseph Moore, became entitled to another 3-48ths parts as another of the coheirs of the said Mary Stavely. The Rev. Thomas Walker became entitled to another 3-48th parts as another of the coheirs of the said Mary Stavely, and the Rev. Thomas Alleyne became entitled to the other 3-48th parts as son and heir-at-law of Jane Alleyne deceased, wife of the Rev. John Alleyne, and 4th daughter of the said Mary Stavely.

The church has been long in ruins, and the parish is reckoned as a hamlet of Tunstall.

The manor was in 1847 vested in Mrs. Gifford, of Dinton, near Aylesbury.

There is an entry in the parish register of Tunstall that " the limbs of Eliz. Fryer and Sarah Hillen, who were Burnt att Dunningworth Hall wer Buryed July ye 24th 1717." Whether the hall was destroyed this year by fire, or under what circumstances the above persons lost their lives, does not appear.

FARNHAM.

DORMAN held here of Robert Malet an estate as a hamlet which had formerly been the estate of Edric, of Laxfield. It consisted of a carucate of land, 10 acres of meadow, a ploughteam in demesne, and a mill, valued at 20*s*. Norman also held of Malet another estate of 28 acres, a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*., formerly held by nine freemen under Edric's commendation. It was 8 quarentenes long and 5 broad, and paid in a gelt 7½*d*.

Robert de Glanville held an estate of Malet which is mixed up in the Survey with land in Glemham. The estate consisted of 40 acres in Farnham formerly held by two freemen under commendation, and 26 acres in Glemham, 1 ploughteam and a half, 6 acres of meadow, and 2 bordars, valued at 21*s*., formerly held also by two freemen.[1]

The only other holding in this place was that of Leuric in the time of the Confessor, and consisted of 20 acres, 3 bordars, half a ploughteam, 4 acres of meadow, and a mill, valued at 5*s*. This was held later by William Malet and then by Robert Malet, and at the time of the Survey by Norman of Roger Bigot, the soc belonging to the abbot.[2]

Manor of Farnham.

In the reign of King Hen. I. Sir Robert de Sankville or Sackville, ancestor of the Earls of Dorset and Middlesex, held the lordship of the Honor of Eye, and it passed on his death to his daughter Beatrix, married to William de Glanville. It was in 1171 held by Ralph de Glanville, and given by him on the founding of that monastery to Butley priory. With this house it continued, apparently up to the suppression of the religious houses; for in 1513 it appears to have been in Sir John Glemham (son of John Glemham) and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Bacon, of Baconsthorp, co. Norfolk. The Visitation condescends to details of this lady's ancestry in somewhat out-of-the-way terms. It says: "Elizabeth da. and one of the heirs of Thomas Bacon of Baconsthorpe Co. Norf. Esq. and heir to John Bacon and of Margaret his wife da. and heir of Robert Baynard of Spettishall, Co. Suff. Esq. which John Bacon was son and heir to John Bacon, son and heir to Sir Roger Bacon Kt. son and heir to Thomas Bacon, Kt. and Alys his wife, da. and heir to Sir Bartholomew Antingham Kt."[3]

The manor is specifically named and included in a settlement made this year by Sir John Glemham and Elizabeth his wife, the same, with other manors, being conveyed to Charles Brandon, then Viscount L'Isle, Sir Robert Brandon, Knt., Christopher Willoughby, Humphrey Wingfield, and Christopher Jenney as trustees. Sir John Glemham died seised 15th Oct. 1537,[4] when the manor passed under the terms of the settlement to his eldest son and heir, Christopher Glemham, who married Margery, daughter of Sir Richard Wentworth, of Nettlestead, and sister to Thomas, Lord Wentworth, and died 18th Oct. 1549, when the manor passed under his will to his son and heir, Thomas Glemham,[5] then aged 16, who was also cousin and heir to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. Thomas Glemham married Amy, daughter of Sir Henry Parker, Lord Morley.

[1] Dom. ii. 308*b*, 316*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 344*b*.
[3] Proceedings of Society of Antiq., 2nd Ser. xiii. 358.
[4] I.P.M., 29-30 Hen. VIII.
[5] These Glemhams are buried in Little Glemham with large inscriptions on their tombs.

Amongst the Harleian Charters is what is called an indenture of sale made in 1557–8 by Gregory Pryce, of Hereford, Esq., and Thomas Kerry, of London, gent., to this Thomas Glemham. The assurance included the manors of Stratford and Benhall, all said to have formerly belonged to the priory of Butley.[1]

He died in 1571, and the manor devolved on his son and heir, Sir Henry Glemham, who was a deputy-lieutenant of Suffolk.[2]

His letters will be found referred to in the 13th Rep. of the Historical MSS. Commission,[3] and in the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian.[4] He married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, K.G., and Lord High Treasurer of England, by whom he had Sir Thomas and Dr. Henry Glemham, Bishop of St. Asaph, a great sufferer in the Royal cause. Sir Henry Glemham died in 1632, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Glemham.[5] Licence of entry for this Sir Thomas will be found in 1634 amongst the Chancery Papers in the Record Office.[6]

Sir Thomas represented Aldeburgh in the first two Parliaments of Chas. I. He took the Royalist side in the Civil Wars, and having reduced York, which had declared for the Parliament, he was appointed governor of that city, and defended it in 1644 for 18 weeks against the united forces of the English and Scotch, till the defeat of the King at Marston Moor compelled him to capitulate upon terms honourable to himself and advantageous to the citizens. He was then sent to command the garrison at Carlisle, which, assisted by his gallant countrymen, Col. Gosnald, of Otley, and Major Naunton, of Letheringham, he defended in 1645 for nine months in spite of pestilence and famine, and on his surrender obtained terms no less honourable than those on which he had capitulated at York. At the close of the war, he was for some time imprisoned, and on his release fled to Holland, where he died in 1649, but his remains were brought to England and interred in Glemham Church.[7]

His letters in 1635, 1641, 1643, and 1646 are amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian,[8] and notices of him amongst the same MSS.[9] Grant of his lands by Parliament to Lord Essex in 1645 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.[10]

Page, in his History of Suffolk, says Sir Thomas Glemham left a son Thomas, who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Knevet, of Ashwell Thorpe, in Norfolk, K.B., by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Bedingfield, of Darsham, Knt., who died seised of this estate. He adds that they had an only child Thomas who survived his parents, and was captain of a company of Dragoons under Brigadier Pepper, in Spain, in the service of Queen Anne, and that he died unmarried about 1711 at Valhdolid, where he was buried. As Page gives no authority we cannot trace the source of the error, but the whole devolution is a delusion. Davy correctly states that the manor passed from Sir Thomas Glemham, who died in 1649, to his son and heir, Sir Sackville Glemham, and from him to his son and heir, Thomas Glemham, who with his son and heir, Thomas Glemham, conveyed the manor to Sir Dudley North.

[1] Harl. 80 A. 52.
[2] 13 Rep. Hist. MSS. Com. pt. iv. 435, 437, 441, 449.
[3] Pt. iv. 451.
[4] Tanner, lxix. 50; cclxxxiii, 65, 121; cclxxxvi. 79.
[5] D.N.B. xx. 426.
[6] D.K.R. 48 App. p. 517.
[7] See account in D.N.B. xxi. 426.
[8] Tanner, lix. 205, 47; lxii. 536; lxvi. 132; lxix. 87.
[9] Tanner, lvii. 3, 7, 33.
[10] Add. MSS. 5497.

It is clear that the Glemhams parted with the estate, and that the Norths were the purchasers. Sir Dudley North was the 3rd son of Dudley, the 4th Lord North, of Kirtling, in Cambridge, by Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Charles Montague, Knt. He was born in London, 16th May, 1641, and pursued for many years the occupation of a Turkey merchant. He resided for a long time in Turkey, where he realised a considerable fortune, and was treasurer to the Levant Company there. On his return to his native country, he became memorable for his city contests, and in 1682 was elected one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex and was afterwards appointed a Commissioner of the Customs, and subsequently a Commissioner of the Treasury.

Sir Dudley North married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Canne, of the City of Bristol, Bart., and widow of Sir Robert Gunning, of Cold Ashton, near that city,[1] and died 31st Dec. 1691, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Dudley North, who represented Oxford borough in 1722. He married Catherine,[2] daughter and coheir of Elihu Yale, a native of America, who went out as an adventurer to the East Indies, and obtained the Presidency of Madras. Dudley North died 4th Feb. 1729, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Dudley North, who in 1730 married Lady Barbara, only daughter of Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, by his 2nd wife. She died without issue in 1755, and her husband in 1764 having by his last will bequeathed, after certain legacies and donations to charitable uses, which were considerable, were discharged, the remainder of his fortune both real and personal to his two sisters Anne and Mary. The former married the Hon. Nicholas Herbert, youngest son of Thomas, Earl of Pembroke, the latter Charles Long, of Hurts Hall, Saxmundham, eldest son of Charles Long, of Longville, Jamaica, by Jane, his 2nd wife, daughter and heir of Sir William Beeston, Knt., Governor of Jamaica, and relict of Sir Thomas Modyford, Bart.

The Hon. Nicholas Herbert took this estate. He represented Newport and Wilton in many Parliaments, and died in 1775. He had issue one son Elihu, who died in infancy, and two daughters, namely, Ann, who died unmarried in 1751, and Barbara, who married Edward Stratford, the 2nd Earl of Aldborough, by whom she had no issue. The Countess died in 1785, and her mother survived until 1789, when by her will she bequeathed the manor to her nephew Dudley Long, requesting him to take and use the surname and arms of North. This Dudley Long was son of her sister Mary. Dudley Long, the devisee, was educated at the Grammar School, Bury St. Edmunds, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and represented the borough of Banbury in Parliament from 1796 to 1806, and Richmond, in Yorkshire, in 1812. On the decease of his aunt, and in pursuance of the provisions of her will, he assumed the name and arms of North, and in 1813 on the death of his elder brother, Charles Long, of Hurts Hall, he took the name and arms of Long in addition to those of North. He married in 1802 the Hon. Sophia Anderson Pelham, daughter of the 1st Lord Yarborough, and died in 1829 without issue. He was interred in the chancel of the church of Saxmundham, where a beautiful monument from the chisel of Nollekins, is erected to his memory. It consists of a sarcophagus, over which is the figure of an angel seated on a rock, his right hand covering his eye and his left holding an inverted torch ; at the bottom of the sarcophagus

[1] She died 27th Aug. 1715.

[2] She died 12th April, 1715, in her 23rd year.

are two escallop shells. There are several other memorials to members of this family in Saxmundham church.

The manor passed to his widow Sophia for life, and, subject to her interest, to his cousin, William Long, son of Beeston, the brother of Dudley's father.

This William Long was High Sheriff in 1843, and in 1830 married Eleanora Charlotte Montagu, sister of Sir Edward Poore, Bart., of Rushall, co. Wilts, and on his death in 1875 the manor passed to his son and heir, Colonel William Beeston Long, who in 1859 married Arethusa Marianne, 4th daughter of Sir Charles Robert Rowley, Bart., and on his death in 1892 the manor passed to his nephew, William Evelyn Long, of Hurts Hall, Saxmundham, eldest son of Charles Poore Long, by Caroline Mary Stuart, daughter of Jonathan Rashleigh, of Menabilly. He married on 22nd Feb. 1898, Muriel, youngest daughter of Thomas F. C. Vernon-Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle.

The lands of the copyholders are not heriotable but fineable at the lord's will upon the death, alienation or exchange of every tenant. The letting of the lands above one year without the lord's licence is a forfeiture of the estate. The felling of any timber tree is also a forfeiture of the copyholder's estate. This manor has no leet court, but merely a court baron.

Arms of GLEMHAM : Argent, a chevron Gules between three torteaux.

MANOR OF CLAYDON.

There seems to have been another manor here which was held in the time of King Edw. II. by William de Claydon, who is said to have had the Manor of "Farnham."

He and Alianor his wife levied a fine of it in 1312 against Simeon de Deseburgh, parson of Briton (?) church.[1] On his death in 1330 the manor passed to his son, John de Claydon, who died 8th July, 1333, when it passed to his brother, Robert de Claydon, who in 1347 levied a fine of the manor against his mother Alianor. The fine states that the manor was then held by Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, for life.[2] Robert de Claydon died in 1350, when the manor passed to his niece and heir Eleanor, who married Thomas Cordel. A fine was levied of the manor in 1416 by Sir Simon Felbrygg, William Philipp, Robert Clere, and William Clere against John Swanlond, parson of Wytlesham church, and Robert Sewyn, parson of Cleydon church. It is stated to be the "Manor of Cleydon, and Farnham called Farnham Manor."[3]

In 1428 the manor vested in John Glemham, and probably soon after merged in the main manor.

Arms of CLAYDON : Arg. on a cross Sa. 5 bezants.

[1] Feet of Fines, 6 Edw. II. 17.
[2] Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. III. 42.
[3] Feet of Fines, 3 Hen. V. 26.

MANOR OF FRISTON.

GITHER on the founding of Snape Priory in 1099 by William Martel or later a member of the family gave the manor and advowson to form part of its endowment. The design of the founder was that the priory should be a cell to St. John of Colchester, and the monks there delayed the foundation until 1155. Snape was, however, made conventual about 1400, and exempted from all subjection to Colchester. With the priory the manor remained until the suppression of the smaller monasteries in 1524, when it was given towards the furtherance of Cardinal Wolsey's great scheme. In 1528 it was granted by the Crown to Cardinal Wolsey with this object, and he gave it to Cardinal College, in Oxford. Shortly afterwards the authorities conveyed it to Cardinal College, Ipswich.

On the fall of the great statesman the Crown granted the manor in 1532 to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. It subsequently passed to Michael Hall, who built the hall and sold the estate to Sir James Bacon, a member of the distinguished family of that name, being a 3rd son of Robert Bacon of Drinkstone, by Isabel his wife, daughter of John Cage, of Pakenham, and younger brother of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the lord keeper. He died in 1573, when the manor passed to his eldest son, Sir James Bacon, who married the daughter and heir of Francis Bacon, a younger son of Bacon of Hessett, and dying in 1618 was succeeded by his son and heir, Nathaniel Bacon, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas le Gross, Knt., of Stoley, in Norfolk, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Cornwallis, of Broome. He left one son Thomas and two daughters—Elizabeth, married to Nathaniel, 2nd son of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, Knt., and Anne, who died unmarried. Nathaniel died in 1641, and his son and successor, Thomas Bacon, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Brooke, of Yoxford, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Nathaniel Bacon, who sold the manor to Sir Henry Johnson, who rebuilt the Friston Hall and resided there. He died in 1683 and the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Henry Johnson, who died in 1719, leaving an only daughter and heir Anne, who married Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.[1] He died 15th Nov. 1739, and she 19th Sept. 1754, when the manor passed to their son and heir, William Wentworth, 2nd Earl of Strafford, but dying without issue 10th March, 1791, the manor passed to his cousin and heir male, Frederick Thomas Wentworth, 3rd Earl of Strafford, only surviving son and heir of William Wentworth, Usher to the Dowager Princess of Wales, by Susanna, daughter of John Chamberlayne Slaughter, of Upper Slaughter Hall, co. Dorset, which William, who died in 1776, was only surviving son and heir of Peter Wentworth, of Henbury, co. Dorset, who was next brother to Thomas, created Earl of Strafford in 1711. He married in 1772 Eliza, 3rd daughter of Thomas Gould, of Milbourne St. Andrew, co. Dorset, by Mary, daughter of William Freke. He died suddenly 7th August, 1799,[2] without issue, when the Earldom of Strafford became extinct, and this manor appears to have passed to Richard William Howard Vyse. He was the only son of General Richard Vyse by his 2nd wife Anne, only surviving daughter and heir of Field-Marshal Sir George Howard, K.B., of Bookham, co. Surrey, and Stoke Place, co. Bucks, by Lucy his wife, sister and coheir of William Wentworth, 2nd Earl of Strafford. Richard William Howard Vyse was High Sheriff for Bucks. in 1829, and a Lieutenant-General in the army. He

[1] See Aldeburgh Manor, in this Hundred. [2] Will proved Oct. 1799.

married 13th Nov. 1810, Frances, 2nd daughter of Henry Hesketh, of Newtown, co. Chester, and was succeeded by his 2nd son, Colonel Richard Henry Howard Vyse, M.P., High Sheriff of Bucks. in 1867, who married 22nd July, 1856, Julia Agnes, 3rd daughter of William, 1st Lord Hylton, and on his death in June, 1872, the manor passed to his son and heir, Howard Henry Howard-Vyse, of Stoke Place, Slough, Bucks, High Sheriff of Northampton in 1887, who 6th July, 1882, married Mabel Diana, only daughter of the Rev. Granville Sykes Howard-Vyse, rector of Boughton. The manor has been since acquired by Thomas Frederick Charles Vernon-Wentworth, of Wentworth Castle, Yorkshire, and of Aldborough Lodge and Black Heath, Suffolk, eldest son of Frederick William Thomas Vernon-

FRISTON HALL.

Wentworth, by Lady Augusta, 2nd daughter of Charles, 1st Marquis of Ailsbury, K.T., and is now vested in his son, Commander Frederick Charles Ulick Vernon-Wentworth, R.N., J.P.

Friston Hall, formerly the manor house, is now occupied as a farm-house.

Arms of VYSE: Arg. a buck's head cabossed Sab. between the attires a cross of the last. Of HOWARD: Gu. on a bend between 6 cross-crosslets fitchée Argent, an escutcheon Or charged with a demi-lion pierced through the mouth with an arrow within a double tressure flory counterflory Gu. a mullet Sable, charged with a crescent Or for difference.

MANOR OF BECKLINGS OR BLECKING HALL OR BLICKING.

This was in 1308 held by Moriell Blanche, and later by Michael de la Pole. It subsequently passed to the Crown, and was granted by the King to Edmund de la Pole, or rather a moiety of it was so granted.

At the beginning of the 18th century we find the manor vested in Sir Samuel Clarke, Bart., who died seised of it in 1719. A little later we find it vested in Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, from whom it passed to his son and heir, William Wentworth, 2nd Earl of Strafford, who died in 1791 without issue, and the same year we find the manor in the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, Richard William Howard-Vyse, and Leveson Vernon, who were apparently heirs. In 1812 the manor seems to have been in Leveson Vernon alone, and subsequently passed as the Manor of Aldeburgh, in this Hundred.

GEDGRAVE.

ROBERT MALET had two holdings in this place at the time of the Survey. The first consisted of 30 acres and a ploughteam, valued at 5*s.*, which had formerly been the estate of 5 bordars under Ulchetel's commendation. It was a league long and two quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt $7\frac{1}{2}d.$

The second was held by Gilbert de Wishant, freeman, formerly under Edric's commendation, and consisted of 30 acres, 3 bordars, and a ploughteam, valued at 5*s.*[1]

Another holding in this place was that of a freeman under Norman's commendation, and consisted of 10 acres, included in the valuation of Kelsale. At the time of the Survey this was the estate of Roger Bigot.[2]

Two other holdings in this place were, when the Survey was taken, among the lands of Earl Alan. The first was held by three freemen under commendation to Edric the Grim, and consisted of 15 acres and half a ploughteam.

The second was formerly held by 2 villeins and 8 bordars, and consisted of 50 acres and $1\frac{1}{2}$ ploughteams, included in the valuation of Carlton.[3]

Manor of Gedgrave.

From Robert Malet the lordship came down to Ralph de Glanville, and was given by him to the priory of Butley on his founding the same. Taylor tells us that according to the foundation deed of Ralph de Glanville 20*s.* each per annum were assigned to two persons serving God in the appropriated church of Gedgrave.

On the dissolution of Butley priory the manor passed to the Crown,[4] and was granted in 1541 to Sir Thomas Darcy. Particulars of farm of the manor for this grant to Sir Thomas will be found in the Record Office,[5] and a Thomas Darcy had licence the same year to alienate in favour of Robert Derehaugh. Robert Derehaugh died 26th October, 1556,[6] when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Derehaugh, who levied a fine of one-third 18th November, 1559.[7] Later in the year we meet with a fine of the manor levied by William Cardinall and others against this William Derehaugh,[8] and William had licence to alienate to William Cardinal and Edward Derehaugh, son and heir of William. Edward Derehaugh was in 1566 called upon to show by what title he held this manor.[9] He, with Henry Apulton and Faith his wife, alienated to William Cardinal, junior, and Miss Clerke, trustees, and a fine was levied of the manor in 1564 by William "Cardinall," junior, and others against Henry Apulton.[10]

Edward Derehaugh had licence to alienate in 1585 to John Barney and others as trustees, and a fine of the manor was accordingly the same year levied by the said John Barney and others against the said Edward Derehaugh and others.[11] Edward Derehaugh married Susan,

[1] Dom. ii. 326*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 343*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 294.
[4] Fine, Easter 30 Hen. VIII.
[5] 38 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. App. ii. p. 199.
[6] Davy says 4th Mar. 1557; I.P.M., 4 and 5 Ph. and M. 152.
[7] Fine, 2 Eliz. 11.
[8] Fine, Hil. 2 Eliz.
[9] Memoranda, 8 Eliz. Trin. Rec. Rot. 68.
[10] Fine, Mich. 6 Eliz.
[11] Fine, Easter, 27 Eliz.

daughter of John Clipesby, of Clypesby, Norfolk, and died in 1598, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Derehaugh, who had livery in 1600, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Francis Derehaugh, who conveyed it to Anthony Middleton for 1,000 years in trust to pay the settlor's debts.

Francis Derehaugh appears to have died in 1616 without issue, leaving a brother, James Derehaugh, who succeeded to the lordship and died without issue in 1632, when the manor passed to his sister and heir Anne, wife of William Cardinal, of East Bergholt. Anne Cardinal died in 1656, her husband having been slain at the battle of Edgehill, leaving an only child Anne, married to Henry Parker, of Erwarton, 2nd son of Sir Calthorp Parker, to whom this manor passed.

Later one moiety of the manor vested in Price Devereux, Viscount Hereford, and the other moiety was apparently in one Clyatt, and passed to his daughter and heir, married to George Wright. In 1764 the whole was purchased by Francis Seymour Conway, created Earl of Hertford, from which time the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Chillesford, in this Hundred (see also Earl Soham Manor, in Loes Hundred), to Arthur Hubert Edward Wood, and is now vested in Kenneth M. Clark, of Sudbourne Hall.

Arms of DEREHAUGH : Sa. 3 martlets in bend betw. 2 cotises Arg.

GREAT GLEMHAM.

SEVERAL manors were held here in Saxon times, three of them when the Survey was taken belonging to Robert Malet. The first was held of him by Walter, and in the time of the Confessor by Hune, a freeman, half under commendation to the Abbot of Ely and half to Malet's predecessor. This manor consisted of 30 acres and a ploughteam (reduced to half a team when the Survey was taken), the value being 7*s*. The soc belonged to the abbot.

The second was also held of him by Walter and was formerly in the possession of Sparhavoc, a freeman under commendation to Edric. It consisted of 60 acres, 2 bordars, and 1½ ploughteams (reduced to 1 team at the time of the Survey), the value being 10*s*. The soc belonged to the abbot. The said Walter also held 3 acres, valued at 8*d*., formerly held by two freemen.[1]

The third manor, held by Robert Malet, was formerly the estate of two freemen, under commendation to Leuric, and consisted of 41 acres and a ploughteam, which at the time of the Survey had come down to 1 ox; also an acre of meadow valued at 10*s*.[2]

Robert Malet had several other holdings in the place. The first was formerly that of Ulmar, a freeman under commendation to Malet's predecessor, and consisted of 100 acres, 5 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, a church with 10 acres and an acre of meadow, also in former times a rouncy, valued at 20*s*. Malet also had 1½ acres valued at 26*d*., held by two freemen, the soc belonging to the abbot, and 5 acres valued at 10*d*., held by a freeman, the soc over this also belonging to the abbot.

Another estate was held of him by Robert de Glanville, the soc being the abbot's, and was formerly held by Alwin, a freeman. It consisted of 15 acres valued at 2*s*.

Another of his estates held in demesne, the soc belonging to the abbot, was formerly that of a freeman under commendation, and consisted of 6 acres valued at 12*d*.

The last of Robert Malet's holdings mentioned in this place consisted of 10 acres of demesne land, valued at 2*s*.[3]

Another manor here at the time of the Survey belonged to Earl Alan. It was held by Sparhavoc, a freeman under commendation to Edric, Robert Malet's predecessor, and William Malet was seised thereof. It consisted of 60 acres, a bordar, a ploughteam, and half a church, with 10 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 10*s*. Earl Alan also had here 60 acres and 3 ploughteams, valued at 10*s*. which had formerly been the estate of eight freemen—Leuric, Edric, Ulmar, Hunepot (a half-freeman), Godric, Almar, and Leuric, all under sub-commendation to Malet's predecessor, when there had been 4 ploughteams, and later 3. Another estate of Earl Alan was 4 acres valued at 8*d*. formerly held by a freeman. All these estates of the Earl appear to have been held of him by Hamo; and it is amongst the enumeration of Earl Alan's estates here that we find the statement in the Survey: "It is a league in length and half a league in breadth, and pays in a gelt 20*d*."[4]

[1] Dom. ii. 308.
[2] Dom. ii. 308*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 309, 316*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 297.

Two other manors were held here, one by Eudes the Steward and the other by Walter Giffard. The manor of the former had, in Saxon times, been the estate of Uluric under commendation half to the Abbot of Ely and half to Malet's predecessor, and William Malet was seised thereof. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 7 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a team belonging to the men, 8 acres of meadow, and a mill. Also half a church with 10 acres, 9 hogs, and 5 sheep, valued at 40*s*. At the time of the Survey the hogs had increased to 16 and the sheep to 40, the value having gone up to 50*s*.

Eudes the Steward also had an estate here, which Pirot held of him, having formerly been the estate of 10 freemen formerly under commendation to Uluric, and subsequently added to the manor. This estate consisted of 53 acres and a ploughteam, valued at 10*s*. 10*d*. The soc belonged to the Abbot of Ely, and William Malet was seised of the whole. "It was 12 quarentenes long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 20*d*."[1]

The manor of Walter Giffard had formerly been the estate of Starling, under commendation half to the Abbot of Ely and half to William Malet, the latter being seised thereof. It consisted of 180 acres, 11 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men. Also an acre of meadow, 2 rouncies, 16 hogs (increased to 26 at the time of the Survey), and 30 sheep (increased to 50). The value was formerly 40*s*., increased to 60*s*. when the Survey was taken. Added to this were 24 freemen under commendation, having 100 acres, and 3 ploughteams valued at 40*s*. "It was a league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 20*d*."[2]

Roger Bigot had two holdings in this place at the time of the Survey. The first was in demesne and was formerly the estate of five freemen, and consisted of 54 acres and 1½ ploughteams, valued at 10*s*. Four of these freemen were under commendation to Malet's predecessor, and thereof was Malet seised and William his father before him. The soc belonged to the abbot.

The second estate was held of him by Norman, and was formerly that of a freeman under commendation. It consisted of 5 acres valued at 12*d*., the soc belonging to the abbot.[3]

Another estate here was that of Roger de Poictou, consisting of a freeman with 5 acres valued at 12*d*. in demesne, the soc belonging to the abbot.[4]

The Abbot of St. Edmunds also had here an estate held of him by Norman which had formerly been held by Aluric, a freeman, and six other freemen and a half under commendation. It consisted of 21 acres, 2 acres of meadow, and a ploughteam, valued at 5*s*. The soc belonged to the abbot.[5]

Manor of North Glemham *al.* Glemham Magna.

This appears to have been the lordship of Hugh de Cressy in 1263, in which year he died seised of it.[6]

In 1287 it was the lordship of Galfrid de Aspale, but in 1324 was held by the priory of Thetford, and the Ministers' Accounts for that year will be found in the Public Record Office.[7] It was subsequently vested in Sir John de Ufford, and he died seised of the manor in 1362.[8]

[1] Dom. ii. 403.
[2] Dom. ii. 403.
[3] Dom. ii. 345, 345*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 353.
[5] Dom. ii. 360*b*.
[6] I.P.M., 47 Hen. III. 28.
[7] Bundle 1127, No. 4.
[8] I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. 87.

In 1540 the manor was granted to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and on his attainder for communication with Mary Queen of Scots in 1572 passed to the Crown. But either the forfeiture of this manor was not enforced or it was regranted to the Duke's eldest son Philip, Earl of Arundel, for in 1583 he had licence to alienate to Robert Buxton, of Tebenham, in Norfolk, who the same year levied a fine of the manor against the said Philip and others,[1] and two years later against Lord Thomas Howard and others.[2] Robert Buxton died seised of the manor 5th June, 1621, when it passed to his son and heir, Robert Buxton, then 19 years of age. This Robert Buxton, the father and purchaser of the manor, was grandson of Robert Buxton who was buried in the church of Tebenham in 1528, being son of John Buxton by Margaret Warner his wife, who was buried there in 1572.

A little later the manor was in Thomas Smyth and Frances his wife, whose daughter Frances married the Right Hon. Charles Fleetwood, son of Major-General Fleetwood, so well known in the usurpation. He by indenture 1st July, 1652, with Bridget his then, and probably 2nd wife, made a settlement of this and the manors of " Burrough Castle, Wisset, and Wisset Le Ros " as to the last two manors and this to the use of Charles Fleetwood for life with remainder to trustees for a term, remainder to Smith Fleetwood for life with power to make jointure, &c., remainder to sons in tail male, remainder to Elizabeth Fleetwood in tail general, remainder to daughters of Smith Fleetwood in tail general, with an ultimate remainder to the right heirs of Charles Fleetwood. By indenture 23rd Jan. 1670, Smith Fleetwood (Charles' son) covenanted to levy a fine of the manor and the manors of Wisset and Wisset Le Ros to the use of Charles Fleetwood for life, remainder to Smith Fleetwood for life with power to raise portions and make jointure, remainder to sons in tail male, remainder to trustees and a posthumous son in tail male, remainder to daughters in tail general, remainder to trustees and a posthumous daughter in tail general, remainder to Elizabeth, daughter of the said Charles Fleetwood and wife of Sir John Hartop in tail general, remainder to the said Charles Fleetwood in fee, and a fine was levied in Hilary Term, 1670.

Smith Fleetwood[3] died in 1708-9 (buried 4th Feb.), and the manor passed to his son and heir, Charles Fleetwood, who by deeds 21st and 22nd Jan. 1711, and recoveries Hilary Term 10 Anne, barred the estate tail then existing, and by his will dated 14th March, 1726, devised to Sir John Hartop, Bart., and Sir Nathaniel Gould, Knt., all real and personal estate in trust to sell and pay debts and legacies, giving the residue to his sisters Elizabeth, Frances, Caroline, and Jane Fleetwood, and to his niece Elizabeth Fleetwood, daughter of his (testator's) brother, Smith Fleetwood and Elizabeth Athill his wife, which Smith Fleetwood had died 26th Oct. 1726, equally, but niece to have £1,000 more than his sisters. Charles Fleetwood died 27th Feb. 1727. By a decree of the Court of Chancery 3rd June, 1731, allotments of parts of the estate of Charles Fleetwood were made to the parties entitled, and the niece, Elizabeth Fleetwood, apparently obtained this manor. She married Fountain Elwin, of Thurning, Norfolk. Elizabeth died and was buried 9th Dec. 1732, having by her will 18th May, 1732, devised all her estate to her husband. By deed 26th Nov. 1733, it was arranged that Fountain Elwin should from Michaelmas, 1732, have and enjoy to him and his heirs for ever the Manor of Glemham Magna, and that Frances, Caroline, and Jane Fleetwood should from the

[1] Fine, Trin. 25 Eliz.
[2] Fine, Hil. 27 Eliz.
[3] For his will see Burgh Castle Manor.

same date have and enjoy as tenants in common in fee the Manor of Wisset. Fountain Elwin died 4th April, 1735, having by his will 27th Nov. 1733, devised all his estates to Caleb Elwin in fee.

Subsequently the manor was purchased by Samuel Kilderbee, of Ipswich, attorney, the son of Samuel Kilderbee, of Framlingham, draper, and Aletheia his wife, daughter of Robert Sparrow, of Kettleburgh. Samuel Kilderbee, the purchaser, married Mary, daughter of Daniel Wayth, of Great Glemham, and died 14th March, 1813, at the age of 87, his widow having died at the same age 13th Dec. 1811, and the manor passed to his son and heir, the Rev. Samuel Kilderbee, D.D., rector of Ash and Trimley, who married 10th April, 1787, Caroline, daughter of Samuel Horsey, of Bury, widow of Henry Waddington, of Ely, and sold the manor with 2,300 acres in 1829 to John Moseley, of Drinkstone, for £34,000, including furniture, books, timber, &c.[1]

Arms of KILDERBEE: Erm. on a bend Gu. cotised Arg. betw. 3 crosses patté 3 escallops of the last.

MANOR OF GREAT GLEMHAM OR LOWDHAM HALL.

This was the lordship of John de Lowdham, who died seised of it in 1319, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John de Lowdham, who died in 1356,[2] when the manor went to his widow Joan for life, and on her death in 1372[3] passed to her grandson and heir, John de Lowdham, who died in 1374.[4]

The manor then seems to have gone to John Glemham, who with others gave the same in 1406 to the priory of Butley.[5] On the suppression of that house the manor went to the Crown,[6] and was granted to Anne of Cleves by way of dower. She did not die until 1557, but in 1545 a grant was made by the Crown of the reversion to William Edgar, son of Nicholas Edgar, of Great Glemham. Particulars for this grant are still preserved in the Record Office.[7]

William Edgar married Alice, daughter of Nicholas Wolmer, of Great Glemham,[8] and died 1559, and was buried in the church of Glemham Magna, 3rd September this year. The manor passed to his son and heir, Nicholas Edgar, who married Elizabeth,[9] daughter of Jonathan Chapman, of Frostenden. On the Memoranda Rolls in 1562 is an order that this Nicholas Edgar render an account of the issues of the manor to the death of Lady Anne of Cleves.[10] Nicholas Edgar had licence to alienate in 1593 to his 2nd son, Thomas Edgar. His eldest son William had married the sister of Francis Saunders, of Blaxhall, and had died in his father's lifetime, leaving two children, Francis and Robert, both of whom died without issue.

Thomas Edgar married Thomasine, daughter of — Greene, of Norfolk,[11] and is said to have sold to Sir Henry Glemham in 1606, but in 1601 a fine was levied of the manor by Richard Foster against this Sir Henry Glemham,[12]

[1] See *Ipswich Journal*, 19th April, 1828; 14th June, 1828; 4th July, 1829.
[2] I.P.M., 30 Edw. III. 19.
[3] I.P.M., 46 Edw. III. 35.
[4] See Manor of Tuddenham, Carlford Hundred.
[5] I.Q.D., 7 Hen. IV. 40.
[6] Fine, Easter, 30 Hen. VIII.
[7] 37 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 205.
[8] She was buried there 20th Dec. 1539.
[9] She was buried at Great Glemham 17th Aug. 1589.
[10] Memoranda, 4 Eliz. Mich. Rec. Rot. 83.
[11] Her will is dated 6th June, 1634, and she was buried at Great Glemham 25th Sept. 1638.
[12] Fine, Easter, 43 Eliz.

and Davy enters Francis Edgar, son and heir of William Edgar,[1] son of Nicholas, as lord, stating that he died in 1605 without issue. Further we find from the Chancery Papers in 1630, referred to in the Deputy Keeper's 43rd Report,[2] that this year livery of lands in Great Glemham and Stratford was made to Thomas Edgar, who was the 2nd son of Thomas Edgar. Of course, this was not necessarily of the manor. Sir Henry Glemham died in 1632, from which time to the time of Sophia North the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Farnham in this Hundred. In 1896, however, the manor was vested in the late Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, Knt., who this year died seised, and it is now vested in his trustees.

[1] This William was the eldest son and heir of Nicholas, and brother of Thomas.

[2] App. i. p. 171.

GLEMHAM PARVA.

GDRIC in Saxon times held in demesne in this place 20 acres belonging to Kettleburgh, valued at 40*d.*, the soc belonging to the abbot. This estate belonged to Earl Alan when the Survey was taken.[1]

Earl Alan had another estate in this place held of him by Hamo, the soc belonging to the abbot. It had formerly been held by two freemen, Wacra under sub-commendation to Malet's predecessor, and Ulveva under commendation to Malet's predecessor. It consisted of 20 acres and a ploughteam valued at 7*s.*[2]

Under the heads Thieve Gliemham in the Survey is another holding of Earl Alan, namely, the estate formerly held by Ustred, a freeman under commendation to Bishop Ailmar. It consisted of 20 acres, half a ploughteam (increased to a team when the Survey was taken), and 1½ acres of meadow. Also a holding of 5 acres was that of two freemen under commendation, the value being 6*s.*, reduced to 5*s.* at the time of the Survey.[3]

Manor of Glemham Parva.

In the reign of Edw. I. this was the lordship and inheritance of Sir William de Kerdeston,[4] and passed in the same course as the Manor of Bulchamp, in Blything Hundred, till the death of Sir William de Kerdeston, 2nd Baron, in 1361, when it passed to his daughter Maud, married to John de Burghersh, and passed to Bartholomew de Burghersh, who with Cecily his wife had a grant of free warren here in 1350,[5] and died in 1355,[6] when the manor vested in his son and heir, Bartholomew Burghersh, Lord Burghersh, who died in 1369, when it passed to his daughter and heir Elizabeth, married to Edmund, Lord le Despencer.[7]

The manor then devolved on Sir John Phelip, of Dennington, who had married Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Chaucer, by Maud his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Burghersh and Maud his wife, one of the daughters of Sir William de Kerdeston, 2nd Baron. He died without issue in 1415, when the manor passed to Sir William Phelip, who founded the chantry at Dennington, and gave this manor as part of the foundation grant.[8]

On the suppression of the chantry of Dennington the manor vested in the Crown, and was granted in 1545 to Sir Richard Fulmerston.

A little later the manor passed to Christopher Glemham, who died 18th Oct. 1549,[9] from which time the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Farnham, in this Hundred, to the Hon. Sophia North, of Glemham Hall, who held the lordship in 1855. From the State Papers in 1646 we find that Sir Thomas Glemham and Sackville his son had to compound for delinquency,[10] and in 1655 we find that Sackville Glemham, of Glemham, was sent prisoner to Lymm.[11]

The manor was subsequently acquired by Francis, 6th Earl of Guildford, son and heir of the Hon. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, by

[1] Dom. ii. 297.
[2] Dom. ii. 297.
[3] Dom. ii. 297.
[4] See Manor of Griston, Stratford St. Andrew, in this Hundred.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 23 Edw. III. 3.
[6] See Manor of Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville, Mutford.
[7] See Blaxhall Hall Manor, in this Hundred.
[8] Manor of Dennington, in Hoxne Hundred.
[9] I.P.M., 4 and 5 Edw. VI. D.K.R. 10; App. ii. p. 129.
[10] S.P. Cal. of Comp. 1579.
[11] S.P. 1655, 368.

Henrietta Maria, daughter and coheir of John Bannister of London, which Brownlow was 2nd son of the 1st Earl Francis, Earl of Guildford, married 20th Feb. 1798, Esther, daughter of the Rev. John Harrison, and 2ndly 4th May, 1826, Harriet, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B., and dying 29th Jan. 1861, aged 88,[1] the manor passed to his grandson, Dudley Francis, 7th Earl of Guildford, son of Dudley, styled Lord North (eldest son of the 6th Earl), and Charlotte Maria, 3rd daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Eden, rector of Bishopsbourne, by his wife, the Dowager Lady Grey de Ruthyn, who had died 28th January, 1860, in his father's lifetime.

Dudley Francis, 7th Earl of Guildford, was an officer in the Royal Horse Guards from 1868 to 1871, and married 4th May, 1874, Charlotte, 2nd daughter of Sir George Chetwynd, 3rd Bart., and dying 19th Dec. 1885, from a fall from his horse the previous day,[2] the manor passed to his 2nd but eldest surviving son, Frederick George North, 8th Earl of Guildford, the present lord.

Glemham Hall, a large and ancient mansion built of brick, is surrounded by a well-wooded park of 350 acres and is occupied by Charlotte Maria, Lady North.

Arms of Earl of Guildford: Azure, a lion passant Or between 3 fleurs-de-lis Argent.

Beversham Manor.

A manor was held here in Saxon times by Aluric, a freeman, in the soc and commendation of the Abbot of Ely. It consisted of 60 acres, a ploughteam, and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s*. (reduced to 5*s*. at the time of the Survey, when it was held by Hervey de Berri).

In the same township was an estate of two freemen under commendation to the aforesaid Aluric. It consisted of 10 acres and half a ploughteam (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), valued at 2*s*. At the time of the Survey Tarner held this of Hervey de Berri, who came to an agreement with the abbot concerning the aforesaid manor.[3]

Beversham Manor was the lordship of the Phelip family in the time of Edw. II., and probably earlier. William Phelip seems to have died seised of it, when it passed to his widow Isabel, who in 1333 levied a fine of the manor against Ralph Everard, of Blaxhall, chaplin.[4] This fine included lands in Great and Little Glemham, Marlesford, and Stratford juxta Benhall.

In 1340 the manor was held by Richard Phelip, who had a quarter of a fee here, held of Mary, Countess of Norfolk. The estate passed

[1] The Earl was in Holy Orders and held the rectory of Alresford, co. Hants, 1797-1850; of St. Mary's, Southampton, 1797-1850; besides being Prebendary of Winchester, 1802-27, and Master of St. Cross Hospital, Winchester, 1808 to 1861. It has been shown that up to 1853 he had received from the rectory of Alresford £84,000, from St. Mary's £121,000, and from his prebendary stall £19,000. These appointments he had received from his father, Bishop North. He appears also to have received £90,000, the surplus funds of the college of which he was master, and which surplus had been directed to be distributed amongst the needy. In 1853, however, he was made, by the Master of the Rolls, to refund a small portion, viz., that taken during the previous four years. See Howard Evan's "Old Nobility," *sub* "The Norths," cited by Mr. Cockayne in his Complete Peerage, vol. iv. p. 125, note (*a*).

[2] Admon. March, 1886.

[3] Dom. ii. 441.

[4] Feet of Fines, 6 Edw. III. 27.

to Sir John Phelip, of Dennington, and from him to his son and heir, Sir William Phelip.[1] On his founding the chantry at Dennington he gave this manor as part of the endowment.

On the suppression of the chantry the manor passed to the Crown and was granted to Sir John Glemham. As part of the chantry lands it is referred to amongst the Exchequer Special Commissions in 1599.[2] Sir John Glemham died in 1638, and from this time to the time of Sir Henry Glemham the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Farnham, in this Hundred.

Manor of Over Pistrie or Petistre-cum-Armiger's.

This was the inheritance of Sir John Glemham in the time of Hen. VIII., and in 1513 the said Sir John Glemham and Elizabeth Bacon settled the manor by an assurance to Charles Brandon, then Viscount L'Isle, Sir Robert Brandon, Knt., Christopher Willoughby, Humphrey Wingfield, and Christopher Jenney.[3] On Sir John's death in 1538 the manor passed to his son and heir, Christopher Glemham, from which time the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Glemham Parva.

Manor of Billesford Hall or Bilston Hall or Bilford or Bilson.

The demesne of Hazlewood was in 1316 in Clemence Titlershall. He was probably of the same family as the William de "Tynteshale," of Hazlewood, who complained in 1300 that Thomas, prior of Snape, and others carried away his goods at Hazlewood and assaulted Henry le Montford, his serjeant, there.[4]

It is now regarded as a hamlet of Aldborough, as the church has been long in ruins. In the middle of the 14th century we find the lordship had passed to the Abbot of Leiston, where it continued until the dissolution of that house, when the manor passed to the Crown, and was given to Cardinal Wolsey for the purposes of his educational scheme. In 1528 it was granted by the Dean and Canons of Cardinal College, Oxford, to William Capon, Dean of Cardinal College, Ipswich.

On the fall of the great Cardinal, the manor again went to the Crown, and this time was granted in 1536 to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. A fine was in 1587 levied of a "Glemham Manor" by Margaret, Viscountess Hereford, against Sir Wm. Drury and others,[5] and this may possibly be of this manor.

Davy says that in 1609 the manor was vested in Thomas Okeley, but we venture to question this. The improbability is apparent from an action about this time though certainly earlier than 1609, which appears amongst the Chancery Proceedings. It is an action to protect the title of Thomas Okeley to *copyholds* held of the Manor of "Byllysforde, in Haslewood," which manor was the inheritance of William Humberston.[6] It is pretty clear that towards the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at least, William Humberston was lord.

The manor subsequently passed to Sir Arthur Jenney,[7] son of Francis and grandson of Arthur Jenney, who died in 1605. Sir Arthur married

[1] See Manor of Dennington, in Hoxne Hundred.
[2] 41 Eliz. D.K.R. 38 App. p. 61.
[3] Fine, Trin. 5 Hen. VIII.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 28 Edw. I. 14*d*.
[5] Fine, Trin. 29 Eliz.
[6] C.P. ii. 279.
[7] See Knottishall Manor, in Blything Hundred.

four times : 1st Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Barber, of Trimley ; 2ndly, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Porter ; 3rdly, Helen, daughter of Francis Stonard, of Stappleford Abbot, Essex, widow of John Freeman ; and 4th Mary, daughter of Thomas Hull, of Godalming, Surrey. Sir Arthur Jenney, by his will in 1667, proved the following year, devised the manor to his son by his 1st wife, Francis. Francis Jenney married Sibella, daughter of Francis Norris, of Norwich, and made his will 1st Aug. 1698. He died without issue 20th April, 1706, when the manor possibly went to his widow who survived until 30th Sept. 1716. This at least is Davy's inference, for he makes — Jenney widow without a date, and a Capt. Jenney, 1706, and Robert Jenney, who died in 1741, lords. We, however, suspect that Davy is mistaken, for 16 years before the death of Francis Jenney in 1690 by deed dated 18th Feb. we find evidence that Elizabeth Pegge, widow of Thomas Pegge, of Yeldersley, co. Derby, and Thomas Pegge her son mortgaged the manor to John Bence, then of Blaxhall.

Whatever may be the solution of the difficulty (it is no doubt that Alex. Bence was a mortgagee) it is clear that in 1719 the manor was in Alexander Bence, as he then sold it by agreement 19th Nov. 1719, to Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, K.G., for £3,600.

The Earl and the Hon. Peter Wentworth the same year by deed dated 4th March, 1719-20, mortgaged the manor and advowson to the Hon. Elizabeth Wentworth, spinster, of the parish of St. James, Westminster, a sister of the Earl. The deed is amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[1]

The Earl married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Johnson, Knt., of Bradenham, in Bucks, and dying in 1739 the manor passed to his son and heir, William Wentworth, 2nd Earl of Strafford, who died without issue in 1791, from which time the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Aldborough, in this Hundred, and is now vested like that manor in Commander Frederick Charles de Vernon Wentworth, R.N., J.P.

[1] Add. Ch. 13747.

IKEN.

Manor of Iken, now called Iken cum Framlingham.

THIS was the lordship of Sir William Esturmy in 1225. He held here and in Buxhall three knights' fees. From Sir William the manor descended to Sir William Sturmy in 1339 in the same course of descent as indicated in the account of Buxhall Manor, in Stow Hundred.

In the Testa de Nevill (283) Roger Esturmy is said to hold a knight's fee here of the Honor of Lancaster.[1] An extent is given of this manor in the inquis. p.m. of Roger de Sturmy in 1254.[2] He is called in this inquisition "Roger de Sturmy *al.* Esturmy *al.* Le Esturmy," and the manor is said to be held of the King in chief by the service of one knight's fee, and to be held of the priory of Ely. William his son was found to be his heir, and of the age of 30 and upwards. The property is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, as held in 1297 by Roger le "Sturmin."[3]

In 1340 we find an order on the Close Rolls to the escheator to deliver to Mary, late wife of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk, in dower, the moiety of a fee in Iken which William Sturnyn held extended at 50*s.* yearly; also a further part of a fee in Iken which Roger Fausebroun held extended at 25*s.*[4] yearly.

The manor was either disposed of by Sir William Sturmy the last of his family holding here, or shortly after his death, to John Ruley, and passed from him and his wife Margaret in 1363 to Sir Thomas de Felton and Joan his wife.[5] This Sir Thomas de Felton had a grant of free warren here in 1363.[6] Eleven years later we meet with a fine of the manor levied by John de Pyshale, clerk, against William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, and Sir Roger de Boys.[7]

About 1400 the manor appears to have been vested in Sir Robert Wingfield, who died in 1409,[8] when it passed to Sir Robert Wingfield, his son and heir, and on his death in 1431 vested in his son and heir, Sir John Wingfield, of Letheringham. Particulars respecting the liberties of the manor as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1479 will be found in a proclamation of Edw. IV. confirming the privileges of the Duchy amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[9]

On Sir John Wingfield's death in 1481[10] the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Thorpe Hall, in Hasketon, in Carlford Hundred, to the time of Sir Robert Wingfield, 3rd Bart., who died in 1671.

In 1542 Sir Anthony Wingfield passed the manor to Richard Randall,[11] and in 1545 by virtue of a deed dated 28th April, 37 Hen. VIII. made between Maurice Denys and Elizabeth his wife, and Robert Kaylwey and Richard "Randalle,"[12] and a fine levied in Michaelmas Term of the same year it appears to have become vested in the said Robert Kaylwey and Richard Randall, but apparently only as trustees. On the death of Sir Robert Wingfield, 3rd Bart., unmarried, he was succeeded by his half-brother, Sir Henry Wingfield, who married Lady Eleanor Touchet, daughter of Merwyn,

[1] T. de N. 291. H.R. ii. 199.
[2] I.P.M., 38 Hen. III. 23.
[3] I.P.M., 25 Edw. I. 51.
[4] Close Rolls, 13 Edw. III. pt. i. 33.
[5] Feet of Fines, 36 Edw. III.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 36 Edw. III. 18.
[7] Feet of Fines, 47 Edw. III. 29.
[8] I.P.M., 10 Hen. IV. 28.
[9] Add. Ch. 16565.
[10] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 59.
[11] Fine, Hil. 34 Hen. VIII.
[12] Add. Ch. 25269.

Earl of Castlehaven, and died in 1677, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Henry Wingfield, 5th Bart., who sold the same to William Henry Nassau, 1st Earl of Rochford, from which time to the time of the Hon. Richard Savage Nassau the devolution is the same as that of the Manor of Easton in Loes Hundred. This Richard Savage Nassau sold the manor about 1761 to Francis Seymour Conway, 1st Marquis of Hertford, who died in 1794, from which time to the time of the 4th Marquis of Hertford the devolution is identical with the Manor of Chillesford, in this Hundred. The manor possibly descended from the 4th Marquis to his cousin, Francis Hugh George Seymour, 5th Marquis of Hertford, who married Lady Emily Murray, 6th daughter of William, 3rd Earl of Mansfield, and died 25th January, 1884, but certainly the following year we find it stated that the manor was held by Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., from whom before 1896 it passed to Arthur Hayward, and was before 1900 acquired by Arthur Herbert Evelyn Wood. It is now vested in Kenneth M. Clark, of Sudbourne Hall.

We meet with a fine levied in respect of "Sturmyns Manor," which may be this, in 1554 by Sir William Willoughby, Lord Willoughby, of Parham, against John Gurdon and others.[1]

A suit as to the franchises and return of writs in the manor will be found amongst the Chancery Proceedings relating to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1577.[2] Amongst these same proceedings may be seen a suit by Wymond Cary, the Queen's lessee, against Richard Bunting as to illegal holding of courts leet in Iken and Otley;[3] also a suit relating to copyholds of the manor between William Harrolde, Elizabeth his wife, and another, and Edward Crosse will be found amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth.[4]

[1] Fine, Mich. 2 Mary I.
[2] Cal. to Pleadings, 15 Eliz. 9.
[3] Duchy of Lancaster, Cal. to Pleadings, 39 Eliz. 6.
[4] C.P. Ser. ii. B. lxxxix. 16.

MANOR OF ORFORD.

THIS manor was held at the time of the Survey by Robert Malet, though no mention is made in it of either Orford, its manor or castle. It seems to have been held under him by Peter de Valoines, who was one of the companions of the Conqueror. He married Albreda, daughter or sister of Enorde Rye, steward of the household to Hen. I., and had a grant or confirmation of the lordship. He was succeeded by his son Robert or Roger, who by Agnes his wife had issue four sons—Peter, Robert, Geoffrey, and John.

Robert de Valoines succeeded his father and obtained a confirmation of the manor from the Empress Maud. The eldest son Peter had married Gundreda de Warren, but had had issue three daughters only—Lora, wife of Alexander de Baliol; Christiana, married 1st to William de Mandevil and afterwards to Peter Maine; and Elizabeth or Isabel to David Comyn. Robert, the inheritor of his father's estates, by Hawise or Heleuise his wife left an only daughter Gunnora, who married Robert Fitz Walter, and was heir to her uncle Geoffrey, of whose lands she had livery in the 9th year of King John.

Robert de Valoines died in 1184, and was succeeded by his brother, John de Valoines. He, by Isabella his wife, daughter of Sir Robert de Creke, of North Creke, in Norfolk, had a son Robert, who succeeded him. Robert de Valoines married Roesia, one of the sisters and coheirs of Sir William de Blund, of Ixworth, and left issue Robert, who was slain at the Battle of Lewes in 1264. In right of his mother this Robert de Valoines was lord of Ixworth, and marrying Eva de Creketot had issue two daughters, Roesia, married to Sir Edward or Edmund de Pakenham, and Cecily, married to Sir Robert de Ufford, who died in 1316.

In the year 1204 Hugh Bigod and John Fitz Robert were appointed joint governors of this and Norwich Castle, and upon their removal in 1215 the command of both was given to Hubert de Burgh, and Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, in 1264, appears to have had the castle as governor.

The *manor* does not appear in the grant on the Patent Rolls in 1304 to Roger de Bigot, Earl of Norfolk,[1] nor in the committal of the castle and town to the custody of William de Clydon in 1315,[2] nor in that to John de Sturmin in 1318.[3] The grant to Robert de Ufford is also limited to the castle and town, and is moreover for life only, and for his better maintenance in the King's service.[4]

In the case of John le Sturmy his custody could not have been for long, for in 1318 the King granted him lands in recompense for the custody of the castle and town which he had as of the yearly rent of £21. 2*s*. 11½*d*., and which had been resumed by the King, no doubt with the object of committing the custody to Robert de Ufford.[5]

Against this devolution we have some facts difficult to harmonise. For instance, Robert de Ufford, the father, held the farm of the manor, if nothing more, and he died in 1298, and his interest certainly passed to his son and heir, Robert de Ufford, who married Cecily, one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert de Valoines.[6] Then again, Davy states that Nicholas

[1] Pat. Rolls, 32 Edw. I. 3.
[2] O., 9 Edw. II. 3.
[3] O., 12 Edw. II. 2; Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. III. pt. i. 17.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. pt. i. 22.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 4 Edw. III. pt. ii. 12.
[6] Extent, I.P.M., 26 Edw. I. 32.

de Segrave had the manor for life in 1312. He probably means 1314, as this is the date of the grant of the castle and manor.[1] Also William de Cleidon held in 1316, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, John de Cleydon,[2] when it went to his daughter and heir Eleanor. Yet in 1321, Madox, in his work on the Exchequer,[3] states that this year the manor and castle were in the custody of John de Sturmy.

There can be no doubt as to Robert de Ufford, who died in 1316, having the manor, and it then passed to his son and heir, Robert de Ufford, who at this time appears to have obtained a grant of the town and castle of Orford for his life through the favour of King Edward III. in 1331. The grant was made to him for his services in the wars in Gascony.[4]

He was created Earl of Suffolk 16th March, 1336-7, with an " habendum sibi et hæredibus suis," thereby conferring upon him the earldom descendable to his heirs general. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter de Norwich and widow of Thomas de Cailly, Lord Cailly, and died 4th Nov. 1369,[5] having had issue—Robert, who died in his father's lifetime; William, his successor; Thomas, who died without issue, and three daughters—Cicely, married to John, 3rd Lord Willoughby de Eresby; Katharine to Robert, 3rd Lord Scales; and Margaret, to William, 3rd Lord Ferrers, of Groby.

William de Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, was a Knight of the Garter in July, 1375, and in 1377 Admiral of the North, and served in the French wars with distinction. In 1380 he succeeded to Mettingham Castle and other estates of the Norwich family on the death of his mother.

He married twice—1st Joan, daughter and coheir of Edward de Montacute, Lord Montague, by Alice his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk; and 2ndly, Isabella, 5th daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, widow of Sir John le Strange, Lord Strange de Blackmore, but died suddenly in ascending the steps of the House of Lords, 13th Feb. 1381-2,[6] without leaving any issue, whereupon the manor passed to his widow, Lady Isabella, who had amongst the possessions assigned to her in dower a grant of the castle and town of Orford.

Amongst the Harleian Charters is a deed dated the Friday after St. Valentine's Day, 1 Hen. IV. [1400], in French, by which William Phelip, Robert de Asshfeld, Thomas Wroxham, clerk, and Henry Serjeant permit Isabel de Ufford to do waste to the value of 100 marks in the manors of Parham, Ufford, the castle and town of Orford " held by her for life." There is also a confirmation by William de Willoughby, Lord of Eresby, to whom had been granted the reversion of the said manors.[7] Isabel de Ufford, Countess of Suffolk, died seised 29th Sept. 1416,[8] when the castle and town and manor passed with the estates of William, Earl of Suffolk, to his sisters and coheirs, and this manor fell to Robert de Willoughby, 6th Baron, son of William, 5th Baron (who had died in 1409), son of Robert, 4th Baron (who had died in 1396),[9] son of John, 3rd Lord Willoughby de Eresby, which John,

[1] O., 8 Edw. II. 21.
[2] I.P.M., 24 Edw. III. 80.
[3] Vol. i. 383.
[4] See Manor of Bawdsey, in Wilford Hundred.
[5] Will, 29th June, 1368, proved at Lambeth, 11th Nov. 1369.
[6] Will, 12th and 13th June, 1381, proved at Lambeth. He is said to have had four sons—Robert, Thomas, William, and Edward by his first wife, but they all pre-deceased their father without issue.
[7] Harl. 55 H. 1.
[8] Will, 26th Sept. 1416.
[9] His will is dated at Eresby 5th June, 1395, and it was proved at Stowe Park 12th Aug. 1396.

3rd Baron, had married the eldest sister Cecily. Robert de Willoughby, 6th Baron, had accordingly livery of the castle and town of Orford and the possessions of the de Uffords.

By a deed dated 1st June, 5 Hen. V. [1417] he settled the manor, granting the same to Henry Fitz Hughe, Lord of Ravensworth, Sir Miles Stapultone, Sir Simon Felbrigge, Knt., and John Spenser, John Wilbey, Master of the College of Mettingham, Henry Tutlewey, clerk, and others.[1]

By another deed amongst the Harleian Charters we find in 1439 Sir Robert de Willoughby had licence from Hen. VI. to assign by way of settlement the castle and town of Orford, the Manor of Wykes Ufford, Sogenhoe, and "Wyndevele le Kay ac Stagnum de Wodbrigge," and also the advowson of the church of Ufford held of the King in chief. The trustees were Sir Thomas Combirworth, Robert Sheffield, John Langholm, Thomas Fitz William, John Stayndrape, and Robert Foranan, and the date of the deed 1st Oct. 18 Hen. VI. The Manor of Orford does not appear to be included.

Robert de Willoughby married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of John Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, and 2ndly Maud, daughter of Sir Richard Stanhope, cousin and heir of Ralph, Lord Cromwell, of Tatshall, and died upon the festival of St. James the Apostle in the 30th year of Hen. VI. [1452],[2] leaving Joan, the wife of Sir Richard Welles, Knt., son and heir apparent of Leo, Lord Welles, his only daughter and heir, 27 years of age.

Sir Richard Welles was summoned to Parliament in the lifetime of his father by the title of De Eresby in 1455 and in 1460 and 1463. Amongst the Harleian Charters is a document dated 12th Dec. 39 Hen. VI. [1460], by which Alice, Duchess of Suffolk, constitutes William Harlestone, William Stanley, and John Suliard to receive seisin of the castle and town of Orford which the said Alice had recovered against Robert Willoughby by a decision of the Court of Common Bench.[3]

The manor seems to have been held by Alice's grandson, Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, but it subsequently vested in Margaret, daughter of Sir William Jenny, of Knottishall, widow of Sir Christopher Willoughby, K.B., son of Robert Willoughby by Cecily his wife, daughter of Leo, Lord Welles, which Robert was son of Sir Thomas Willoughby by Joane his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Arundel, which Sir Thomas was a younger brother of Robert Willoughby, Lord Willoughby, who died in 1452. Sir Christopher left five sons—William, Christopher (father of William, who was created Lord Willoughby, of Parham), John, George, and Thomas. William Willoughby, the eldest son, on failure of issue of Sir Robert Welles, who had married Joane, daughter and heir of Robert, 6th Lord Willoughby, came to be one of the coheirs and to re-enjoy the barony of Eresby which had before descended to Sir Richard Welles, and was accordingly summoned to Parliament 17th Oct. 1509, as Lord Willoughby, of Eresby.

He married 1st Mary, daughter of Sir William Hussey, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln, Chief Justice of England, 1481-95, and 2ndly Mary Salines, a Spanish lady (maid of honour to Katharine of Arragon), and dying 19th Oct. 1525,[4] left a sole daughter and heir, Katharine.

It was on behalf of this lady Mary that Katharine wrote so piteously to her father, King Ferdinand, in Sept. 1505, entreating him to command her to be paid, "since I have nothing wherewith to pay her."

[1] Harl. 58 B. 13.
[2] Will, 9th Jan. 1448, and 6th June, 1452, proved at Lincoln.
[3] Harl. 54 I. 17.
[4] He was buried at Mettingham. Will, May, 1524, proved 1527.

By his will Lord Willoughby settled on his wife amongst other possessions Orford, according to the covenants of the marriage settlement made between them. Lady Willoughby continued faithful to her unfortunate mistress, and when she was dying made her way through terrible winter weather to Kimbolton, and insisted on remaining with the Queen during her last hours, despite the opposition of the King's agents.

In 1529 Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, obtained the wardship of Katharine, the daughter, who making proof of her age in 1535 had livery of the lands of her inheritance, and afterwards became the 4th wife of the celebrated Duke. He died 24th Aug. 1545, leaving issue by this marriage two sons, Henry and Charles, who both of them died on the same day, 14th July, 1551, in the Bishop of Lincoln's house at Bugden of the sweating sickness, under age and without issue.

The Duchess and Willoughby heiress afterwards married Richard Bertie, sometime M.P. for Lincoln. The pair were eminent for their sufferings in the cause of the Reformation, and in the time of Queen Mary had to fly the kingdom. Their hardships were so singularly severe as to be commemorated in a curious old ballad, entitled "The most rare and excellent History of the Duchess of Suffolk, and her husband's, Richard Bertie's, calamities to the time of 'Queen Dido';" published in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, reprinted in 1738 and again in 1806.

After relating their escape from London through Flanders to Germany with nurse and child, the "History" continues :—

Thus as they travell'd still disguised
Upon the highway suddenly
By cruel thieves they were surprised,
Assailing their small company;
And all their treasures and their store
They took away, and beat them sore.

The nurse, in midst of all their fright,
Laid down their child upon the ground,
She ran away out of their sight
And never after that was found;
Then did the Duchess make great moan
With her good husband all alone.

After vainly seeking for shelter they were compelled to take refuge in a church porch, the church of St. Willebrode, at Wesel, one of the Hans towns in the Duchy of Cleveland, where a Latin inscription records the truth of the story. She died 9th Sept. 1580.

In 1562 we meet with a fine levied of the manor.[1]

Peregine Bertie, her son and heir, so called from his birth in a foreign country, viz., at Wesel, upon the death of his mother claimed the dignity and title of Willoughby of Eresby, which was allowed, and he was summoned to Parliament accordingly.

He was the "brave Lord Willoughby" of the ballad who so greatly distinguished himself in the Low Countries.[2] It is related as a proof of his

[1] Richard Bertie and his wife against Sir William Willoughby, Lord Willoughby, of Parham, and his wife (Fine, Mich. 4 Eliz.)

[2] See Motley's United Netherlands, vol. ii. pp. 48, 515.

courage that " he offered to meet a person who sent him a very impertinent challenge when he had the gout in his hands and feet with a piece of a rapier in his mouth."

It was by the marriage of Peregine, Lord Bertie with Mary de Vere, aunt and eventually heir of John, Earl of Oxford, that the hereditary great chamberlainship of England passed into the family of Willoughby d'Eresby.

He died in June, 1601,[1] leaving issue Robert, his son and heir, and four other sons and a daughter. On the 22nd Nov. 1626, Robert, 12th Lord Willoughby de Eresby, was created an earl by the title of Earl of Lindsey, but before this the manor had been purchased by Sir Michael Stanhope, Knt., youngest son of Sir Michael Stanhope, Knt., and brother of John, the 3rd son, created the 1st Lord Stanhope. Sir Michael served in the fleet of Queen Elizabeth and in her Privy Council for 20 years, and in the early part of the reign of her successor.

A Survey was made of the manor with the other manors of Sir Michael in 1600 by J. Norden, the well-known cartographer. His lands included the manors and parishes of Staverton Eyke, Bromeswell, Wantisden, Chillesford, Sudbourne, Orford, and Dunningworth.

In 1603 we find on the Memoranda Rolls an order for removal of process on annual rent of £420 out of Orford Castle and Honor and discharge of Michael Stanhope.[2]

Sir Michael Stanhope married Elizabeth,[3] daughter of Sir William Read, of Osterley, co. Middlesex, Knt., and on his death the manor passed to his daughter and coheir Jane, married 1st to Henry, Lord Fitz Walter, son and heir of Robert Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, and 2ndly to Sir William Withepol, of Ipswich, Knt., by whom she had a daughter Elizabeth, married to Leicester Devereux, Viscount Hereford, from which time to the present the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Chillesford, in this Hundred (except that before vesting in Arthur Hayward it was vested in Sir Richard Wallace, Bart.), and is now vested in Arthur Herbert Edward Wood.

There is a precipe on a covenant concerning rent from the castle and manors in 1561 amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[4]

[1] Will, 7th Aug. 1599, proved 12th Sept. 1601.
[2] Memoranda, 1 Jac. I., Rec. Rot. 260.
[3] Anne on monument at Sudbourn.
[4] Add. Ch. 25301.

PARHAM.

SEVERAL manors were held here in Saxon times. One formed part of the estate of Earl Ralph, kept in hand for the King by Goodrich the Steward. It had formerly been held by Thurmot and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 4 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, 8 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 20 hogs.

Also 50 hogs, 5 beasts, 24 sheep, and 50 goats, the value of the whole being 100*s*. At the time of the Survey there were a few differences in these details—the serfs were reduced to 1, there was wood for the support of only 10 hogs, there were 30 hogs, 38 sheep, and 58 goats, while the value having been first increased to £7 was still further increased to £10 (blanche money), and 20*s*. by tale as gersum.

Amongst the same lands was an estate formerly belonging to six freemen. It consisted of 24 acres and half a ploughteam included in the above valuation. Thurmot had the soc over the manor and three freemen, and the Abbot of Ely over three. This manor was 11 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 40*d*.[1]

Another manor was enumerated in the Survey amongst the possessions of Earl Alan. It had been held in the time of the Confessor by Aluric, the King's thane, and consisted of a carucate of land, 3 bordars, a serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a team belonging to the men. Also 4 acres of meadow and 20 sheep, the value being 20*s*. When the Survey was taken this manor was held by Hamo of Earl Alan, the half ploughteam belonging to the men was not mentioned, and there were 8 hogs, the value having increased to 40*s*.

Earl Alan had also 16 acres here valued at 32*d*. which had formerly been held by three freemen.[2]

Another estate was that of Earl Hugh and had formerly been that of four freemen under commendation to Earl Hugh's predecessor. It consisted of 20 acres valued at 4*s*., and at the time of the Survey was held by Roger Bigot of Earl Hugh.[3]

Robert Malet possessed three manors in this place at the time of the Survey. One was held of him by Walter, son of Aubrey, having formerly been the estate of Alnod, a freeman under commendation to Edric. It consisted of a carucate of land, 4 villeins, a ploughteam in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, and 3 acres of meadow. When the Survey was taken the villeins were reduced to 2, the ploughteam in demesne had disappeared, and that belonging to the men was reduced to half a team. To the church belonged at that time 24 acres of free land. The value was 30*s*.

The second manor was also held of him by Walter, son of Aubrey, and was formerly the estate of Blaccheson, a freeman under commendation.

This consisted of 40 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 6*s*. 8*d*., increased to 7*s*. at the time of the Survey.

The third of Malet's manors here was formerly the estate of Ernulf, a freeman under commendation, and also consisted of 40 acres, half a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow valued at 7*s*.

[1] Dom. ii. 285.
[2] Dom. ii. 296, 296*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 299.

Other of Malet's holdings consisted of 40 acres in the demesne of Newton valued at 6*s*. 8*d*.; 12 acres valued at 2*s*. formerly held by two freemen under commendation, and in the abbot's soc; 40 acres, half a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 7*s*., formerly held by Ernulf, a freeman under commendation; 30 acres, half a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*., formerly the estate of Alnot, a freeman under commendation; 40 acres, 1 ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 7*s*., in the soc of the Abbot of Ely, formerly held by two freemen under commendation, but at the time of the Survey held by Walter, son of Aubrey, of Malet; and 12 acres valued at 2*s*. held by Gilbert of Malet, the one belonging to the abbot, which estate had formerly been held by a freeman under commendation.[1]

Manor of Parham Hall.

This was probably the lordship of Ralph de Collevill, who held also the advowson of the parish church in the time of Hen. II. They passed to his nephew, Gilbert de Colville, and in 1208 were granted by him to Theobald de Valoines. In the reign of King John we find an action between this Gilbert de Colville and Theobald de Valoines touching the title to the advowson of Parham church, the former alleging that the last presentation to the same had been made by Ralph de Collevill, his uncle, whose heir he was.[2]

Theobald was the son of Robert, Lord Valoines, and on his founding Hickling priory in Norfolk, in 1185, he endowed it with the churches of Parham and Hasketon. He was a descendant of Peter de Valoines, a Baron in the Conqueror's time.[3] Robert de Valoines held in the time of Edw. I., and on the Patent Rolls in 1280 will be found a commission issued to enquire into the persons who broke his park at Parham and carried away deer.[4] His daughter and one of his coheirs Cecily married Sir Robert de Ufford, created by writ 13th Jan. 1308-9, Lord Ufford. He was steward of the household to King Edw. II., and took this estate in right of such marriage. He had a grant of free warren here in 1304.[5] It seems that William, son of Robert Cokerell, was accused by him of breaking his park at Parham, hunting and carrying away deer, for on the Patent Rolls in 1305 we meet with a pardon for this offence.[6]

The chief lordship, however, at this time seems to have been held by John de Vaux or Vallibus, who died in 1288,[7] when it descended to his daughter and coheir Petronella, married to William de Nerford. We find as late as 1377 the manor mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of the Nerfords as, for instance, in that of John de Nerford.[8] Sir Robert de Ufford died 9th Sept. 1316,[9] and Cecily his widow in 1325,[10] and from this time to the death of William de Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, in 1382,[11] the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Orford, in this Hundred.

This earl built Parham church, and bequeathed his body to be buried at Campsey abbey, under the arch of St. Nicholas chapel, behind the tomb of his father and mother. The reversion in the manor expectant on the death of Isabel, Countess of Ufford, was vested in Robert, 4th Baron

[1] Dom. ii. 306*b*, 307.
[2] Abbr. of Pleas, 7 and 8 John *in dorso*.
[3] See Manor of Orford, in this Hundred.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 3*d*.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 32 Edw. I. 67.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 33 Edw. I. pt. ii. 5.
[7] I.P.M., 16 Edw. I. 41.
[8] I.P.M., 50 Edw. III. 46.
[9] I.P.M., 10 Ed. II.
[10] Extent, I.P.M., 19 Edw. II. 74.
[11] I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 57.

Willoughby. He married 1st Alice, elder daughter of John Skipwith, of Colthorp, son of Sir William Skipwith, Knt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer in the time of Edw. III.; 2ndly, Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Zouch, of Harringworth; and 3rdly, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William, Lord Latimer, and widow of John Nevill, Lord Nevill de Raby. He died 9th Aug. 1391,[1] and the reversion in the manor passed to his son and heir William, 5th Baron Willoughby, who was summoned to Parliament 30th Nov. 1396, to 26th Oct. 1409. He married 1st Lucy, daughter of Roger, Lord Strange de Knockyn, by Alwa, daughter of Edmund Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel; and 2ndly Joan, 2nd daughter of Thomas Holand, 2nd Earl of Kent, "the Fair Maid of Kent," and widow of Edmund Plantagenet (de Langley), Duke of York, son of Edward III.

In 1401 he was retained to attend the King in his expedition then made into Scotland. William de Willoughby, Lord D'Eresby, died 30th

PARHAM HALL.

Nov. 1409,[2] and the reversion in the manor passed[3] to his son and heir Robert, 6th Baron Willoughby, who was one of the greatest worthies of his age. He attended Hen. V. when he took Harfleur, and at the great victory of Agincourt, 25th Oct. 1415. The year following he was retained again for foreign wars, and in the interim upon the death of Isabel, widow of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, had livery of the castle and town of Orford with the Manor of Ufford and a considerable portion of other lands. In 1417 he was in another expedition into France, and was one of the chief commanders at the siege of Caen, in Normandy, receiving in consideration of his services a grant of £300 per annum. The following year he was at the siege of Rouen.

For his gallant conduct in the wars of Hen. VI. he was created Lord Willoughby of Monblay and Beaumesguil, and Earl of Vendosme and Beaumont, and installed a Knight of the Garter.[4]

[1] Will proved 12th Aug. 1396, at Lincoln.
[2] I.P.M., 11 Hen. IV.
[3] The manor may have passed as the Manor of Combs, in Stow Hundred did to his widow Joan, who afterwards married Henry le Scrope, 3rd Lord Scrope, of Masham, and subsequently Sir Henry Bromflete, Lord Vesey.
[4] For his wives see Orford Manor, in this Hundred.

Amongst the Harleian Charters is a deed dated 1st June, 5 Hen. V. [1417] by which he granted this manor with those of Ufford and Orford to Henry Fitz Hughe, Lord of Ravenesworth, Sir Miles Stapultone, Simon Felbrigge, John Hevenyngham, Knts., John Spencer, John Wilbey, master of the College of Mettingham, Henry Tutlewey, clerk, and others.

He died 25th July, 1452, leaving an only daughter, and the manor passed in possession (for Isabel, the widow of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, had died in 1416) to his next heir male, his nephew Sir Robert, son of Sir Thomas Willoughby, by Joan his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Fitz Alan, Knt., son of John Fitz Alan, Lord Maltravers, 2nd son of Sir Richard Fitz Alan, 3rd Earl of Arundel.

Sir Robert Willoughby married Cecily, 2nd daughter of Leo, Lord Welles, and eldest sister and coheir of Richard, Lord Welles, and dying 30th May, 1465,[1] the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Willoughby, who dying two years later, 23rd March, 1466-7,[2] the manor passed to his brother, Sir Christopher Willoughby, who assumed the title and was known as the 8th Lord Willoughby.

Christopher Willoughby was made one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of Rich. III. In 1487 he brought forces to the aid of the King against the Earl of Lincoln, Lambert Simnel, and their adherents, and was in the Battle of Stoke, near Newark-upon-Trent, 16th June, when they were defeated and the Earl of Lincoln slain.

By his will bearing date 1st Nov. 1498,[3] he ordered his body to be buried in the church of the nuns at Campsey, in the County of Stafford, before the high altar where his father lay interred, bequeathing to the prioress there £20, to each of the old nuns 6*s.* 6*d.*, to each of the young nuns 3*s.* 4*d.* He also left 10 marks for making another tomb for Robert, late Lord Willoughby (his uncle) at Metyngham, and to William Willoughby, his eldest son, or to him who after his death should be his heir, half his plate and jewels.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Jenney, of Knottishall, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and dying in 1498 the manor passed to his widow Margaret for life, and on her death 16th May, 1515,[4] went under the will of Christopher to his 2nd son, Sir Christopher Willoughby, Knt.

In 1513 he was nominated by Act of Parliament as one of the most discreet persons, justices of the peace (as the words of the Act run), for assessing and collecting a subsidy of £163,000 by a poll tax, &c. The same year being with the King in his expedition against the French, he was knighted for his valiant behaviour at the sieges of Teroven and Tournay. By his will dated in 1527 he gave £4 per annum to the church of Parham in satisfaction of all tithes and offerings negligently forgotten. Notice and particulars of Sir Christopher's goods at Parham in 1527 will be found amongst the State Papers.[5] Amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian we find the grant by Christopher Willoughby to Edward Whyte of a certain annuity out of the manor in 1527.[6]

There is amongst the Star Chamber Proceedings in 1530 an action by Lady Willoughby against Sir Christopher Willoughby as to this manor.[7]

[1] I.P.M., 5 Edw. IV. 35.
[2] I.P.M., 7 Edw. IV. 37.
[3] Proved 13th July following.
[4] I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 29.
[5] S.P., 19 Hen. VIII. 3474.
[6] Tanner, cvi. 11.
[7] 22 Hen. VIII., Star Chamber Proceedings, Bundle 17, 399.

Sir Christopher Willoughby resided in the parish, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Talbois, Knt., and sister and heir of Gilbert, Lord Talbois, of Kime, co. Lincoln, by whom he had issue Sir William Willoughby, Knt., his son and successor, who 16th Feb. 1546, was created Baron Willoughby, of Parham, and having distinguished himself in the wars of King Henry VIII. was 4th of Edw. VI. made Lieutenant of Calais and the marshes adjacent, where he resided during the remainder of that reign. In the reign of Queen Mary he was removed from the government of Calais.

In 1553 a fine was levied of the manor by Richard Heywoode and others against William Willoughby, Lord Wentworth.[1] The fine included the advowson of the church of Parham. Sir William Willoughby, 1st Baron, married 1st Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Heneage, of Hainton and Knaith, co. Lincoln, and 2ndly Margaret, daughter of Robert Garneys, of Kenton, and widow of Richard Devereux, Viscount Hereford, father of Walter, Earl of Essex. In 1570 on the insurrection in the north by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland he marched with the Earl of Sussex against them, having under his command a great charge of footmen as Stowe in his annals relates. His will bears date at Doncaster 10th Dec. 1569,[2] wherein he directed his body to be buried at Parham. He died in Aug. 1574, leaving Margaret, his 2nd wife, surviving, and the manor passed to his son and heir Charles, 2nd Lord Willoughby, subject to her life interest. The widow made her will 13th Feb. 1593-4, which was proved 28th Jan. 1599-1600.

A fine of the manor was levied in 1580 by Sir William Skipwith and others against this Charles, Lord Willoughby.[3]

Charles, 2nd Baron, married Margaret, daughter of Edward Clinton, 1st Earl of Lincoln, by whom he had issue five sons—William, who died in his lifetime, Sir Ambrose Willoughby, Knt., Edward Willoughby, Charles Willoughby, and Sir Thomas Willoughby, and three daughters. William the son died in 1601, and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Christopher Hildyard, Knt., of Winestead in Holderness, had issue with other children, a son William, who succeeded on the death of his grandfather Charles in 1603.

A fine of the manor was levied in 1596 by Thomas Hatcliffe and others against William Willoughby and others,[4] and another in 1597 by Sir Henry Constable and others against the said William.[5] William Willoughby, 3rd Baron, married Frances, daughter of John Manners, 4th Earl of Rutland, and was father of three successive lords Willoughby.

A first court for the manor is said to have been held 21st July, 1600, by Robert Barker, and another 29th March, 1614, a first court was held by Robert Barker, serjeant-at-law, who died in 1618, when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Bestnen Barker, who held a first court 12th June, 1618. But if these were lords of this manor, they must have held their courts as trustees or mortgagees, for we find that 26th Oct. 1614, William, 3rd Lord Willoughby of Parham, held his first court. He died 28th Aug. 1617, leaving his eldest son and heir Henry, 4th Lord Willoughby, an infant of the age of 4 years and 11 months. Henry died shortly after his father in infancy, and the manor passed to his brother Francis, 5th Lord Willoughby, 2nd son of the 3rd Lord, who 10th Oct. 1639, held his first court. He

[1] Fine, Easter, 7 Edw. VI.
[2] Proved August, 1574.
[3] Fine, Mich. 22-23 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Trin. 38 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Mich. 39-40 Eliz.

sided with the Parliament on the breaking out of the Civil War, and was a commander in the army of the Commonwealth. He was, however, accused by Parliament of high treason in 1647, and made his peace with the King the following year.

His correspondence will be found amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian,[1] and notices of it will be found in the same collection.[2] He married Elizabeth, 2nd daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Cecil, Viscount Wimbledon. Francis, 5th Lord Willoughby, of Parham, sold the manor to Barnabas Bowtell, who held his first court in 1649. In 1687 Henry Webb is stated to have been lord, but shortly afterwards the manor was purchased by John Corrance, of Rendlesham. He died in London 7th April, 1704,[3] and was buried at Parham 6th May, the manor passing to his son and heir, Clement Corrance, who represented Orford in Parliament from 1708 to 1714.

He married in 1705 Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Davers, 2nd Bart. of Rougham, and made that parish his future residence. His will is dated 1723, and he died in 1724, and was buried in Rougham church, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Corrance, of Rougham, who by a 2nd marriage with Anne, daughter of Robert Chester, of Cokenhatch, co. Herts, left an infant daughter Anne, his sole heir. John Corrance died 31st July, 1742, and by his will dated the same year left the manor to his widow Anne for life. She died in 1745, when the manor devolved on her daughter Anne, who dying unmarried 6th Aug. 1748, it passed to Elizabeth, another sister of John Corrance and daughter of Clement, who had married Israel Long, of Dunstan, near Norwich. Elizabeth Long died at Bury St. Edmunds 30th December, 1792, aged 87, when the manor passed to her cousin Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Major John Corrance, a distinguished officer at Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Cullenden (son of Richard Corrance, 2nd son of John Corrance, of Rendlesham, M.P. for Oxford), and wife of Snowden White, M.D., of Nottingham, eldest son and heir of Snowden White, of Newton Flottman, co. Norfolk, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Dr. Latham, of Derbyshire, and grandson of Samuel White, of St. Ives, who was a younger son of Thomas White, of Pirton, co. Herts, an officer in the Parliamentary army, and the officer who at Cromwell's command removed the mace from the table of the House of Commons in 1653. Snowden White the son died in 1797, and his widow in 1837, leaving an only son, Frederick White, of Loudham Hall and Parham Hall, J.P. and D.L., who 27th Sept. 1819, married Frances Anne, 3rd daughter of William Woodley, Governor of Berbice and of Great Kitts, who 16th May, 1837, assumed the name of Corrance. He died in October, 1873, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Capt. Frederick Snowden Corrance, of Parham Hall, J.P., D.L., M.P. for East Suffolk 1863 to 1873, who in 1860 married Frances Maria, daughter of Capt. Charles Du Cane, R.N., of Braxted Park, Essex, and had an only son, Charles Frederick, born 1862 and died 1876.

There are in the British Museum grants in 1417[4] and 1429[5] of the manor. Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum, too, is a release of the manor in 1548.[6]

[1] Tanner liv. 147; lv. 70; lvi. 209, 210, 240; lxii. 208, 229, 232.
[2] Tanner liv. 44; lvi. i. 11; cclxxxvi. 132.
[3] Will 23rd April, 1704.
[4] Harl. 58 B. 13.
[5] Harl. 58 B. 17.
[6] Add. Ch. 14991.

Arms of WILLOUGHBY: Or, fretty Azure. Of WHITE: Argent, on a chevron, between three wolves' heads erased, Sable, a wolf's head Or.

MANOR OF HICKLING HALL.

This was the lordship of Robert de Valoines, Lord Valoines, and passed to his son and heir, Theobald de Valoines, who when he founded the priory of Hickling, in Norfolk, gave the advowson and land here in 1185 to the priory. At the dissolution of the religious houses the manor passed to the Crown, and was granted in 1536 to the Bishop of Norwich, who had licence in 1541 to grant it to Sir William Woodhouse. He and Thomas Woodhouse his brother (?) had licence to alienate 24th June, 1548, to William Naunton[1] and Elizabeth his wife and to the heirs of the said William for ever. William Naunton and Elizabeth his wife had licence 2nd April, 1550, to alienate to John Bacon. The sale was effected by a conveyance dated 21st May, 4 Edw. VI. in consideration of £420, and a fine was duly levied 1551 by the said John Bacon against the said William Naunton, and it included the advowson of the vicarage of Parham, and lands in Hacheston, Euston, and elsewhere.[2] John Bacon died in 1558, when the manor passed to his son and heir, George Bacon. He had licence 24th July, 1603, to alienate to Edmund and Edward Warner. The conveyance was made 1st May, 3 Jac. Further, in 1607, Edmund released to Edward. Edward Warner was a citizen and merchant of London, the 2nd son of Francis Warner, of Parham, by Mary his 2nd wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Rous, Knt. He died in 1628, and made Francis Warner, of Parham, his nephew and next heir, his executor and chief heir to his estate. Francis Warner died, and was buried 13th Sept. 1658, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Warner, who was created a baronet, and married Treva, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., of Hanmer, in the County of Flint, and having only two daughters, who both took the veil, he settled the manor on his brother, Francis Warner, who died without issue.

In 1699 the estate was bought under the authority of an Act of Parliament by John, son of John Corrance, of Rendlesham, who then held the Manor of Parham Hall, from which time the manor has descended in the same course as that manor.

Arms of WARNER: Or, a bend engrailed between 6 roses Gu. barded Vert.

[1] There is a quit claim of the manor this year by Sir Anthony Wingfield to William Naunton and Elizabeth his wife, in the British Museum (Add. Ch. 14991.)

[2] Fine, Mich. 4 Edw. VI.

RENDHAM.

THERE were several manors in this place in Saxon times. One was that of Ostula, a freeman under commendation to Malet's predecessor, his father William being seised thereof, and consisted of 40 acres, a villein, 2 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne and half a team belonging to the men. The value was 7*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Earl Alan, the soc belonging to the abbot.

Earl Alan held two other manors in this place. The first in the same township was formerly held by Hune, a freeman under commendation to Ralph the Staller, and consisted of 30 acres, half a ploughteam and an acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*.

The second was formerly held by nine freemen under commendation to Malet's predecessor, his father William being seised of them. This manor consisted of 91 acres, 2 bordars, 4½ ploughteams, and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s*. (increased to 27*s*. at the time of the Survey). The soc belonged to the abbot.[1]

Robert also held a manor in this place of Robert Malet at the time of the Survey. It consisted of a carucate and 69 acres of land as a hamlet, 3 villeins, 2 bordars, 2 serfs (reduced to 1 when the Survey was taken), 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1½ teams belonging to the men (reduced to 1 when the Survey was taken), 6 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 40 hogs (and only for 30 when the Survey was taken), a rouncy, 24 hogs, 18 sheep, and 30 goats, valued at £3. 10*s*.

There was also a church with 24 acres and a ploughteam. Added to this manor were 13 freemen with 80 acres, 2 ploughteams (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s*.

The manor was a league in length and 7 quarentenes in breadth, and paid in a gelt 20*d*. The soc belonged to the abbot.[2]

Two other manors in this place were held at the time of the Survey by Roger Bigot. The first was held of him by Norman and formerly belonged to Olf, a freeman under commendation to Norman. It consisted of 30 acres, a bordar, and an acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*. The soc belonged to the abbot.

The second was held of him by Ralph, and formerly belonged to Blacson, a freeman under commendation to Edric, Malet's predecessor, William being seised thereof. This consisted of 66 acres, a villein, 3 bordars, 1½ ploughteams, 2 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 4 hogs, valued at 12*s*. The soc belonged to the abbot.

Another estate of Bigot held of him by Ralph formerly belonged to four freeman and a half, and consisted of 35 acres and a ploughteam, valued at 5*s*. 10*d*. Three of these freemen were under commendation to Malet's predecessor—Gadric, Godric, and Tulf; William Malet being seised thereof. The soc belonged to the abbot. Roger Bigot also held a bordar here with 10 acres valued at 10*d*.[3]

Manor of Rendham.

This was the estate of Olf, a freeman in the time of the Confessor, and of Roger Bigot at the time of the Survey when one Norman held it of him.

[1] Dom. ii. 297*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 307*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 344, 344*b*, 345.

In 1316 it was vested in John de Brusiard or Bruseyard, of Shaddingfield, in Wangford Hundred, and somewhat later in Ralph de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, who granted it to John Warde. Extent of the lands belonging to Sibton abbey in Rendham in 1324 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.[1] But the manor was not acquired by the abbey until 1355, and the licence to alienate will be found amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum.[2] It is given by indenture under the seal of Sir Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, to John Warde, parson of Wodeton, Roger Almot, of Mellis, and others, and authorises the alienation to the monastery of this manor which the licensees held immediately of the said Earl. The licence is dated at Perham and Sybton on Sunday after the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7th July] 29 Edw. III

The manor was then held by service " ad wardam " of Richmond Honor. With the monastery of Sibton the manor continued until the suppression of that house, when it vested in the Crown, and was granted in 1547 to Sir Arthur Denny. He had licence the same year to grant the same to Edmund Rous. A fine was levied of the manor in 1576 by William Grene against Andrew Jennour and others.[3]

In 1805 it was vested apparently in Thomas Trusson, later in Catherine, sister and heir of Anthony Collett, and after in his son and heir, the Rev. Anthony Collett, who died in 1838, and whose executors advertised to sell by auction the manor, 8th June, 1838.[4]

In 1847 the manor was vested in Frederick White Corrance, of Parham Hall.

The manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Margaret Wingfield, who died 31st August, 1504, leaving Elizabeth, wife of John Glemham, and Katherine Bacon, wife of Robert Garneys, Eleanor Bacon, daughter of Thomas Bacon, next heirs as daughters of Thomas Bacon, son of the said Margaret.[5]

Manor of Barmes or Barnes.

Early in the 15th century this lordship seems to have been held by John Berney, but by 1481 it was vested like the main manor in the Abbot of Sibton. After the suppression of the religious houses the manor was granted in 1547 to Anthony Denny and subsequently vested in Sir Edmund Rous.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action by Henry Denny against Sir Edmund Rouse touching this Manor of Barnes,[6] who had licence in 1552 to alienate it to Robert Hacon.

A fine was levied of the manor in 1558 by Robert Norton against Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.[7]

In 1609 the manor seems to have been in Philip, Earl of Arundel, but by the beginning of the 18th century we find it vested in Seth Powell, son of the Rev. William Powell, vicar of Rendham. Seth Powell was buried at Rendham 2nd Dec. 1719, and by his will dated 18th Sept. 1719, gave the manor to his wife Anne for life, then to his daughter Anne for life, with

[1] Add. 34560.
[2] Harl. 84 B. 11.
[3] Fine, Trin. 18 Eliz.
[4] *Ipswich Journal*, 28th April, 1838.
[5] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VII. 100.
[6] C.P. Ser. ii. B. liv. 8.
[7] Fine, Trin. 5 Mary I.

remainder in tail male, and in default to his nephew, the Rev. Francis Powell (rector of All Saints', Colchester), son of his late brother Joseph for life, with remainder to his issue in tail male, with remainder to his (testator's) own right heirs. Anne, the widow of Seth, died and was buried 16th Oct. 1787. The manor would seem to have been sold during her lifetime, for William Turton held his first court 4th Oct. this same year.

In 1855 the manor was vested in J. Crabtree, and in 1885 in the Misses Crabtree.

SAXMUNDHAM.

TWO manors were held here in Saxon times, both of which when the Survey was taken were held by Roger Bigot. The first had been the estate of Norman, and consisted of 140 acres, 2 villeins, 3 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, and 3 acres of meadow. Also a church with 15 acres valued at 30*s*. When the Survey was taken Norman held this manor of Roger Bigot and had the soc. The Survey says: "This is one manor of three which the King gave back to Norman, and now he holds it of Roger."

The second manor was formerly the estate of Algar, the Confessor's thane, and consisted fo 2 carucates of land, 40 acres, 5 villeins, 10 bordars, 3 serfs (reduced to 1 at the time of the Survey), 3 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men, which latter had become 2½ at the time of the Survey. Also 5 acres ot meadow, 2 churches with 24 acres and half a ploughteam, 2 rouncies, 3 beasts (which were not mentioned in the Survey), 16 hogs (then increased to 30), and 80 sheep.

Roger Bigot also had another holding here at the time of the Survey, consisting of 30 acres belonging to the Kelsale demesne.[1]

Manor of Hurts or Hurtz or Hurt's Hall.

This was the lordship of Algar, a thane of the King, in the time of the Confessor, and formed part of the estate of Roger Bigot at the time of the Survey.

In 1336 the lordship was vested in Sir John de Wingfield, who had a grant of free warren here this year,[2] and also a grant of a fair here in 1348.[3]

The manor passed to his daughter Katherine, who married Michael de la Pole, 1st Earl of Suffolk, and on his death in 1388[4] the manor passed to Sir Michael de la Pole, 2nd Earl of Suffolk.[5]

In 1408 he settled this and other manors, and amongst the Harleian Charters is a writing whereby he constituted Roger Grys to deliver seisin of the manor to Master Edmund de Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, Randulph de Nevylle, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, Sir Thomas Erpyngham, Sir Edmund de la Pole, Master John de la Pole, Robert de Boltone, and others. The document is dated 1st June, 9 Hen. IV.[6] The manor was then held of the Castle of Framlingham by knight's service. The Earl of Suffolk died at the siege of Harfleur, 14th Sept. 1415, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Michael de la Pole, 3rd Earl of Suffolk, who died shortly afterwards, on the 25th October, 1415, leaving daughters only, whereupon the manor passed to his brother, William de la Pole, 4th Earl of Suffolk, from which time to the execution of Edmund de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, 30th Sept. 1513, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Wattisfield, in Blackbourn Hundred. Amongst the Harleian Charters is a deed in 1430 by which William de la Pole, 6th Earl of Suffolk, Robert Boltone, clerk, and Robert Boltone demised to Sir John Shardelow, Thomas Hoo, and others, this with other manors. It is dated 20th Oct. 9 Hen. VI.[7] Amongst the same Charters is a quit claim dated the same

[1] Dom. ii. 338*b*, 339.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 9 Edw. III. 30.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 21 Edw. III. 21.
[4] I.P.M., 13 Rich. II. 41.
[5] For further particulars of the de la Poles see Manor of Wingfield, in Hoxne Hundred.
[6] Harl 54 I. 7.
[7] Harl. 54 I. 10.

year, 1st Feb. 9 Hen. VI., from Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Robert, Lord Willoughby, to Sir John Shardelowe, Thomas Hoo, John Golafre, Richard Wyot, Andrew Sperlyng, and Robert Danvers, of the manor.[1] By a deed the following year the Earl of Suffolk, Sir John Shardelowe, and Thomas Hoo released the manor with others to John Hampden, Thomas Hasley, Richard Rostwold, Thomas Walsyngham, and William Hervy. This deed is dated 10th Oct. 10 Hen. VI.,[2] and this as well as the deeds of 1430 included the manors of Swans in Saxmundham and Maundevilles and Glanvilles in Sternfield, in this Hundred. Three further deeds relating to all these manors are in the Harleian Collection. They are all dated 1431. The 1st, which is dated 20th Sept. 10 Hen. VI., is a deed whereby John Golafre, Andreas Sperlyng, and Robert Danvers demise to John Hampdene, Thomas Hasley, and others the manors.[3] The second bears the same date, and is a power to deliver seisin; while the 3rd is a release from Cardinal Henry Beaufort, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Robert, Lord de Willoughby, and

HURTS HALL, SAXMUNDHAM.

others to Sir John Shardelow, Thomas Hoo, John Golafre, Richard Wyot, Andreas Sperlyng, and Robert Danvers of all the above manors. The date is 20th Nov. 9 Hen. VI.[4]

The manor was assigned to Edmund's widow, daughter of Richard, Lord Scroope, for life, after which it devolved on the Crown, and was in 1546 granted to Sir Nicholas Hare and John Hare.[5] The beneficial interest was Sir Nicholas Hare's, and from this time to the death of Robert Hare about 1625 the manor passed in the same way as that of Woodbridge Ufford, in Loes Hundred. The manor then passed to Benjamin Cutler, who sold it before 1650 to John Base, from whom it passed to his son and heir, John Base.

[1] Harl. 45 I. 12.
[2] Harl. 54 I. 15.
[3] Harl. 54 H. 27.
[4] Harl. 43 E 19.
[5] 38 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 10 App. ii. 308, where the valuation of the rectory on the grant to them is referred to.

Amongst the State Papers in 1648 we find an entry no doubt referring to this John Base. It is apparent from this entry that he compounded for lands worth £9 a year purchased of Grace Bedingfield, two-thirds of which were sequestered for her recusancy.[1]

He was in 1654 appointed Commissioner for Sequestrations.[2]

It is possible, however, that John Base's manor was only that of Swan's. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth we find an action by John Woode, Phillippe, his wife, and others against Edmund Keble touching the " manor place of Hurtes in Saxmundham."[3]

The manor was then purchased by and passed to Charles Long, of Longville, a member of the council, and Colonel of Horse in the Island of Jamaica. He was the son of Samuel Long, Chief Justice and Speaker of the House of Assembly in the island. Charles Long came to this county and settled at Saxmundham, and was chosen as a representative in Parliament for Dunwich in 1714. He married in 1699 Amy, eldest daughter of Sir Nicholas Lawes, Knt., Governor of Jamaica, by whom he had issue one son and one daughter. He married 2ndly Jane, only daughter and heir of Sir William Beeston, Knt., Governor of Jamaica, and relict of Sir James Molyford, Bart. On his death in 1723 the manor passed to his eldest son by his 2nd marriage, Charles Long, who married Mary, 2nd daughter and coheir of Dudley North, of Glemham, and dying in 1778 the manor passed to his son and heir, Charles Long, who married in 1786 his first cousin Jane, daughter of Beeston Long, of London, and dying in 1812 the manor passed to his widow Jane for life, and on her death in 1834 passed by will to William Long, and has since devolved in the same course as the Manor of Farnham, in this Hundred, and is now vested in William Evelyn Long.[4]

Hurt's Hall, originally built in the 15th century, was destroyed by fire in 1890, and three years later rebuilt as a mansion in the Elizabethan style. It stands in a park of about 200 acres, and is the seat of the lord of the manor.

Manor of Murkets or Saxmundham Market.

This was the estate of Roger Bigot at the time of the Great Survey, and in 1273 the lordship was vested in John de Ramseye, who had in that year a grant of a market and fair. He died in 1275, and in 1311 we find the manor vested in Thomas de Verley, who had a grant of a market and fair here this year.[5] The same year we find an order on the Close Rolls as to the market held upon a portion of the estate of Thomas de " Verlay " here. It is an order to pay to him the profits of a market and fair held upon seven acres in Saxmundham, whilst in the King's hands, the land having been so taken for his trespass in acquiring same in fee from William de Brykeleye without the King's licence, of whom it was held in chief.[6]

In 1347 the manor was vested in Sir John de Wingfield, and from this time to the execution of Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in 1513, devolved in the same course as the Manor of Hurt's or the main manor and the Manor of Wingfield, in Hoxne Hundred.

[1] S.P. 1648, Cal. of Comp. 1851.
[2] S.P. 1654, Cal. of Comp. 691, 693.
[3] C.P. Ser. ii. B. cxcv. 21.
[4] For account of this family, see Burke's Landed Gentry, 793.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 4 Edw. II. 38.
[6] Close Rolls, 4 Edw. II. 8.

In 1510 the manor was granted by the Crown to Sir Robert Brandon, but in 1538 it was granted to King Hen. VIII. by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in exchange.[1]

In 1609 a Thomas Johnson appears to have been lord, and in 1673 Nicholas Sheppard, woollen draper, held the lordship. In 1724 the manor was evidently vested in Deborah Brame, of Marlesford, widow, for by her will dated 3rd April this year she gave and devised unto Offley Jenney, her grandson, "All that my Manor of Saxmundham Markett with the rights, members, &c., with the profits of the Fairs or Markets and all fines rents, issues, tolls, &c. To hold to him, his heirs, and assigns for ever."

The manor subsequently vested in Charles Long, who died in 1778, from which time it has devolved in the same course of descent as the main manor.

Manor of Swan's.

In 1308 this was the lordship of Robert Swan, who founded a chantry here. The licence for the alienation in mortmain of land here by him will be found this year on the Patent Rolls. It enabled the grant to be made to a chaplain celebrating daily in his (Robert Swan's) chapel at Saxmundham of 60 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 2 acres of wood and 4*s.* rent in Saxmundham held in chief as of the Manor of Framlingham.[2]

The manor seems to have passed to Roger Swan, who held in 1323, and later to Robert Swan, who died in 1377.[3] His holding here was of 1 messuage, 60 acres of land, 3 of meadow and pasture, and 2*s.* 6*d.* rent in Saxmundham. Not only are these particulars found in the inquis. p.m. of the last-mentioned Robert Swan, but also in the inquis. p.m. of another Robert Swan, who died in 1385.[4]

The particulars are practically the same as those contained in the grant for the chantry, and this is explained by an entry on the Patent Rolls in 1385, where it is made clear that by reason of the withdrawal of the chantry the land and endowment had been seized into the hands of Edw. III. In 1385 the lands were granted by Rich. II. to Edmund de Wyghtham.[5]

In 1408 the lordship was held by Michael de la Pole, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, and was included in the settlement made in 1408 referred to under the account of Hurt's Manor, in Saxmundham.[6] He died in 1415, when the manor passed in the same course of devolution as the main manor to John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, who was beheaded in 1491.

In 1508 the manor was granted to Sir George Nevil, Lord Bergavenny. The grant is dated 21st Feb. 23 Hen. VII. It included the Manor of Combs, and is amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum.[7] In 1514, however, the manor is found again in the de la Pole family, being included in the inquis. p.m. of Edmund, Earl of Suffolk, 1513,[8] when it is stated to be held of the King by fealty and of the value of £9 per annum; and also included in the grant made to Margaret, widow of Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, for life. See notice of grant in the State Papers in 1514.[9]

The following year the manor went to the Crown on the death of Margaret, and was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who in 1538 exchanged the same by deed with Hen. VIII. for other manors.[10]

[1] S.P. 30 Hen. VIII. ii. 1182 (18*a*).
[2] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. II. pt. ii. 14; I.Q.D., 2 Edw. II. 27.
[3] I.P.M., 1 Rich. II. 46.
[4] I.P.M., 9 Rich. II. 66.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 9 Rich. II. pt. i. 30.
[6] Harl. 54 I. 7.
[7] Harl. 51 H. 18.
[8] I.P.M., 5 Hen. VIII. 1.
[9] S.P. 3 Hen. VIII. 4254.
[10] S.P. 30 Hen. VIII. ii. 1182 (18*a*).

There are three fines between 1579 and 1584 levied of the manor. The first in 1579 was levied by Sir Valentine Browne against Thomas Heyford[1]; the second in 1580 by Edward Glemham against Sir Valentine Browne and others,[2] and the third in 1584 by John Stubbe and others against Edward Glemham and others.[3]

[In 1601 leases of the manor for ninety-nine years were granted, and again in 1602.]

In 1609 Alice Cartwright, widow, is entered by Davy as lady of the manor.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings we find a claim by Thomas Johnson against Robert Alcocke as to the site of this manor held under a lease granted by the Duke of ——,[4] and amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth an action by Reginald Duxe against Anthony Hayford as to a place called "Swannes" in Saxmundham.[5]

In 1682 and 1694 we meet with certain entries in the Exchequer Depositions taken at Saxmundham and Yoxford, which show a connection of John Base with the manor at these dates. The first is an action by Roger Coke against him as to the manors of Swan's and Benhall Saint Roberts, and sums of money alleged to be owing by the defendant to the estate of Thomas Bishop, deceased, late of Cokeley.[6] The second is an action by Roger Coke against John Bishop and others relating to the Manor of "Swans," and copyhold lands held by John Base. Surrender of lands to Thomas Bishop deceased as security, &c.[7]

In 1764 the manor was vested in Dudley North, and no doubt passed to his daughter Mary, married to Charles Long, who died in 1778, when it passed to his son and heir, Charles Long, who died in 1812, and subsequently in the same course as the main manor, being now vested in William Evelyn Long.

[1] Fine, Hil. 21 Eliz.
[2] Fine, Easter, 22 Eliz.
[3] Fine, Hil. 26 Eliz.
[4] C.P. ii. 90.
[5] C.P. Ser. ii. B. liv. 7.
[6] Exch. Dep. 33 Chas. II.
[7] Exch. Dep. Yoxford, 1694.

SNAPE.

A MANOR was held here in Saxon times by Edric of Laxfield, and consisted of 4 carucates of land, 8 villeins, 16 bordars, 5 ploughteams in demesne and 8 belonging to the men. Also wood sufficient to support 6 hogs, 6 acres of meadow, a mill, 2 rouncies, 6 beasts, 24 hogs, and 160 sheep, valued at £6. At the time of the Survey Walter held this manor of Robert Malet, the latter having the soc. The ploughteams in demesne had disappeared, but some might be made up, those belonging to the men were reduced to 4, 2 rouncies, hogs and sheep were not mentioned, and the beasts were reduced to 2. The manor was 3 leagues in length and 4 in breadth, and paid in a gelt 40*d*.

Robert Malet also at the time of the Survey had here an estate formerly belonging to 25 freemen under commendation to Edric of Laxfield. It consisted of 108 acres, and 6 ploughteams among them (reduced to 4 when the Survey was taken). The value was formerly 23*s*. and only 20*s*. at the time of the Survey.

Another estate of Malet was at the time of the Survey held of him by Gilbert the Blond, having in Saxon times been held by 21 freemen under Edric's commendation. It consisted in former times of a carucate of land, 30 acres, and 6 ploughteams, valued at 20*s*. When the Survey was taken the ploughteams had come down to half, but the value had increased to 40*s*. There was also a church with 8 acres valued at 16*d*.[1]

There is another entry relating to Snape in the Survey under the head "Becclinga." It was amongst the lands of Roger Bigot, and consisted of a socman holding 20 acres, valued at 2*s*. This socage belonged to Kelsale. It was held in demesne by Ranulf, the soc belonging to the abbot.[2]

Manor of Snape.

This was in the Confessor's time the estate of Edric of Laxfield, and at the time of the Survey Robert Malet's, Walter holding under him.

In 1099 William Martel, Albreda his wife, and Geoffrey their son and heir, gave the manor with the benefit of wrecks of the sea from Thorp to Orford Ness to the abbot and convent of St. John at Colchester, for the purpose of founding in the parish of Snape a priory which should be a cell to that abbey. A copy of the grant is still preserved amongst the ancient deeds in the Public Record Office.[3] The endowment included the Manor of Aldeburgh also. The grant states that the abbot and chapter of Colchester shall place at Snape a prior and monks according to the possibility of the place under their obedience, who shall pay them half a mark yearly, and say two masses weekly for the grantors. The Abbot of Colchester should also visit the priory twice yearly with 12 horses, &c. The witnesses to the deed are: William, Bishop of Norwich, Walchelin the archdeacon, Edward the dean, Osbern Martel, and others named.

By the deed of gift it appears that the founder intended to have his design immediately carried into execution, but the monks of Colchester delayed until 1155, at which period a prior and some Benedictine monks from that house settled here.

[1] Dom. ii. 316 (*bis*).
[2] Dom. ii. 388*b*.
[3] A. 3262.

Isabel, Countess of Suffolk, and patroness of this priory, preferred a complaint to Pope Boniface IX., which stated that the abbot and convent of Colchester did not maintain a sufficient number of religious here according to the intention of the founders, and in response this house was made conventual and exempt from subjection to Colchester. This occurred in 1286, but in 1377 we find that the King confirmed the priory to the Abbot of Colchester, and on the Patent Rolls in 1400 we find an order for the arrest of John Mersey, of St. John's, Colchester, for scheming to separate Snape priory, a cell of the abbey, therefrom.[1] In 1405 the manor was again in the prior of Snape, for this year it was taken into the King's hands, and on the Memoranda Rolls we find an order touching the prior of Snape being charged for the issues at that time.[2]

In 1508 Hen. VII. granted the manor to the prior of Butley, but he resigned it in 1509, and in 1524 at the Suppression, it passed to the Crown, and was granted to Cardinal Wolsey for his great educational scheme.

A terrier of the suppressed monastery of Snape will be found amongst the State Papers in 1525,[3] and rents, &c., in Snape lands of Wolsey's College will be found in the State Papers for the same year.[4] Inquisitions upon lands of the suppressed monastery at Snape will be found also in the State Papers for 1527.[5]

In 1525 the manor was granted by the Cardinal to the dean of Cardinal College, Oxford, who in 1529 granted it to the dean of Cardinal College, Ipswich.

The transfer to the college at Ipswich was made by a Bull confirmed by the King.[6]

On Wolsey's fall the grant of the manor was resumed by the Crown, and in 1530 we learn from the State Papers that a lease was granted to Thomas Rushe and Thomas Alverd for 30 years.[7] But in 1533 we find the manor granted to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.[8] The grant will be found entered on the Originalia Rolls this year,[9] and notice of the grant appears amongst the State Papers the same year.[10] From this time to the death of William Wentworth, 2nd Earl of Strafford, without issue in 1791, the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Aldeburgh, in this Hundred, and from that time to the present has passed in the same course as the Manor of Friston, in this Hundred, and is now vested in T. F. C. Vernon Wentworth.

Amongst the Bodleian Charters we find a lease for six years dated 1st March, 9 Anne, by which Sir Henry Johnson, described as of Friston Hall, demised to one Robert Hayward, of Snape, certain land there at an annual rent of £35.[11]

There are Court Rolls of the manor in the British Museum for the following periods: 1391-1448,[12] 1487-1507,[13] 1602,[14] 1686-7,[15] and Compotus Rolls of the manor 1279-81,[16] 1288-9,[17] 1310-1,[18] and 1421-23.[19]

[1] Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. IV. pt. vi. 4*d*.; pt. viii. 28*d*.
[2] M. 6 Hen. IV. Pas. Rec. Rot. 17.
[3] S.P. 17 Hen. VIII. 1534 (211).
[4] S.P. 17 Hen. VIII. 2024.
[5] S.P. 19 Hen. VIII. 3537.
[6] S.P. Hen. VIII. vol. iv. App. 172; S.P. 20 Hen. VIII. 4307 (3); see S.P. 22 Hen. VIII. 47 (4).
[7] S.P. 22 Hen. VIII. 6803 (21).
[8] See account of him, Stoke by Nayland Manor, in Babergh Hundred.
[9] O. 24 Hen. VIII. Rot. 31.
[10] S.P. 24 Hen. VIII. 418 (3).
[11] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1371.
[12] Add. Ch. 10508, 10510, 10512.
[13] Add. Ch. 26297-26308.
[14] Add. Ch. 13693.
[15] Add. Ch. 26390.
[16] Add. Ch. 10504, 10505.
[17] Add. Ch. 10506.
[18] Add. Ch. 10507.
[19] Add. Ch. 16511.

Manor of Courtlets or Cautlets.

The first lord we meet with of this manor is John Okolte. In 1430 we find Henry Beaufort, Cardinal of England, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and others released to Sir John Shardelowe, Thomas Hoo, John Golafre, Richard Wyot, Andrew Sperlyng, and Robert Danvers.[1] There is also amongst the Harleian Charters a quit claim by Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and Robert, Lord Willoughby, to the same parties to whom the last-mentioned release was given. It is dated 1st Feb. 9 Hen. VI. [1431].[2] The feoffees above had licence to grant the manor to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Alice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the Earl's right heirs.[3]

William de la Pole, then Duke of Suffolk, died in 1449,[4] when the manor passed to his son and heir John, and from him to Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, as the Manor of Wattisfield, in Blackbourn Hundred.

At the beginning of the 18th century the manor was purchased by Sir Henry Johnson, who died in 1719, from which time it has devolved in the same course as the main manor.

Manor of Bekling.

This manor was in 1408 vested in Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and was included in the several deeds of 1408, 1430, and 1431 referred to in the account of the Manor of Hurt's, in Saxmundham. There is a Survey and particulars of this manor taken from a MS. in the Cambridge Public Library amongst the Davy MSS. in the British Museum.[5]

Manor of Tastard's.

The manor was 6th July, 1405, given by William Worstede to the prior of Snape.[6] Court Rolls relating to the manor when belonging to the priory, from 1487 to 1507, will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[7]

Henry VII. granted the monastery of Snape with all its members to the prior of Butley in 1508, and it seems that in such grant this manor was included.

It vested in the Crown on the surrender of the prior of Butley in 1524, and was granted to Cardinal Wolsey for his College at Oxford, and he settled the same in 1525 on the dean of Cardinal College accordingly. The dean in 1529 granted it to the dean of Cardinal College, Ipswich, and on Wolsey's fall the King resumed the Wolsey grant. In 1533 the King granted the manor to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk,[8] from whom it descended in the same course as the main manor to Henry, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who died in 1652.

Manor of Rysing.

This was the inheritance of Robert de Rising, and in 1428 was vested in William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk. In 1430 the manor was released by Henry Beaufort, Cardinal of England, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and others to Sir John Shardelowe and others as mentioned in the account of the Manor of Courtlets, in Snape.[9]

[1] Harl. 43 E. 19. The deed is dated the 20th Nov. 9 Hen. VI.
[2] Harl. 45 I. 12.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 12 Hen. VI. pt. i. 2; 13 Hen. VI. 28.
[4] See Manor of Wattisfield, in Blackbourn Hundred; I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.
[5] Add. MSS. 19101, fol. 231*b*.
[6] I.Q.D. 6 Hen. IV. 20.
[7] Add. Ch. 26297-26308.
[8] S.P. 24 Hen. VIII. 418 (3).
[9] Harl. 43 E. 19.

Early in the 18th century the manor was purchased by Sir Henry Johnson, who died in 1719, and from this time the devolution of the manor has been identical with that of the main manor.

Conveyances, &c., of "Beklyng, Cauteles, and Rysnges" manors in 1408, 1431, and 1435 will be found amongst the Harleian and Additional Charters in the British Museum.[1] And extracts from the Court Rolls of these manors in 1609 will be found amongst the same Additional Charters.[2]

Manor of Scotts.

The devolution of this manor, so far as we are able to gather, has been identical with that of the Manor of Tastard's, at least so far as we have been able to trace the descent of that manor.

Court Rolls for 1487-8, 1490, 1491, of the first court of Sir Thomas de Walley will be found in the British Museum.[3]

Manor of Leffey.

All Davy says of this manor is that William, Lord Howard, had licence to alienate it in 1552 to Robert Richers, gent. This is not a large amount of information to work upon, and unfortunately this little has, we fear, a poor foundation. There can be no doubt that the manor referred to is not in Snape, but the Manor of Leffey, in Buxhall, in Stow Hundred.

One of the manors of Snape was known as Snape Hall. It was vested in Nicholas Launce, of Fressingfield, possibly by virtue of a fine levied by him and his wife Joan in 1332 against Richard de Bernyngham and John de Hedersete.[4] It related also to lands in Fressingfield, Metfield, Stradbroke, Mendham, Esham, and Syleham.

Nicholas Launce appears to have died before 1352, and the manor to have descended to his daughters and coheirs in shares, for in 1352 a fine was levied of a fifth part of the manor by John de Wyngefeld and Alianora his wife,[5] and in 1356 another fine was levied of the manor by John de Wyngefeld and Alianora his wife against Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Launce. The fines also included three parts of the market of Fressingfield.[6]

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum are the Court Rolls of a manor in Snape belonging to Campsey Ash Priory, 1405-1448.[7]

[1] Harl. 54 I. 7; 54 I. 10; 45 I. 12; 50 H. 27, 28; Add. Ch. 20, 16.
[2] Add. Ch. 2634.
[3] Add. Ch. 26297-26300.
[4] Feet of Fines, 6 Edw. III. 24.
[5] Feet of Fines, 25 Edw. III. 25.
[6] Feet of Fines, 29 Edw. III. 7.
[7] Add. Ch. 10509, 10513, 10514.

STERNFIELD.

A MANOR was held here in Saxon times by Leuric under commendation to Norman. It consisted of 50 acres, 3 bordars, 1½ ploughteams, and an acre of meadow. There was also here an estate of two freemen under sub-commendation to Norman, consisting of 3 acres valued at 20*s*. This was held at the time of the Survey by Norman of Roger Bigot, the soc belonging to the abbot. William Malet held the manor at the time of his death, and Robert his son succeeded him.

Roger Bigot had two other estates in this place at the time of the Survey. The first was held in demesne, and was formerly the estate of Edric, a freeman under Norman's commendation. It consisted of 34 acres, half a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s*. 8*d*. William Malet was seised thereof, and Robert in like manner, the soc belonging to the abbot.

The second had formerly belonged to 16 freemen and a half, and consisted of 130 acres and 5 ploughteams, valued at 30*s*. Norman had commendation over 7½ in the Confessor's time, and Roger held over them in demesne, Robert Malet's predecessor having commendation over 3½, Oschetel, Leuric, Osiet, and Leuric Snip the half freeman. Of these William Malet was seised, and his son in like manner.[1]

Earl Alan had two holdings in this place both held in demesne when the Survey was taken. The first was formerly the estate of Osbern a freeman, and consisted of 24 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 4*s*. The second was formerly the estate of two freemen, and consisted of 8½ acres valued at 18*d*., the soc belonging to the abbot.[2]

Robert Malet had two holdings here at the time of the Survey. The first was of a socman with 30 acres and an acre of meadow, valued at 5*s*.[3]

The second, which was held by William of Robert Malet, consisted of 100 acres, an acre of meadow, and 4 ploughteams, valued at 44*s*. It had formerly been held by 15 freemen under Edric's commendation, when there were 5 ploughteams and the value was but 20*s*.[4]

Mandeville's Manor.

This was the estate of Leuric under the protection of Norman in the time of the Confessor and of William Malet at the time of the Survey. From William Malet the estate passed to his son, Robert Malet.

William Gulafre held the manor in the time of Hen. I., and it passed to his son and heir, Roger Gulafre, and from him to his son and heir, William Gulafre, on whose death it went to his daughter and heir Philippa, married to Robert, son of Ralph Brito.[5] On the death of Robert Brito the manor passed to his son and heir, William Brito, or Breton, and from him to his son and heir, William Breton, who died in 1258. William Breton's daughter and coheir Nicholaa or Scholastice married 1st Sir Robert Mundeville or Amoundeville, and 2ndly Roger de Huntingfield.

Roger de Huntingfield and Nicholaa his wife by fine in 1290 settled the manor on Robert de Mundeville or Amoundeville, the son of Sir Robert Amoundeville Nicholaa's 1st husband. This statement is not verified,

[1] Dom. ii. 344.
[2] Dom. ii. 297.
[3] Dom. ii. 316.
[4] Dom. ii. 316*b*.
[5] See Manor of Okenhill Hall, Badingham, in Hoxne Hundred.

but is founded on the result of consideration of the actual devolution coupled with the fine levied in 1290.[1] Of course it is possible that Sir Robert Mundeville and Roger de Huntingfield had married two sisters, daughters of William Breton.

From this time to the death of Sir Richard Mundeville in 1350 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Okenhill Hall, Badingham, in Hoxne Hundred. But we find that in 1330 and 1333 John de Mundeville presented to the living of Sternfield, and it is doubtful whether Sir Richard de Amoundeville, who died in 1350, was not his son and heir rather than, as stated in the account of Okenhill Hall, the son of Richard.

In 1384 we find the manor mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Michael de la Pole "for the parson of Sternfield Church."[2] Richard de "Moundevyle" was at that time the parson of Sternfield. Michael de la Pole died seised of the manor apparently in 1388,[3] and it passed to his son and heir, Sir Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and was included in the settlement made in 1408 referred to in the account of Hurt's Manor in Saxmundham.[4] Sir Michael died in 1415, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Michael de la Pole, 3rd Earl of Suffolk, and on his death in October of the same year to his brother, William de la Pole, 1st Duke of Suffolk, who died in 1450.[5]

In 1513 the manor was held by Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.[6] Amongst the State Papers in 1530 is a grant in fee of "Sternfield Manor" to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, which manor is there said to be in the King's hands by the attainder of Wolsey.[7]

In 1546, however, the manor had passed to the Framlingham family, and was held by Francis Framlingham, who died in 1544, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Charles Framlingham, who died in 1595,[8] when the manor passed to his grandson, Framlingham Gawdy. He married Lettice, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Knowles, and died 25th Feb. 1654-5, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William Gawdy, 1st Bart., so created 13th July, 1663, who married 1st Sept. 1636, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Duffield, of East Wretham, co. Norfolk, and died in August, 1669,[9] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Gawdy, 2nd Bart., married to Anne, 2nd daughter and coheir of Sir Robert de Grey, of Merton, co. Norfolk, and died in Jan. 1708-9. Sir John, however, in his lifetime sold the manor with the advowson for £400 to William Johnson, brother of Sir Henry Johnson. Upon William Johnson dying in Africa, Dudley North, of Glemham Hall, purchased the manor in 1719.

He died in 1729, from which time the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Farnham, in this Hundred, and is now vested in William Evelyn Long, of Hurt's Hall, Saxmundham.

There are conveyances of this and Glanville's manors amongst the Harleian Charters and Additional Charters in the British Museum in 1408,[10] 1430,[11] and 1431.[12]

[1] Feet of Fines, 18 Edw. I. 18.
[2] I.P.M., 8 Rich. II. 57.
[3] I.P.M., 13 Rich. II. 41.
[4] Harl. 54 I. 7.
[5] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.
[6] I.P.M., 5 Hen. VIII. 1.
[7] S.P. 22 Hen. VIII. 220 (11).
[8] As to these descents, see Crows Hall Manor, Debenham, in Thredling Hundred—but a different baronetcy.
[9] Will proved Feb. 1670.
[10] Harl. 54 I. 9.
[11] Harl. 43 E. 19; 54 I. 10.
[12] Harl. 45 I. 12; 50 H. 27, 28; 54 I. 15.

Manor of Virlies or Glanville's.

This was the estate of Edric, a freeman, in the Confessor's day and of William Malet in the time of the Conqueror, and passed from William to his son Robert.

Gilbert Glanville,[1] Baron of Bromholm, and sometimes called Earl of Suffolk, held the manor, and it passed on his death in 1266 to his 2nd son, Gilbert de Glanville, from whom in 1280 it went to his son and heir, Sir Gilbert de Glanville, from whom it passed to his daughter and heir Eleanor, married to Sir John de Wingfield, of Wingfield Castle, who had a grant of free warren here in 1335.[2] On Sir John de Wingfield's death the manor passed to his widow Eleanor, and then to their daughter and heir Katherine, married to Michael de la Pole, created Earl of Suffolk 6th August, 1385. He had licence to make a castle of his mansion here, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Michael de la Pole, 2nd Earl of Suffolk, and the devolution from him to Margaret, the widow of Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, is the same as that of the Manor of Mandeville's just given.[3] In 1494 Edmund, Earl of Suffolk, held a first court.

In 1513, however, we find Sir Robert FitzLewis, Knt., had a grant, probably of the reversion, and he in 1515 by deed dated 18th Feb. 6 Hen. VIII. sold to Oliver Pole, Chancellor to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and to Humfrey Wyngefeld, "generall attorney to the said Duke," for £100 sterling. The conveyance was made to the use of the said Duke,[4] who held his first court in 1515, and then exchanged the manor for other estates with King Hen. VIII. The manor was forthwith granted by the King to Anne of Cleves, who held her first court, 3rd June, 1541.

Davy says that in 1543 Mary Glemham, probably wife of Edward, held the manor, and died in 1571, but he also states that Edward Glemham had the manor and held his first court in 1558, and further that he was a purchaser from the Crown and died in 1560. His next statement is that in 1561 John Glemham, son and heir of Edward, held and died in 1563. This Edward Glemham was of Benhall. His wife Mary was the daughter of Henry Barnes, of Malgruoes, in Essex, and died 31st May, 1571. They had two sons, John and Edward.

As John was buried 3rd April, 1563, if Davy be correct, he must have succeeded his father in 1560, and during the lifetime of his mother, who did not die till 1571. There is no doubt that in 1572 Richard Conyngsby, executor of the will of Mary Glemham, held the manor during the minority of Edward Glemham, the 2nd son and heir of Edward Glemham, and brother of John Glemham. Edward Glemham, the son, married Elizabeth, daughter of George Bateman, of Flixton, and they in 1584 had licence to alienate, and sold to Francis Bacon and William Philips.

A fine was levied of this manor in 1584 by Francis Bacon and others against Edward Glemham and others.[5] William Philips died in 1590 seised of a moiety, and Francis Bacon had licence the same year to alienate to James Bacon. Thomas Philips, son and heir of William, had livery in 1591, but this same year Thomas Philips and James Bacon held a first court.

In 1605 Sir John Watts and others had licence to alienate a moiety to Thomas Wythe, and in 1607 Sir James Bacon and Thomas Wythe were

[1] See Sutton Hall Manor, in Wangford Hundred.

[2] Chart. Rolls, 9 Edw. III. 30.

[3] See Pat. Rolls, 12 Hen. VI. pt. i. 2; 13 Hen. VI. 28.

[4] Harl. 54 I. 17.

[5] Fine, 26 Eliz.

lords. Sir James Bacon appears to have acquired the whole. He was knighted at Whitehall in July, 1604, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Bacon, of Hessett, and died 17th Jan. 1618, when this manor, which had evidently been given to him by his father-in-law, passed to his 2nd son, James Bacon, rector of Burgate, who held his first court in 1619. He married Martha Honeywood, and died 9th Nov. 1649,[1] leaving the manor to his widow Martha, who held her first court 22nd April, 1650. She remarried the Rev. Robert Packe, and died 25th Aug. 1670, aged 74, when the manor passed to her son by her first marriage, Nathaniel Bacon, baptised at St. Mary, Bury, 26th Aug. 1620. He was a merchant, and possibly the Nathaniel Bacon later described as the elder, of Virginia, for in 1763 we find the manor vested in Thomas Sheriffe, and in 1772 in Mary Sheriffe. In 1782 the manor was vested in Charles Long, from which time it has apparently passed in the same course as the Manor of Farnham, in this Hundred, and is now vested in William Evelyn Long, of Hurt's Hall, Saxmundham.

There is a sale of this manor in 1515 amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum.[2]

[1] Will 24th Sept. 1647, proved 23rd Jan. 1649.

[2] Harl. 54 I. 27.

STRATFORD ST. ANDREW.

TWO manors were held here in Saxon times. The first was that of Herne, a freeman under commendation to Edric, and consisted of 80 acres, a ploughteam, 5 bordars, half a ploughteam belonging to the men, and 4 acres of meadow. Also a rouncy, 12 hogs, 16 sheep, and 27 goats, valued at 20*s*. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Robert Malet, the rouncy was not mentioned, there were an additional 2 beasts, the hogs had increased to 15, and the sheep to 30, while the value was 25*s*.

Robert Malet also had an estate here which formerly belonged to a freeman and a half Alwin, and consisted of 14 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 3*s*. 4*d*. The soc belonged to the abbot.[1]

The second manor in Saxon times was that of Starling, and consisted of a carucate of land, 5 bordars, a ploughteam in demesne, and half a team belonging to the men. Also 4 acres of meadow and a mill, valued at 40*s*. The Domesday tenant was Walter Giffard. This Giffard had also here 74 acres and a ploughteam and a half, valued at 7*s*., held of him by Ralph de Langtoft. It had formerly been the estate of 13 freemen and a half under commendation. The soc belonged to the Abbot of Ely.[2]

Manor of Stratford.

This was the estate of Herne under commendation to Edric in the time of the Confessor, and of Robert Malet at the time of the Survey. The manor came to Randulph de Glanville, and on his founding Butley priory he probably made this manor part of the endowment. With the priory the manor remained until the Dissolution, when it passed to the Crown,[3] and was granted by Hen. VIII. to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. He exchanged it with the King in 1538 for other lands, and later[4] the King granted it to Anne of Cleves for life. The manor or the reversion in it (as Anne of Cleves did not die until 1557) was granted in 1557-8 to Gregory Pryce and Thomas Kerry, and they sold to or were possibly trustees for Thomas Glemham, of Glemham,[5] who died in 1571, when the manor descended in the same course of devolution as the Manor of Farnham, in this Hundred, to the time of the Hon. Sophia North, who had it in 1830, from which time to the present it has passed in the same course as the Manor of Glemham Parva, also in this Hundred, and is now vested in the Earl of Guildford.

Manor of Griston.

This was the estate of Starling in the Confessor's day and of Ralph Langtoft under Walter Giffard at the time of the Survey. In the reign of Hen. III. the lordship was held by William de Kerdeston, and passed to his son and heir, Sir Roger de Kerdeston, and from him to his son and heir, Sir William de Kerdeston, as to whom see the Manor of Bulchamp, in Blything Hundred. A fine was levied of the manor in 1317 by Stephen de Cressingham, chaplain, against William de Kerdeston and Thomas his son.[6] Thomas does not seem to have inherited, for it is stated that on the death of Sir William de Kerdeston the manor passed to his son, Sir Roger de

[1] Dom. ii. 308*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 430.
[3] Fine, Easter, 30 Hen. VIII.
[4] S.P. 30 Hen. VIII. ii. 1182 (18*a*).
[5] Harl. 80 A. 52.
[6] Feet of Fines, 11 Edw. II. 44.

Kerdeston, who was created a Knight of the Bath (with Prince Edward of Carnarvon, son of King Edw. I.), and was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk in 1331. He was summoned as a Baron to Parliament in 1332, and died in 1337,[1] when the manor passed to his widow Maud as part of her dower.

On the Patent Rolls in 1338 will be found an order to deliver to this Maud, there called Matilda, late wife of Roger de Kerdeston, tenant in chief, the advowson of Stratford church, extended at 10 marks yearly assigned in dower by the King with the assent of William de Kerdeston.[2] Subject to his mother's interest the manor and advowson descended to her son and heir, William de Kerdeston, aged 30 at the decease of his father, and in 1342 he had licence to alienate in mortmain the advowson to certain chaplains to celebrate in his Manor of Claxton, and for appropriation of Stratford church.[3] In 1339 he obtained a licence to make a castle of his manor house at Claxton, in Norfolk; he was summoned to Parliament in 1354, and in 1359 was summoned to be of council to Thomas de Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the King's son, and Custos of England during the King's absence in France. He died seised of this manor in 1361.[4]

In 1353 he formed the design of settling this manor on the master and chaplains of the chantry of St. Mary in Claxton church,[5] and in 1448 a patent was granted to settle the said manor, with tenements here, for the foundation of a chantry there, which manor was said to be held of the prior and monks of Thetford, probably in trust for that purpose. This house had an interest in the tithes of this parish, under a gift of Ralf Fitz Walter and Maud his wife.

William de Kerdeston was found to be son and heir of the above William by Maud his 1st wife. And on the Originalia Rolls in 1373 is an order to take fealty of William de Kerdeston, son of William, deceased, of the manor and also the advowson of the church of Stratford.[6] But by another inquisition John, son of John de Burghersh, and Maud his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir William de Kerdeston, and of Margaret his 2nd wife, daughter of Edmund Bacon, of Gresham, was found to be his heir; and various law suits ensued upon these inquisitions in order to prove this William to be illegitimate.[7]

In 1425 a fine was levied between Thomas Chaucer (son of the poet) and Maud his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John Burghersh, querents, and Sir Thomas Kerdeston and Elizabeth his wife, deforciants, of this manor, under which it became vested in Thomas Chaucer and Maud, and they conveyed the manor by way of settlement to Sir Thomas and Elizabeth in tail to be held of the heirs of Maud. Sir Thomas Kerdeston died in 1447, and we learn from the Escheat Rolls in 1451 that the jury found that he was not seised of the manors of Bulchamp, Henham, and Stratford at his death;[8] but that William de la Pole, late Duke of Suffolk[9] and Alice his wife as her right entered on and received the profits during the life of

[1] I.P.M., 11 Edw. III. 45.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 11 Edw. III. pt. ii. 19.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 15 Edw. III. pt. i. 6.
[4] I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. 106.
[5] I.P.M., 26 Edw. III. (2nd Nos.) 41.
[6] O. 46 Edw. III. 7.
[7] The proceedings will be found set forth in Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk. The allegation was that Sir Wm. de Kerdeston was the son of Alice, daughter of — Norwich, his father's concubine, though others alleged he was his father's son born before marriage. The latter was certainly proved by a jury in Trinity Term, 38 Edw. III. See further Bulchamp Manor, in Blything Hundred.
[8] I.P.M., 29 Hen. VI. 31.
[9] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 25.

Sir Thomas, and that Alice, late wife of the said Duke, and Sir John Howard were his next heirs. Alice was the daughter and heir of the above Thomas Chaucer and Maud his wife, and 1st married Sir John Phelip, of Dennington, in Hoxne Hundred. The manor and advowson are mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Thomas Chaucer and "Matilda" his wife in 1435,[1] and also in that of the said Matilda alone in 1437.[2]

John de la Pole, 2nd Duke of Suffolk, son and heir of William, next held, and the manor passed as the Manor of Wattisfield, in Blackbourn Hundred, to Edmund de la Pole, on whose attainder it passed to the Crown. The manor was granted by King Hen. VIII. to Anne of Cleves for life, and on her death in 1557 it reverted to the Crown, and Davy states was granted in 1599 by Queen Elizabeth to Richard Forth and Edward Hawtayne. There seems to be considerable doubt whether Davy's entry refers to this manor, for he enters Thomas Glemham as lord, stating he died in 1571. A grant could not well have been made by the Crown in 1599, if the manor were vested in Thomas Glemham in 1571.

Amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum is an entry which shows that Stratford Manor formed part of the possessions of the prior of Butley, and was rated 3rd July, 1557, for the said Thomas Glemham.[3]

It may, we think, be taken as certain that the manor vested in Thomas Glemham, and on his death in 1571 passed to his son and heir, Sir Henry Glemham, who died in 1632, from which time it has passed in the same course of devolution as the main manor, and is now vested in the Earl of Guildford.

Manor of Arniger's.

We find one William Arniger interested in lands in Stratford mentioned without date amongst the Chancery Proceedings. The action was William Arniger v. John Lucas, and it related to lands in Stratford called Pheyties, of which Henry Betts held a lease from the Crown, which Betts had agreed to assign to Arniger. Lucas required Arniger to let him have one parcel called Plenney pasture for one year.[4]

In the time of Queen Elizabeth the manor became vested in Thomas Glemham, who died seised thereof in 1571, and descended to his great-great-grandson, Thomas Glemham, in the same way as the manor of Farnham, in this Hundred. The manor was really annexed to the manor of Over Pistries in Glemham Parva during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, under the title of Pistries or Over Pistries cum Arniger's, and has since passed with that manor, the title to which has been already deduced.

[1] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 35.
[2] I.P.M., 15 Hen. VI. 53.
[3] Harl. 607.
[4] C.P. i. 21.

SUDBOURN.

A MANOR was held here in the time of the Confessor by the Abbot of Ely. It consisted of 6 carucates of land, 14 villeins, 15 bordars, 2 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 12 belonging to the men. Also 4 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 12 hogs, a rouncy, 7 beasts, 17 hogs, and 120 sheep, valued at £7. At the time of the Survey the manor was still held by the abbot, but some of the details had altered. The bordars had increased to 21, the serfs were not mentioned, the ploughteams in demesne were reduced to 1, and those belonging to the men to 6, but 6 might be restored. The rouncies had increased to 2, and the value was the same.

There was also a church with 8 acres. The manor was a league in length and half a league in breadth and paid in a gelt 20*d.*[1]

At the time of the Survey Robert Malet had two estates in the place. The first was held of him by Gilbert de Wishant and had formerly been the estate of 12 freemen (formerly under Edric's commendation). It consisted of 60 acres and 3 ploughteams (reduced to 2 when the Survey was taken), valued at 20*s.* To one of these freemen had belonged a manor with 20 acres, a beast, 30 hogs, 40 sheep, a ploughteam which might be made up, and a mill, valued at 10*s.* There was also a church with 16 acres, valued at 2*s.*

The second was held of Malet by Walter de Caen. This consisted of 30 acres, a bordar, a ploughteam, a fishpond, an acre of meadow, and a salt-pan, valued at 12*s.*, formerly the estate of a freeman under Edric's commendation.[2]

Manor of Sudbourn.

King Edgar gave this manor to Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, for translating the rule of St. Benedict into the Saxon or English tongue. He gave the manor about 981 to the Monks' Church of Ely. Hervey, Bishop of Ely, in dividing the possessions of the church of Ely, assigned this to the monks,[3] and in 1229 Pope Gregory confirmed the manor to the prior and convent of Ely.

The manor somehow seems to have gone to the Bishop of Norwich, for Page informs us that the manor and advowson were appropriated to the prior and convent of Ely by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich (he died in 1355), in exchange for a certain inn or hostel in Cambridge with John Crawdone (or Craudene), the 22nd prior of Ely, who had bought and used it as such for the reception of the young monks of Ely coming thither to improve in learning, and upon the site of which the bishop designed the foundation of Trinity Hall, for which purpose he afterwards permitted John de Aslakby, rector of the parish of Sudbourn,[4] with the chapel of Orford to resign them and receive a pension of £40 per annum out of the prior's manor in Sudbourn,[5] and then that rectory was appropriated by the bishop to the prior of Ely and a vicarage instituted in Sudbourn. On the dissolution of the monasteries this manor went to the Crown, and was granted in 1550 to the Bishop of Norwich, but the grant was resumed

[1] Dom. ii. 384.
[2] Dom. ii. 316*b*.
[3] 1109-31, 1133-69. Copies of Confirmation, Harl. 43 H. 4-5.
[4] Harl. 43 I. 22.
[5] 10th April, 25 Edw. III. 6; Rep. Hist. MSS. Com. 300.

by Queen Elizabeth. The manor possibly was vested in 1587 in Reginald Heigate, for amongst the Exchequer Special Commissions in the Record Office we meet with a suit this year by Heigate against Philip, Earl of Arundel, as to the manor and the marshes there.[1] The action appears from the Exchequer Depositions taken at Snape Bridge this year (1587) to have involved land in Sudbourn, Aldborough, and Orford, and to have related to marsh lands, meets and bounds, customs of manor and tithes. And seven years later, amongst the State Papers, we find a complaint by Heigate that 50 tenants holding by copy of Court Roll of this manor had withdrawn their service from Sudbourn Manor and done service as of Aldborough Manor.[2] From another entry in the State Papers this same year we gather that Heigate was only a farmer of the manor for the Queen ; for we find a complaint by him that certain marsh lands parcel of the "Queen's manor of Sudbourn" whereof he (Heigate) was farmer, are withheld from him.[3] Yet another entry in the same place informs us that the Earl of Arundel and others claim marsh called Overy Slips and Catmarsh as copyhold, and admit they do not know Larderne Marsh by the bounds, but claim South Marsh, and if Larderne Marsh lies within those bounds, then they claim that also as freehold of the Earl of Arundel. And another entry in the same place tells us that the bounds between Sudbourn and Aldborough manors are not perfectly known.

The manor appears subsequently to have been granted to Sir Michael Stanhope,[4] and on his death in 1621 passed to his daughter and coheir Jane, married to Sir Edmund Withipol, whose daughter and heir married Leicester Devereux, 6th Viscount Hereford, from which time to the present the manor has devolved in the same course as the Manor of Earl Soham, Loes Hundred, and later as Chillesford, in this Hundred.

Amongst the State Papers in 1661 we find a request by Sir Allan Apsley for a warrant for the Earl of Hereford for preservation of game 20 miles round his house,[5] and in 1664 we find a warrant appointing the Earl gamekeeper within 20 miles of his house at Sudbourn.[6] The manor, was, 24th July, 1753, offered for sale pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery, under which the estate of Pryce, late Viscount Hereford, was directed to be sold. At that sale Lot 2 comprised the castle of Orford and the manors of Sudbourn, Orford, Chillesford, and Gedgrave.[7]

The manor is now vested in Kenneth M. Clark, who resides at Sudbourn Hall.

Of the hall, Martin, in his "Church Notes," says: "Sudborne Hall (where the late Lord Hereford dyed) is a good bricked building, handsomely fitted up and well seated with a fine park and good gardens. It is within a mile of ye Burgh of Orford. There are some good pictures in it of the families of Price, Devereux, Martin, Withipole, &c. An extraordinary good picture of ye Nativity with one of the Withipols kneeling at our Saviour feet, as he lies along. The babe holds a little bird in his right hand, w^{ch} I take to be a red cap (or goldfinch), commonly call'd a King Harry Red cap, and this might probably be done in honour of K. Henry the 7th or 8th about w^{ch} time I believe this picture was drawn."

[1] Exch. Spec. Com. 30 Eliz. D.K.R., 38 App. pp. 40, 41 ; 31 Eliz. *Ib.* p. 43.
[2] S.P. 1595, 24.
[3] S.P. 1595, 24.
[4] See Manor of Orford, in this Hundred. As to tomb of Sir Michael Stanhope, see S.I. v. 119.
[5] S.P. 1661, 594.
[6] S.P. 1664, 617.
[7] *Ipswich Journal*, 23rd June, 1753.

The customs of the manor are: An heriot, the best living creature, and for want of such the best moveable. Forfeiture to cut timber without licence 11th April, 1636. Half part for dower, 14th April, 1637. Custom to pay every new lord at his first entrance the sum of £10 to be collected of the several copyholders rateably according to their respective tenancies, 30th Oct. 1735; common recoveries suffered 32 Edw. III. 21 Jac. I. Tenant by curtesy, 32 Edw. I., 4 Hen. VII., 15 Jac. I.

SWEFLING.

THERE were four manors here in Saxon times. The first was that of Osmund, a freeman under commendation to Malet's predecessor, and consisted of 30 acres in the abbot's soc, 3 bordars, a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 5*s*. William Malet was seised thereof, and the soc belonged to the abbot. Five freemen held 54 acres, two of them, namely, Aluric and Dot, being under sub-commendation to Malet's predecessor, with 10 acres, and one Buric being under commendation and soc of Ralph the Staller, with 24 acres. There were 2 ploughteams and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s*., the soc belonging to the abbot. Also 14 freemen held 94 acres and 3 bordars. Over three and a half Malet's predecessor had commendation and half the sub-commendation, and William Malet was seised thereof. There were 4 ploughteams, and 6 acres of meadow valued at 30*s*. (reduced to 25*s*. 4*d*. at the time of the Survey). The soc belonged to the abbot. It was a league long and 6½ quarantenes broad and paid 20*d*. in a gelt. Earl Alan held this manor and the above estates at the time of the Survey, and others held land therein.[1]

Earl Alan had another estate in this place, formerly belonging to three freemen. It consisted of 41 acres, a bordar, a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 6*s*. 8*d*.; at the time of the Survey at 5*s*. 10*d*.[2]

The second manor was held in Saxon times by Osbern, a freeman under Edric's commendation, and consisted of 60 acres and 2 ploughteams (reduced to 1½ at the time of the Survey). The value was 20*s*. When the Survey was taken Robert de Glanville held this of Robert Malet. In the same township was an estate of Brictnot, a freeman by commendation, consisting of 5 acres, valued at 10*d*., held at the time of the Survey of Robert Malet by Robert, son of Fulchered.

The third manor was held by Ailwi, under commendation to Robert's predecessor. This consisted of 60 acres, a ploughteam, and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s*.; but at the time of the Survey valued at 5*s*., when the ploughteam seems to have disappeared. Robert Malet held this manor when the Survey was taken, the soc belonging to the abbot. Amongst the possessions of Robert Malet we find also mentioned a holding of 11 freemen, under commendation to Malet's predecessor, except one who was under commendation to Harvin, Roger Bigot's predecessor. This consisted of 90 acres, 3 ploughteams (reduced to 1½ at the time of the Survey), and 4 acres of meadow. Also a church with 15 acres. The value was formerly 10*s*., but at the time of the Survey only 6*s*. The soc belonged to the abbot.[3]

The fourth manor was that in Saxon times of Uluric, a freeman under Harold, and consisted of 60 acres, 3 bordars, and a ploughteam in demesne. Added to it were three freemen under commendation with 9 acres, a ploughteam, 2 acres of meadow, a rouncy (not mentioned at the Survey, when there were 2 beasts), 10 hogs, and 15 sheep, valued at 15*s*. At the time of the Survey Ralph held this manor of Roger Bigot.[4]

[1] Dom. ii. 298.
[2] Dom. ii. 297*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 308.
[4] Dom. ii. 345.

Manor of Swefling, Sparkes *al.* Leighs.

We learn from the Nomina Villarium of 1316 that William de Dalizone was lord here at that time, but we meet with a fine of Swefling Manor levied in 1311 by Walter, son of Alan de Gislingham, clerk, and William his brother, and Gerard, son of Giles de Wachesham.[1] The manor at the beginning of the 15th century was vested in the Wingfields, and passed to Margaret Wingfield at the opening of the 16th century. She died seised of it 31st August, 1504, leaving Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Glemham, and Katherine, wife of Robert Garneys, and Eleanor Bacon, daughters of Thomas Bacon, next heirs, being daughters of Thomas Bacon, son of the said Margaret.[2]

In 1529 we meet with a fine of this manor levied by John Pakyngton and others against Robert Purslowe and others.[3] And in 1594 another fine of the manor levied by Peter Leigh and others against John Leigh.[4] Davy makes John Leigh lord in 1609, but this seems doubtful. Peter Leigh married 1st Katherine Aston, and 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Hugo Wymington, and held the manor till his death, 22nd Oct. 1629, when he was succeeded by his son and heir, John Leigh. The manor shortly after this passed to Henry Stebbing, of Wissett, who seems to have held in 1658, and died in 1680, when it passed to his daughters and coheirs Sarah, married to George Fleetwood, and Elizabeth, married to Richard Jenkinson. Davy has in his collection of pedigrees a hopeless little descent of these Jenkinsons, and he obviously makes Richard Jenkinson, who died in 1748 at the age of 51, take a wife, daughter of Henry Stebbing, who died in 1680, a wife too who belonged to Richard Jenkinson the father.

There can be no doubt that Richard Jenkinson, of Chediston, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Stebbing, of Wissett, and by virtue of that marriage held a moiety of this manor. He seems to have died about 1701, and the manor went to his widow, who died in 1720. It then apparently passed in moieties to the two sons of Richard, namely, Thomas Jenkinson and Richard Jenkinson. Richard Jenkinson the son conveyed his moiety of a moiety to his aunt, Sarah Fleetwood, widow, and she by her will 21st Sept. 1716, devised the same to Richard Jenkinson, the younger son and heir of the Richard Jenkinson who had conveyed to her. Thomas Jenkinson by his will dated 18th May, 1746, devised his moiety of a moiety to his brother, Richard Jenkinson, and died and was buried at Saxmundham 3rd Sept. 1746. Richard Jenkinson, the brother of Thomas, by his will dated 1st March, 1748, directed his moiety of a moiety (that devised to him by his brother Thomas) to be sold, and he died 2nd May and was buried at Swefling 7th May, 1748, at the age of 51.

The result of the transactions above appears to have been that the moiety of the manor derived from the marriage of Richard Jenkinson with Elizabeth Stebbing became vested in his grandson, Richard Jenkinson, in 1748.

In 1805 Davy enters Thomas Trusson as lord with a ?

Arms of Jenkinson : Or, 2 bars gemelles betw. 3 bulls' heads erased Sa.

Manor of Derneford Hall.

In the reign of King Edward I. Robert de Derneford held one fee in Derneford, and subsequently the manor seems to have vested in the prior of Leighs in Essex.

[1] Feet of Fines, 5 Edw II. 40.
[2] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VII. 100.
[3] Fine, Easter, 21 Hen. VIII.
[4] Fine, Easter, 36 Eliz.

In 1536 this manor was granted by the Crown to Richard Cavendish, but the family held land in the parish of Swefling from a much earlier date, for we find in 1391 Roger de Cavendish held half a knight's fee here, and paid castle guard rent for the same to Framlingham Castle, and in 1465 Richard Cavendish held the same by a like payment.

From Sir Richard Cavendish to the sale to John Wentworth in 1591 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Grimston Hall, Trimley St. Martin, in Colneis Hundred, and the purchase deed of 1591 will be found under the account of the Manor of Belton, in Lothingland Hundred. The first court of William Cavendish was held 26th April, 1563, and of Thomas Cavendish 27th March, 1583. The 30th April, 1604, Sir John Wentworth held his first court. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth we find an action by Richard Lamb against Ann Manby, widow, for relief against a bond in connection with this manor or the site of the manor demised by Thomas Cavendysh, deceased, to Robert Manby, deceased, the reversion having since vested in John Wentworth.

In 1622 the manor was vested in Thomas Freston, for the 17th May this year he held his first court, and died in 1635,[1] when it passed to his widow Mary, one of the daughters of John Duke, of Worlingham, who, 3rd Oct. 1636, held her first court, and on her death in 1643 passed to their son and heir, Thomas Freston, who held his first court 17th Oct. 1614, and died 8th Aug. 1647, aged 25. This Thomas Freston seems to have died without issue, and the manor went to his sisters and coheirs Mary, wife of Nicholas Garneys, Susan, married to Edward Warner, Anne Freston, and Frances, married to Edward Garneys, who held their first court 22nd Dec. 1653, and the manor was sold 25th May, 1657, for £1,330 to Thomas Edgar, Recorder of Ipswich and M.P. for Orford 1658-9, who held his first court for it 2nd Sept. 1657. He married Mary, daughter and heir of Philip Powle, of London, and died the 12th April, 1682, when the manor passed to his son, Devereux Edgar, who 10th Oct. this year held his first court, and died in 1739, when the lordship passed in the same course as the Manor of Burwash, Witnesham, in Carlford Hundred, until the time of Mileson Edgar, who sold it about 1792 to Thomas Ives, otherwise Denny, who sold it before 1841 to John Moseley.

Page, however, states that in 1764 William Plummer was owner of this manor and that it subsequently became the estate of Edward Holland, of Benhall.

Manor of Swefling Campsey cum Snape Campsey.

Queen Elizabeth leased this manor to William Barrett. In 1609 the manor was vested in King James, and in 1640 in Thomas Cutler, who married 1st Anne, daughter of Thomas Dandy, of Combs, and 2ndly Ursula, daughter of Robert Gosnold, of Ottley, and on his death it passed to his son and heir, Benjamin Cutler, who held his first court 11th Aug. 1646, and died in 1679, when it went to his widow Alice, who held her first court in 1680. She remarried the Rev. Samuel Gollie, who died in 1683. Alice the widow died in 1693, when we find the manor passed to George Monson and Anne his wife, who in 1711 (?) held their first court.

[1] Abstract of his will, 4th Dec. 1635, will be found amongst the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian (Tanner xcviii. 42).

Before 1725 the manor was acquired by Walter Plumer, who 18th Sept. this year held his first court, and from this time to the death of Jane Plumer, who remarried Robert Ward, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Metfield, in Hoxne Hundred. Robert Ward sold the manor to James Cuddon, of Higham, who held in 1834.

In 1842 John Moseley held the manor, but from June, 1896, to the present time it has been held by R. Brettell and H. E. Paine, of Chertsey, Surrey.

TUNSTALL.

A HOLDING in this place was that of Godric, a freeman by commendation, half to Edric and half to the abbot. It consisted of 4 acres, valued at 8*d*. It was held at the time of the Survey by Gilbert of Robert Malet.[1]

Manor of Tunstall.

In the time of King Henry I. Hugh de Tunstal is mentioned in connection with the place.

The manor was held by Sir Thomas de Weyland, an account of whom is given in Brandeston Manor, in Loes Hundred.[2] An action is mentioned on the Patent Rolls in 1272 by Thomas de Weyland against Richard Bell and Beatrice his wife and Robert Sort, touching a tenement in Tunstall.[3] From the time of Sir Thomas de Weyland to the death of Sir Edward le Despenser in 1375, the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Blaxhall, in this Hundred. Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh, in 1349 had a grant of free warren here for himself and Cecily his wife and others their heirs.[4]

The manor is included in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Philip le Despenser, Knt., who died in 1424,[5] when it devolved on his only daughter Margery, wife of Sir Roger Wentworth, of Nettlestead, and from this time to the time of Thomas Wentworth, created Lord Wentworth, the manor passed in the same way as the manor of Nettlestead, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred. It is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Margaret, wife of Roger Wentworth, in 1479,[6] and in that of Sir Richard Wentworth who died seised of it 17th Oct. 1528.[7]

Manor of Baynard's or Banyard's.

In the 14th century Richard de Holbroke seems to have held this manor, which by the opening of the 15th century passed to Richard Baynard, of Spexhall, on whose death about 1428 it passed to his son and heir, Robert Baynard. His daughter and heir Margaret married John Bacon, of Baconsthorpe, and on his death in 1462 the manor passed to their son and heir, Thomas Bacon, of Baconsthorpe, who died about 1485, and his widow Margaret, to whom the manor passed, appears to have married a Wingfield.[8] She died 31st August, 1504, leaving granddaughters only—Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Glemham, Katherine, wife of Robert Garneys, and Eleanor Bacon, daughters of Thomas Bacon, son of the said Margaret Wingfield.[9] The manor seems to have been taken by Sir John Glemham and his wife Elizabeth, or at least a moiety of it seems to have ultimately vested in them. In 1513 they settled the manor with various others on Charles Brandon, Viscount L'Isle, Sir Robert Brandon, Knt., Christopher Willoughby, Humphrey Wingfield, and Christopher Jenney.

Sir John Glemham died 15th October, 1537,[10] and from this time to the time of the Hon. Sophia North, of Glemham Hall, the manor passed in the

[1] Dom. ii. 307.
[2] I.P.M., 19 Edw. I. 45.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. I. 14.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 23 Edw. III. 3.
[5] I.P.M., 2 Hen. VI. 31.
[6] I.P.M., 18 Edw. IV. 35.
[7] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VIII. 60.
[8] See Manor of Swefling, in this Hundred.
[9] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VII. 100.
[10] I.P.M., 30 Hen. VIII. 1.

same course as the Manor of Farnham, in this Hundred, and from the last-mentioned period to the present time in the same course as the Manor of Glemham Parva, and is now vested in the Earl of Guildford.

We meet with a fine of a one-fourth part of the manor in 1545 levied by William Whetcrofte against John Downes and others,[1] and another fine in 1549 by the same William Whetcrofte against John Baxster and others of another fourth of the manor.[2]

A fine of the manor was levied in 1582 by George Haughfen against Francis Saunders and others.[3]

Extents of the manor in 1575 and 1600 will be found amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum.[4]

[1] Fine, Mich. 37 Hen. VIII.
[2] Fine, Hil. 2 Edw. VI.
[3] Fine, Trin. 24 Eliz.
[4] Add. Ch. 21054.

WANTISDEN.

THERE was no manor in this place in Saxon times, but several small holdings.

At the time of the Survey 4 of these were in the possession of Earl Alan, in the Abbot of Ely's soc. The first was held by him in demesne and was formerly the estate of 16 freemen, half under commendation to Malet's predecessor and half to the Abbot of Ely. It consisted of 60 acres and 2 ploughteams, valued at 10*s*.

The second, also held in demesne, was formerly the estate of Edwin, a freeman, and consisted of 14 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 2*s*. 8*d*.

The third was at the time of the Survey held by Oslac, a freeman of Earl Alan, and consisted of 5 acres, valued at 6*d*.; and the fourth, held by the Earl in demesne, was in the possession of Edilt, a freeman, and consisted of 8 acres, valued at 16*d*.[1]

Four more holdings were those of Robert Malet, when the Survey was taken. The first was the estate of 22 freemen, under commendation in the abbot's soc, and consisted of 121 acres and that was half a church, with 20 acres of free land, also 10 ploughteams (reduced by half at the time of the Survey), and 1 serf, valued at 30*s*. Of the freemen, five and a half were held by Hubert, four and a half were held by Gilbert, seven by Gilbert de Wishant, and five by William de Malavilla. The holding was 8 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 40*d*.

The second consisted of 16 acres in the demesne of Staverton, and included in the same valuation.

The third holding was formerly the estate of two freemen, Alwin and Alflet, under commendation to Malet's predecessor, and consisted of 7 acres, valued at 14*d*. Also the fourth part of a church with 10 acres.

The fourth holding was formerly the estate of Aluric, a freeman, and consisted of 4 acres, valued at 8*d*., held of Malet at the time of the Survey by Gilbert.[2]

Roger Bigot had two estates here. The first was held of him by Norman, and was formerly the estate of Aluric, Brictric, and Edilt, freemen under commendation to Bigot's predecessor. It consisted of 11 acres valued at 2*s*. The soc belonged to the abbot. The second was also held of Bigot by Norman, and consisted of the fourth part of a church with 10 acres, which someone under Norman's commendation had held in the time of the Confessor.[3]

Roger de Poictou held here an estate of 40 acres in demesne which had formerly been held by 14 freemen in the soc and commendation of the Abbot of Ely.[4]

The two last estates in this place were those of the Abbot of Ely. The first consisted of 12 acres belonging to the demesne of Sudbourn, valued at 24*d*.; the second was of two acres valued at 4*d*. formerly held by Morewin, a freeman, and at the time of the Survey still held by him but unto the abbot.[5]

[1] Dom. ii. 296, 296*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 306*b*, 307 (*bis*).
[3] Dom. ii. 344.
[4] Dom. ii. 353.
[5] Dom. ii. 384.

Manor of Wantisden Hall.

This manor was vested in Sir Thomas Weyland in the time of Edw. I., and from him to the time of Elizabeth, wife of Edward le Despenser, passed in the same course as the Manor of Blaxhall, in this Hundred. And we find from the Patent Rolls in 1290 that a commission was issued to enquire into the persons who pulled down the houses of John, son of Thomas "Weylond," in Wantisden Manor, and did other damage.[1]

John de Weyland had a grant of free warren here in 1301,[2] and died seised in 1313.[3] Bartholomew de Burghersh had a grant of free warren here in 1349.[4]

We find that in the middle of the 14th century the priory of Butley held a considerable amount of land here,[5] and the prior had a grant of free warren in 1358.[6]

In 1406 the estate of the priory was augmented by a grant from John Glemham and others of land here,[7] and this manor was not unlikely included, for this same year we find the prior mentioned as lord.

On the Dissolution the manor passed to the Crown,[8] and was in 1539 leased for 21 years to George Carleton, of London ;[9] but in 1544 the manor and advowson were granted to Lionel Talmach as part of the possessions of Butley priory. Particulars of farm of the manor and rectory for this grant will be found in the Public Record Office.[10] Lionel Talmach had licence to alienate to John Soone and Francis Soone. John Soone[11] died on the 6th January, 1551,[12] and Francis, son and heir, succeeded. We meet with a fine levied of the manor in 1562 by Richard Wynfeld and others against this Francis Soone.[13] Francis Soone, however, seems to have died seised this same year, and the manor to have passed to his son and heir, John Soone, for he had licence to alienate in 1593 to Michael Stanhope, afterwards Sir Michael.[14] His daughter and coheir Elizabeth married George, Lord Berkeley, and they sold the manor to Sir Henry Wood, Bart., who died in 1671. From the time of Sir Henry's death in 1671 to the time of the death of Sir William Chapman, Bart., in 1785, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Blythford, in Blything Hundred, and Dunningworth, in this Hundred, and on the partition of his estates in 1743 this manor was allotted to Robert Oneby in fee. It was afterwards held by William Morris,[15] who sold it to Edward Leedes, a master in Chancery. On his death he left the manor by his will to Nathaniel Barnardiston, who died in 1837, from which time to the time of Nathaniel Barnardiston, who held in 1885, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Alpheton, in Babergh Hundred, but before 1896 it had been acquired by Lord Rendlesham, in whom the same is now vested.

[1] Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. I. 12*d*.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 29 Edw. I. 7.
[3] I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 34.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 23 Edw. III. 3.
[5] Harl. 54 E. 28.
[6] Chart. Rolls,
[7] I.Q.D., 7 Hen. IV. 40.
[8] Fine, Easter, 30 Hen. VIII.
[9] State Papers, 1539, 1355.
[10] 35 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 10 App. ii. p. 282.
[11] See Chillesford Manor, in this Hundred.
[12] I.P.M., 6 Edw. VI. 74.
[13] Fine, Hil. 4 Eliz.
[14] Fine, Easter, 35 Eliz.
[15] See Manor of Bromeswell, in Wilford Hundred.

The following estates are mentioned in the Domesday Survey under the Hundred of Plomesgate, but we have not been able with certainty to locate the same.

Ingolverton.

At the time of the Survey Robert Malet had 6 acres in this place, valued at 12*d*.[1]

Northbury.

A manor was held here in Saxon times by Edwin the priest, a socman under the abbot. It consisted of 30 acres, a ploughteam, 4 beasts, 8 hogs, and 60 sheep (which were reduced to 40 at the time of the Survey), the value being 20*s*. and 49 freemen were added to this manor, with 266½a. and 2a. of meadow (Dom. ii. 353).

In the same township 49 freemen were added to this manor with 260½ acres, 10 ploughteams, 2 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 8 hogs. The value was formerly 10*s*., which went up to 11*s*. at the time of the Survey. These men were all in the abbot's soc and commendation, and one named Godric was wholly a socman.

At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Roger de Poictou.[2]

Preston.

(There is a Preston in Babergh Hundred.)

Robert Malet held a bordar in this place at the time of the Survey, having 3 acres of land and half an acre of meadow, valued at 6*d*.[3]

Rushmere.

(There is a Rushmere in Carlford Hundred.)

A holding in this place was that of eight freemen under Edric's commendation, consisting of 52 acres of land and 3 ploughteams (reduced to 2 at the time of the Survey). The value was 7*s*., but the holding rendered 17*s*. At the time of the Survey William held this of Robert Malet.[4]

Thorp (The).

A holding in this place was that of four freemen under Edric's commendation, consisting of 24 acres, and a ploughteam and 3 bordars with 6 acres. All these included in the valuation of Leiston. Robert Malet was the Domesday tenant.[5]

[1] Dom. ii. 317
[2] Dom. ii. 353
[3] Dom. ii. 317
[4] Dom. ii. 316*b*
[5] Dom. ii. 316*b*

RISBRIDGE HUNDRED.

SAXTON, 1576.

SPEED, 1610.

BOWDEN, 1777.

RISBRIDGE HUNDRED

IS in the South-western Division of Suffolk, and is of an irregular figure extending 15 miles from north to south, and varying from nine to less than four miles in breadth. It is bounded on the west by Cambridgeshire ; on the south by the River Stour, which divides it from Essex ; on the east by Babergh, Lackford, and Thingoe Hundreds ; and on the north by Lackford Hundred and a small part of Cambridge. It is in the franchise or liberty of St. Edmund, and in the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, Deanery of Clare, and Diocese of Ely. The soil varies from a clayey to a good mixed soil. The fee of the Hundred was in 1281 in the Abbot of St. Edmund ; but since the dissolution of the monasteries has been in the Crown, and the government in the Sheriff and his officers. It consists of 59,762 acres in 29 parishes and 66 manors.

Parishes.	Manors.
Barnardiston	Barnardiston. Chilborne.
Bradley Gt. and Little ..	Gt. Bradley. Little Bradley or Overhall *al.* Harveys. Netherhall *al.* Norley Mote.
Chedburgh ..	Chedburgh Hall and Arneboroughe.
Clare	Clare. Stone Hall *al.* Stonehouse or Manse.
Cowling	Cowling. Shardelowes.
Dalham	Dalham with Dunstal's.
Denham	Denham. Abbotts.
Denston	Denston Hall. Beaumond's. Stonehall and Shepcote.
Depden	Depden.
Gazeley	Gazeley. Desning Hall *al.* Castle Hall. Higham Hall. Gazeley Rectory. Althorpe's or Applethorpe *al.* Bovill's. Talmag's *al.* Talmyties and Passelowes.
Haverhill ..	Haverhill voc' the Castle. Hersham. Helions or Helyon Haverhill.
Hawkedon ..	Hawkedon Hall. Thurstanton *al.* Thursturston or Thurston Hall. Cresseners. Swans Hall.
Hundon	Hundon. Purowe *al.* Sorreles- or Penowe Hall.
Kedington ..	Kedington. Cotton or Cottenhall Palmers. Kennet and Kentford.
Lidgate	Lidgate.
Moulton ..	Moulton or Stonehall. French Hall.
Ousden	Ousden or Newhall
Poslingford	Poslingford Hall. Overhall. Netherhall.
Stansfield ..	Stansfield. Gatesburies or Catesbye's. Priditon Hall.
Stoke	Stoke (by Clare). Eibury or Erbury.

Parishes.	Manors.	Parishes.	Manors.
Straddishall	Straddishall. Cockrell's *al.* Foster's. Shardelowes.	Withersfield	Withersfield Pellegrues *al.* Petticrues.
Thurlow Gt. and Little. . .	Thurlow Great. Wadgell's Hall. Temple End. Thurlow Parva.	Wixoe	Wixoe *al.* Wickesher or Watherhall.
Wickhambrook	Badmondisfield Hall Gaynes Hall *al.* Attilton. Gifford's Hall. Clopton Hall or Chappeley.	Wratting Gt. and Little	Wratting Magna. Little Wratting or Capell's. Blunt's Hall. Wilsey Hall.

BARNARDISTON.

THERE is no manor of this name in the Domesday Survey, but the ancient name of Barnardiston was Chilbourne, and no doubt this is the place called Cileburna in the great record. No manor, however, is mentioned, and there are but two entries. The first is of the lands of Earl Ralph, which Goodrich the Steward kept in Suffolk in the King's hand. It consisted of a socman holding 30 acres. There were a bordar, a ploughteam, and 6 acres of meadow, formerly valued at 10*s.* then at 20*s.*[1]

The other is part of the great possessions of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert. Goodwin, a freeman, held 2 carucates of land, 1 villein, 4 bordars, formerly 2 ploughteams then 1 only, 6 acres of meadow, 1 mill, and 1 rouncy. The value had been 40*s.*, but was then 50*s.* Geoffrey, son of Hamon, then held over Goodwin.[2]

Barnardiston Manor.

The manor is said, by the author of the Magna Britannia, to have been the lordship of Margaret de Willoughby 9 Edw. I., but afterwards of Thomas de Woodstock, 6th son of King Edw. III., Earl of Buckingham and Duke of Gloucester. He also states that Thomas de Woodstock when he endowed the college of priests in Pleshy, in the County of Essex, in 1392, gave to it this manor.

This is quoted by Page, but seems to be a delusion. The manor was probably held by A. de Barnardiston in the time of Rich. I., then by Simon, son of A. de Barnardiston, and then by his son Walter, and most certainly his (Walter's) son, Alexander de Walpole, for we find in 1312 a fine levied whereby this Alexander de Walpole, son and heir of Walter de Barnardiston, granted the manor with the advowson to Margery " Wileghby," and Thomas de Barnardiston her son.

This Thomas de Barnardiston was the son of Thomas de Barnardiston, the son of Geoffrey de Barnardiston, son of William, the brother of the Simon de Barnardiston above-mentioned. He had a grant of free warren here in 1347,[3] and presented to the church in 1332 and 1349. From this time to the time of the Swabeys in 1837 the manor passed in the same course of devolution through the Barnardistons as the Manor of Kedington, in this Hundred.

Amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum is a grant of seisin of the manor in 1397.[4]

A fine was levied of part of the manor and also of Kedington Manor by Sir John Bussy, Sir John Leek, and Sir John de Birton against Sir Edmund Perponnte and Francisa his wife.[5] In 1403 there is the record of a fine levied of the manor by Sir Thomas Hawley and others against Roger de Barnardiston. The manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Thomas Barnardiston in 1542.[6]

Amongst the Harleian MSS. is a surrender of the manor by Sir John Cheke to the Queen, rated for Francis Knighton 31st May, 1557.[7]

[1] Dom. ii. 284*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 389*b*.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 21 Edw. III. 29.
[4] Harl. 47 F. 9.
[5] Feet of Fines, 10 Rich. II. 14.
[6] I.P.M., 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 10 App. ii. p. 128.
[7] Harl. 606.

Subsequently to 1837 the manor vested in W. Bromley, and is now vested in Lady Malcolm, of Poltallock, who resides at Barnardiston Hall.

Chilborne Manor.

Davy mentions this as a manor distinct from Barnardiston, and we certainly find in the Public Record Office, Court Rolls of the manor 1 Mary, to 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary, Duchy of Lancaster,[1] and extracts from Court Rolls of the manor then called "Chilborne Manor," in 1574, amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum;[2] but we have no subsequent record, and the probability is that Cileburna being the ancient name of Barnardiston, the manor was one with the main manor.

[1] Bundle 117, 1820 General Series, Portfolio 213-7-6.

[2] Add. Ch. 1277.

BRADLEY.

A MANOR was in Edward the Confessor's day held by Olf the thane, but in the time of the Norman Survey was held by Roger in demesne under Robert de Todeni as tenant in chief. It consisted of 7 carucates of land, and there were 14 villeins, 12 bordars, 6 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne, 7 ploughteams belonging to the men, 13 acres of meadow, wood for 500 hogs, 1 rouncy, 12 beasts, 60 hogs, 20 sheep, 7 goats, and 1 hive of bees. These numbers were somewhat varied by the time of the Survey. The beasts had increased to 18, the hogs to 53, and the sheep to 63. There was a church with 15 acres of free land, and the whole was valued at £6 formerly but at the time of the Survey at £8. It was a league long and 7 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 6*d*.[1]

Other holdings here were two of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, namely, eight freemen holding 80 acres, 1 bordar, 2 ploughteams, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 11*s*. 3*d*., and four freemen holding 60 acres, 1 bordar, 2 ploughteams, and 1 acre of meadow, valued at 10*s*. The abbot had commendation and soc and sac.[2]

Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, also had four freemen—Ulwin, Leuric, and Lewin, with 15 acres. The fourth was Bundo, having a carucate of land. To this holding belonged 2 ploughteams and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 22*s*. 6*d*. Of these Richard's predecessor had not commendation in the Confessor's time. The abbot had the entire soc.[3] This last holding is also entered amongst the invasions upon the King.[4]

Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, also held two freemen with 69 acres, an acre of meadow, and a ploughteam, valued at 17*s*. 6*d*.[5]

Both the manors of Great and Little Bradley belonged to the Bygots, and a grant of free warren therein was made in 1270 to William Bygot, son of Thomas,[6] and proceedings relating to the manors between Thomas le Bygot and William le Bygot and between Oliver le Bygod and William le Bygod, are referred to on the Patent Rolls in 1275 and 1281.[7]

Great Bradley Manor.

This was the lordship of Robert de Todeni, lord of Belvoir castle, who died about 1088, when it passed to his son William, who assumed the name of Abini Brito.

There are three charters in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, from which it appears that the manor was in the time of Hen. III. in the Bigot family, though the first of these charters is most probably a forgery, or an erroneous copy made at the end of the fourteenth century. This first purports to be a deed by which William Bigot, " Earl of Norfolk and Suffolk and Marshal of England," grants the manor to Thomas Bigot. The only William Bigot of this family was neither Earl nor Marshal, but Steward of the Household to Hen. I. and died in 1119.[8]

The second deed is by the same, releasing all right,[9] and the third is a deed by which Thomas le Bigot, son of William, grants to " Galfrido filio

[1] Dom. ii. 429.
[2] Dom. ii. 371*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 397.
[4] Dom. ii. 447*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 396*b*. 397.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 54 Hen. III. 6.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. I. 11*d*; 9 Edw. I. 7; 9 Edw. I. 24*d*, 18, 12*d*.
[8] Harl. 46 D. 43.
[9] Harl. 46 D. 44.

Radulfi Farewelle," two messuages and two crofts which Richard Carcetarius and William Russell held in Bradley.[1] This deed is supposed to have been executed in the time of Hen. III.

There is a fourth deed dated 25th July, 1357, by which Margaret " Bygot, cousin and heir of Thomas Bygot," quit claims to John " Buttetourt, Seigneur de Wesleye," and Dame Joyouse his wife, the Manor of Great Bradley, and the advowson of the church belonging to the manor.[2]

On the opening of the fourteenth century the manor belonged to Sir Hugh de Lopham, who by deed in 1305 granted the same together with the advowson of the church to Sir John Boteturte, Knt., and Matilda his wife for life, rendering yearly two marks.

The deed is dated at Bradley die Jovis prox. post. fest. S. Edm. regis 34 Edw. I., and is preserved amongst the Harleian Charters.[3]

Sir John was Governor of St. Briavel's Castle, co. Gloucester, and Admiral of the King's Fleet in the reigns of Edw. I. and II. He was summoned to Parliament as a Baron 10th March, 1308. His wife Matilda was daughter of Thomas Fitz Otho by Beatrix his wife, daughter and coheir of William de Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford, and sister and heir of Otho Fitz Thomas.

The quit rent reserved by the last deed was released by Sir Hugh de Lopham by deed dated at Lopham die Dom. prox. p. fest S. Barthol. Apost. 10 Edw. II. [1318].[4]

Sir John Botetourte's life interest seems to have become an interest in fee. There is a deed amongst the Harleian Charters of Thomas Botetourte granting to Lord John his father and Lady Matilda his mother, wife of the said John, the manor ; this interest it has been suggested was acquired from Joan, Thomas's wife, possibly on release of the quit rent, for we find the manor later vested in Sir Thomas Botetourt's widow Joan, daughter of Roger de Somery, and sister and coheir of John de Somery, Baron of Dudley, and in 1332 we meet with a quit claim from Mabille, " late wife of Hugh de Lopham," to this Joan, late wife of Sir Thomas " Butetourt " of the manor.[5]

Sir Thomas had died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son, John de Botetourt, who succeeded his grandfather as 2nd Baron, and probably had the manor on the death of his mother Joan.

John de Botetourt attended the King in the expedition into France in the train of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and was summoned to Parliament from 25th Feb. 1342 to 3rd Feb. 1385.

He married Joyce, daughter of William, Lord Zouche, of Haryngsworth, and had a son John, who married Maud, daughter of John, Lord Grey, of Rotherfield, and predeceasing his father, left a son John, who died also before his father and grandfather, and a daughter Joyce, who married Sir Hugh Burnell, Knt., and with him levied a fine of the manor in 1359.[6]

John, Lord Botetourt, probably made a settlement of the manor in 1370, for amongst the Harleian Charters are letters of attorney from him

[1] Harl. 46 D. 49.
[2] Harl. 46 B. 25*b*.
[3] Harl. Ch. 53 B. 24.
[4] Harl. Ch. 53 B. 25.
[5] Dated at St. Edmund's, 1st May, 6 Edw. III. Harl. Ch. 53 B. 26.
[6] Sir Hugh Burnell and Joyce his wife *v.* Sir Thomas Blount and Isabel his wife. Feet of Fines, 13 Rich. II. 14.

styled "Seigneur de Wesleye" to William Message, of Bradley, to receive seisin of the manor. The date is Wednesday, F. of Corpus Christi, 44 Edw. III.[1] John, Lord Botetourt, died in 1385.

Davy suggests that Thomas Scroope, son of Joan, who married Thomas de Botetourt, had this manor of the gift of Joan his mother and died seised of it in 1491. Page states distinctly that Joan survived her husband, and during the minority of John her eldest son and heir procured a charter of free warren in this and all her other demesne land, and left this manor so privileged to her son Thomas Scroope, the noted Carthusian monk.

He adds of Scroope: "He was a native of this parish, and derive from the illustrious family of Scroope, in Yorkshire. He was first a monk of the Benedictine Order; afterwards aspiring to greater perfection, he embraced the profession of a Dominican; and subsequently submitted himself to the discipline of the Carmelites, and after preaching about the country clothed in sackcloth withdrew to a house of that order in Norwich, where he continued twenty years, leading the life of a recluse. After this he travelled abroad, and was advanced to the Bishopric of Dromore, in Ireland, which he afterwards resigned and returned into these Eastern Counties, became Suffragan to the Bishop of Norwich, and vicar of Lowestoft, where he died in 1491, and was buried in the chancel of that parish church, being nearly 100 years of age."

The idea of Davy and Page is peculiar, for the manor must certainly have passed to Joyce and her husband, Sir Hugh Burnell. Amongst the Harleian Charters in 1390 are letters of attorney by Sir Hugh Burnell, Knt., and "Joiosa" his wife to Richard Ruton to receive seisin of the manor with the advowson of the church. The deed is dated at Bradly "die Merc. p. p. f. S. Geo. Mart. (23rd April), 13 Rich. II.[2] In 1401 we meet with a fine of the manor and advowson levied by John Rome, clerk, John Hide, clerk, Thomas Skynnere, Thomas Cruwe, and William Corley, clerk, against Sir Hugh Burnell and Joyce his wife.[3] Joyce Burnell died in 1407 without issue, and we next find the manor vested in Bartholomew Brokesby, sen., who died in 1524, when it went to his grandson and heir Bartholomew Brokesby.

We meet with three fines levied of the manor in 1561, 1565, and 1580. The first was by John Farwell and others against Francis Clopton and others,[4] the second by Robert Peyton against Thomas Brokesbye,[5] and the third by Peter Osborne and others against Robert Peyton and others.[6]

In 1609 the manor was vested in Sir John Peyton, Knt., and in 1764 in Thomas Brand, of The Hoo, co. Herts, who 20th April, 1771 married the Hon. Gertrude Roper, sister of Charles Trevor Roper, 18th Lord Dacre, and on his death 21st Feb. 1794, the manor passed to his eldest son, Thomas Brand, 20th Lord Dacre. He married in 1819 Barberina, daughter of Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, Bart., and widow of Valentine Wilmot, of Farnborough, Hants, but died without issue 21st March, 1851, when the manor passed to his brother, Henry Otway, 21st Lord Dacre, C.B., who distinguished himself in the Peninsular War, and in 1806 married Pyne, eldest daughter of the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Crosbie, sister of Lord Brandon, and widow of Sir John Gordon, Bart. He assumed by sign manual in 1824 the surname of Trevor, and dying 2nd June, 1853,

[1] Harl. Ch. 47 F. 17.
[2] Harl. Ch. 47 E. 46.
[3] Feet of Fines, 2 Hen. IV. 11.
[4] Fine, Mich. 3 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Mich. 7 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Mich. 22-23 Eliz.

the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Crosbie William Trevor, 22nd Lord Dacre, who 12th Jan. 1837, married Susan Sophia, eldest daughter of Charles Compton, 1st Lord Chesham. His lordship was by Royal licence dated 12th April, 1851, authorised to take the surname of Trevor only, and to bear the arms of Trevor. He died without issue in 1890 and the manor passed to his brother, Henry Bouverie William, M.P. for Lewes 1852-68, and for co. Cambridge 1868-84; Speaker of the House of Commons 1872-84. He was a P.C., and was created in 1884 Viscount Hampden. He married 16th April, 1838, Eliza, daughter of Gen. Robert Ellice, and died in 1892, when the manor passed to his eldest son Henry Robert Brand, 2nd Viscount Hampden, M.P. for Herts and later for Stroud Division, co. Gloucester, and Captain in the Coldstream Guards, who married 1st 21st Jan. 1864, Victoria Alexandrina Leopoldine, eldest daughter of his Excellency Silvain Van de Weyer, Belgian Minister of State, and 2ndly, 14th April, 1868, Susan Henrietta, younger daughter of Lord George Henry Cavendish. The 2nd Viscount Hampden is the present lord of the manor.

There is a deed amongst the Harleian Charters dated 26th Aug. 9 Edw. IV. [1469] by which Alicia, Duchess of Suffolk, granddaughter of Geoffrey Chaucer, the poet, and wife of William de la Pole, 1st Duke of Suffolk, constitutes Humfrey Foster and Henry Doget to receive seisin of John Bernard in respect of the manor of Bradley.[1]

Arms of BRAND: Az. two swords in saltire, arg. pommels and hilts Or; within a bordure engrailed of the second.

LITTLE BRADLEY MANOR OR MANOR OF OVERHALL *al.* HARVEYS.

This manor is said by the author of "Magna Britannia" to have been the lordship of Jourdan Witherfield in 1281. In 1322 the manor was vested in Gilbert Peche, for this year he died seised of it,[2] and from this time to the time of William Geddyng married to Mirabel, only child of Sir John Aspall and Katherine his wife, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Thurlow Magna, in this Hundred.

In 1365 Sir John de Aspall by deed settled this manor, therein called the "Manor of Overall in Little Bradley," upon himself and Katherine his wife in tail. Of that marriage there was issue but one child Mirabel, married to William Geddyng.[3]

William Gedding was succeeded by his son, Thomas Gedding, who with Anne his wife had a grant of free warren here in 1437, and on their death the manor passed to their son and heir, John Gedding, who in 1467 conveyed Overhall Manor to John, Duke of Suffolk, Sir JohnHeveningham and other trustees.

The wardship of Robert Gedding, John's son and heir, was granted to Anthony, Earl Rivers, and Elizabeth his wife. To Robert succeeded his uncle, William Gedding, the brother of John Gedding. He died in 1499, when the manor passed to his daughter and heir Constance, wife of John Allen, of Icklingham, and afterwards wife of Henry Poley, of Badley. Henry Poley died in 1487,[4] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Edmund Poley, and on his death in 1548[5] passed to his son and heir, John

[1] Harl. 54 I. 18.
[2] See Manor of Thurlow Magna, in this Hundred.
[3] See Manor of Lackford, in Thingoe Hundred.
[4] See Woodhall Manor, Stoke Ash, Hartismere Hundred, and Badley Manor, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.
[5] I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 127.

Poley, who in 1565 sold the manor to John le Hunte.[1] A fine was levied against him in 1570 by Sir Thomas Golding and others, probably by way of some settlement,[2] as in 1571 he levied a fine of the manor against Margaret Hunt *al.* Knyghton,[3] and died 16th May, 1605. He is probably the John "Hunt," of Bradley, mentioned in the Visitation of 1612, son of Richard Hunt, of Ashen, in Essex, and of Ann his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Knighton, of Bradley. If so, he married Jane, daughter of Henry Colte, of Coltes Hall, in Cavendish. The manor on John Hunte's death passed to his son and heir, Sir George le Hunte, who married Barbara, daughter of Sir Ralfe Shelton, of Shelton Hall, in Norfolk, Knt., and on his death vested in his son and heir, John Hunte. This John Hunte offered his whole estate to Parliament's free disposition, and his sequestration was discharged in 1644.[4] John Hunte was a delinquent we find in 1647.[5] He compounded for £600. The family long continued in the parish, the last appearing to have been Thomas le Hunte, son of Sir George le Hunte, Knt., of this parish, who died in 1703, aged 76, and is interred under an altar tomb on the south side of the churchyard in the parish of Carleton Rode, Norfolk, with Margaret his wife, who died in 1716, aged 80 years. In 1747 Francis Duckins, of Cowling, died seised of the manor.[6]

The manor appears to have been acquired by Charles Lamprell, who was buried at Little Bradley 11th Nov. 1760, and to have later vested in his two sons, Charles and William. William Lamprell resided at the hall, and his brother Charles lived at Canning's Farm near the church. William died 11th May, 1850, and Charles married Mary Anne Wrigglesworth, and on his death the manor vested in his son and heir, the Rev. Charles Wrigglesworth Lamprell, incumbent of the church of Little Bradley. He married 24th July, 1837, Catherine Frances, 2nd daughter of Frederick Mortlock, of Cambridge.

In 1885 Ebenezer Bird Foster, of Anstey Hall, Trumpington, Cambridge, was lord, and the manor is apparently still vested in him. He is the eldest son of George Ebenezer Foster, of Brooklands, co. Cambridge, High Sheriff of co. Cambridge 1868, who died in 1870. Mr. Foster in 1870 married Mary Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Prebendary Richard Snowden Smith. He was High Sheriff of Cambridge and Hants in 1882, and is a D.L. for the County of Cambridge.

A rent roll of this manor in the time of Rich. II.—Hen. IV. will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[7]

Arms of Le Hunte: Vert, a saltier, Or.

Manor of Netherhall *al.* Norley Mote.

We learn little of this manor beyond the fact that it was amongst the hereditaments of which John le Hunte died seised in 1606, from which time the manor seems to have passed in a like course with the Manor of Overhall, in Bradley. It is, however, probably the Manor mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Henry Turner, who died 4th Feb. 1543, leaving Henry Turner his next heir, namely, son of Henry, son of John, son and heir of the said Henry.[8]

Arms of Turner: Erm. on a cross Sa. quarter-pierced of the field 4 fers-de-moline Arg.

[1] Fine, Hil. 7 Eliz.
[2] Fine, Hil. 12 Eliz.
[3] Fine, Hil. 13 Eliz.
[4] S.P. Cal. of Comp. 843.
[5] Com. for money advance, 811.
[6] See Manor of Cowling, in this Hundred.
[7] Add. Ch. 24719.
[8] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VIII. 50.

CHEDBURGH.

TWO manors were held here in the time of the Confessor by two freemen, and taken together consisted of 2 carucates of land, 2 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half a team belonging to the men, 8 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 12 hogs. At the time of the Survey Frodo, brother of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, held these manors of the Abbot of Ely, the bordars had increased to 5, and the ploughteams in demesne to 4. When Frodo took them over there were 4 rouncies (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), 8 beasts (which had increased to 14), and 20 sheep. All this land lay in the demesne of the abbey in the Confessor's time, with every kind of custom except the six forfeitures of the Abbot of St. Edmund. The value was formerly 40*s*., increased to 60*s*. at the time of the Survey. It was half a league in length, and 3 quarentenes in breadth, and paid in a gelt 1½*d*. Others held land here.[1]

Chedburgh Hall and Arneborough.

In 1315 this was the lordship of Thomas Verdon, having been acquired apparently under a fine levied in 1306 by him against Magister Bugo de Cuccill (?), parson of Brisingham church.[2] It was held of the Bishop of Ely for half a fee.[3]

The manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Netherhall, in Stanstead, Babergh Hundred, to the time of Margaret, who married 1st Hugh de Bradshaw, who died about 1383. She married 2ndly Sir John de Pilkington, who died 16th Feb. 1421. By her 1st husband Margaret de Verdon had a son, Sir William de Bradshaw, who died 2nd Oct. 1415,[4] leaving a daughter Elizabeth, married to Sir Richard Harrington, of Wolfage and Brixworth, co. Northampton, and of West Leigh, co. Lancaster. The manor was settled by fine in 1430 upon Robert Pilkington, 3rd son of the heiress Margaret, in tail male, with remainder to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William de Bradshaw, in tail, with remainder to Sir John Pilkington, eldest son of the said Margaret by her 2nd husband, in fee. Margaret died on the Vigil of St. Katharine the Virgin, 24th Nov. 1436.[5] Robert Pilkington had a son John, but whether he succeeded to the lordship or not it is impossible to say. Elizabeth Bradshaw seems to have held, but not apparently her son, Sir William Harrington. Her daughter Margaret married Sir Thomas Pilkington, who does appear to have held the manor; but whether in his own right or in right of his wife we have not been able to ascertain. Sir Thomas was son of Edmund Pilkington and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Booth, which Edmund (who died before 1451) was son of John de Pilkington and Katherine his 2nd wife, sister of John de Assheton, which John was the son of Sir John de Pilkington and Margaret his wife, the Verdon heiress. John de Pilkington the 2nd had by his 1st wife Margaret a son, John de Pilkington, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund de Trafford, but had died without issue. Sir Thomas Pilkington was slain at the battle of Stoke 16th June, 1487, leaving a son, Sir Roger Pilkington, married to Alice, daughter of Sir John Savage.

[1] Dom. ii. 384*b*.
[2] Feet of Fines, 34 Edw. I. 36.
[3] H.R. ii. 151.
[4] I.P.M., 3 Hen. V.
[5] I.P.M., 21st Feb. 1437.

In 1460 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Ralph Lever and Nicholas Nabbe, clerk, against Sir William Haryngton and Elizabeth his wife, Thomas Pilkington and Margaret his wife, and Arthur Pilkington.[1]

The manor subsequently vested in William Hunt, and was acquired from him and his wife Anna in 1510 by Sir Robert Drury,[2] who died in 1535, when it passed to Sir William Drury, his son and heir, and on his death in 1589 vested in his son and heir, Sir Robert Drury, who died in 1615.[3]

In 1764 the manor was vested in William, 2nd Earl of Bristol, and from that time to the present the devolution has been identical with that of Ickworth Manor, in Thingoe Hundred.

Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a precipe on a covenant concerning the manor in 1422.[4]

Arms of PILKINGTON: Arg. a cross botonée voided Gu.

[1] Feet of Fines, 39 Hen. VI. 28.
[2] Fine, Mich. 2 Hen. VIII.
[3] See Manor of Hawstead, in Thingoe Hundred.
[4] Add. Ch. 25257.

CLARE.

A MANOR was held in this place in Saxon times by Aluric, and consisted of 24 carucates of land, 40 villeins, 10 bordars, 20 serfs, 12 ploughteams in demesne, and 36 belonging to the men. Also 37 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 12 hogs, a mill, 5 arpents of vineyard, 6 rouncies, 10 beasts, 12 hogs, 60 sheep, and 12 hives of bees. There was also a market. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, and some of the details had changed. The villeins had gradually decreased, first to 35 and then to 30, the bordars had increased to 30. The ploughteams in demesne had dropped to 6 and then risen again to 7, and those belonging to the men had dropped gradually to 30 and then to 24. The live stock had all increased, the beasts to 14, the hogs to 60, and the sheep to as much as 480. There were an additional 43 burgesses mentioned in the Survey. The Survey goes on to say : "Aluric, son of Wisgar, gave this manor to Saint John in King Edward's time, his son consenting thereto, and put in Ledmar the priest and others with him. Having also made a charter he committed the church, and the whole place into the hands of Leustan the abbot to keep, and into the keeping of Wisgar his son. But the clerks could neither give nor forfeit this land away from Saint John. However, after King William came he seized it into his own hand." To this manor also belonged 5 socmen with all customs, having 1½ carucates of land, 1½ ploughteams, and 6 acres of meadow. The value was £40. It was 2 leagues in length and 1 in breadth and paid in a gelt 15*d*.[1]

Manor of Clare.

This was the lordship of Aluric in the Confessor's time, and formed part of the estate conferred by William the Conqueror on his kinsman, Richard Fitz Gilbert, who from that time was sometimes designated Richard de Clare. From this Richard Fitz Gilbert the manor descended through the Earls of Clare, Hereford, and Gloucester,[2] and the Mortimers in the same course as the Manor of Sudbury, in Babergh Hundred, until it finally vested like that manor in the Crown in the person of King Edw. IV.

It is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester in 1263,[3] of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and jointly with Joan his wife, an extent being given.[4] Joan, Countess of Gloucester, held a court for this manor in Jan. 1297.[5] The castle and manor were restored to the heirs of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1316.[6]

In 1331 there is an order enabling Elizabeth de Burgo to retain the manor on grant of other lands.[7]

In 1462 the manor, castle, and lands were granted for life to the King's mother Cicely, Duchess of York, in full recompense for the jointure.[8]

[1] Dom. ii. 389*b*.
[2] The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Rich. de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford in the time of Hen. III. I.P.M., Hen. III. File 27 (5).
[3] I.P.M., 47 Hen. IV. 34.
[4] I.P.M., 35 Edw. I. 47.
[5] Close Rolls, 25 Edw. I. 8 *schedule*.
[6] Close Rolls, 10 Edw. II. 4.
[7] I.Q.D., 5 Edw. III., File 215-17.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. IV. pt. iv. 1.

In 1541 the manor was granted to Queen Katherine for life,[1] and in 1553 to John Cheke, afterwards Sir John.

In the reign of Queen Mary, however, it was taken in exchange for other lands,[2] and was annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, to which it has remained attached to the present day.

From the Exchequer Special Commissions we learn that the manor granted to Sir John Cheke in 1553 was supposed to be escheat on account of defective title.[3]

The site of the castle was parcel of the possessions of the Crown from the accession of Edw. IV. to the grant to Sir John Cheke, in which it was included; but it was recovered to the Crown by Queen Mary in the first year of her reign, and for a long period was in the possession of the Barnardiston family.[4]

From the Barnardistons the castle passed to the family of Elwes, of Stoke College, from which time it has descended in the same course as the Manor of Stoke by Clare, in this Hundred, and is now vested in John Payne Elwes, of Edmondsham, Cranborne, co. Dorset.

Court Rolls of the Honor in the time of Edw. II. will be found in the Public Record Office,[5] Edw. II.—26 Geo. III.; Duchy of Lancaster, P.R.O. Bundles 116-125, Edw. II., III., Rich. II., Hen. IV., V., VI., Edw. IV., Hen. VII., VIII., Edw. VI.; P.R.O. Portfolio 212, 32-52, 213, 214-1410, 1427; Add. Ch. 16541 *t.* Eliz. Chas. I. and II., and from 1731 to 1745; D.K.R. 30 App. p. 35; Extracts from Court Rolls, 1501-1587, Add. Ch. 15613.-1581, Add. Ch. 1278; 1582, Add. Ch. 1279; Office of Stewardship of the Honor, S.P. 1 Hen. VIII. 222, S.P. 23 Hen. VIII. 945. As to Court Leet of the manor, see Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute ii. 103. Receivers-General accounts of lands east of the Severn belonging to Roger, Earl of March, 21 Rich. II., will be found amongst the Ministers' Accounts in the Record Office,[6] also the Ministers' Accounts of lands in the wardship of Henry, Prince of Wales, during the minority of Edmund Mortimer in Clare will be found in the same depository.[7]

In 1725 we find a petition of Lieut.-Col. George Howard, touching lands in Clare and elsewhere, granted by King William for 21 years having fallen into popish hands, and profits converted to superstitious uses, praying for a reversionary grant of the manor for 31 years.[8]

Arms of CLARE: Or, three chevronels, Gules. Of MORTIMER, Earl of March: Barry of six, Or and Azure; on a chief of the first, three pallets, between two gyronnies of the second: an inescutcheon Argent. Of ELWES: See Stoke by Clare Manor in this Hundred.

STONE HALL *al.* STONEHOUSE *al.* MANSE MANOR.

This manor was granted by the Crown to Thomas Golding and George Golding in 1553, and George Golding had licence to alienate it in 1588 to

[1] S.P. 1541, 503 (25).
[2] Fine, Easter, 4 Mary I.
[3] 11 Jac. I, D.K.R. 38 App. p. 94.
[4] See Manor of Keddington, in this Hundred.
[5] Portfolio 204, 1.
[6] Bundle 1112, No. 6 to 7, Hen. V.; *Ib.* 23 7 and 8 Hen. VI. Bundle 1163, No. 3.
[7] 9 and 10 Hen. IV. Bundle 1112, No. 18.
[8] T.P. 373.

Thomas Golding.[1] The first-named Thomas was the son of Roger Golding. He resided at Cavendish and Poslingford, and married Katherine, daughter of Robert Gosnall, of Ottley, and was succeeded by his son, George Golding, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Henry Gray, of Wreston, in Bedfordshire, and died in 1562, when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Golding, who married Frances, daughter of Thomas Bedingfield, of Darsham. The licence in 1588 was possibly for some trustee, George Golding, to assign to Thomas, the son of George Golding, who had died in 1562. The writer will not guarantee the correctness of the devolution of this manor.

[1] See Manor of Poslingford, in this Hundred.

COWLING.

A MANOR was held here in Saxon times by the thane Mann the Swarthy. It consisted of 9 carucates of land, 19 villeins, 16 bordars, 6 serfs (reduced to 3 at the time of the Survey), 2½ ploughteams in demesne (increased to 3 at the time of the Survey), and 9 belonging to the men (reduced at that time to 6). There were also 60 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 60 hogs, a church with 50 acres and half a ploughteam, also 7 beasts, 40 hogs, 40 sheep, and 40 goats. The value was formerly £9, which value had gone up to £20 when the Survey was taken. The manor was a league long and 8 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 12½*d*. At the time of the Survey this was held in demesne by Earl Alan.

Another estate here was that of a freeman under the Confessor, consisting of 140 acres, a bordar, and a ploughteam valued at 10*s*., held at the time of the Survey by Earl Ralph of Earl Alan.[1]

Cowling Manor.

This lordship was the inheritance of William de Eureux, 2nd Earl of Salisbury, by his marriage with Alianora de Vitrei, daughter of Tirrel de Mainers, and passed to William Longespee, illegitimate son of King Hen. II. by Fair Rosamond, who married Ela, only daughter of the said William de Eureux and Alianora his wife. William Longespee became in his wife's right Earl of Salisbury.

In 1207 we find an order to the sheriff to give seisin to the grant of the King to his brother, the Earl of Salisbury, of this manor, which belonged to the Countess Alianora,[2] and in 1223 we find a grant by Alianora de Vitrei, sometime Countess of Salisbury, to Roger de London, clerk, of the assart called Le Frith in Cowling, abutting on the wood of Badley Magna, and the land which Hugh de Bosco, William de Bocy, Matilda de Monasterio, and others held in this manor.[3] We also find on the Close Rolls in 1225 an order to the sheriff on a grant being made by the King to the said Alianora, Countess of Salisbury, of a fair for two days in Cowling.[4] William Longespee about 1213 had a grant of the Honor of Eye, in Suffolk, and was the same year a witness to the agreement made between King John and the barons, as guarantee for the former. He was likewise a witness to the charter whereby John resigned his kingdom to the Pope. After this we find him a principal leader in the Royal army, until the very close of John's reign, when he swerved in his loyalty and joined for a short period the ranks of Louis of France. Upon the accession, however, of Hen. III., he did homage to that monarch, particularly for the County of Somerset, which the King then gave him; and joining with William Marshall raised the seige of Lincoln; when he was constituted Sheriff of Lincolnshire and Governor of Lincoln Castle, being invested at the same time with sheriffalty of the County of Somerset, and governorship of the Castle of Shirburne. His lordship soon afterwards accompanied the Earl of Chester to the Holy Land, and was at the battle of Damieta, in which the crescent triumphed. He served subsequently in the Gascon wars, whence returning to England, Dugdale relates: "There arose so great a tempest at sea, that, despairing of life, he threw his money and rich apparel over-

[1] Dom. ii. 292*b*.
[2] 9 John 6.
[3] D.K.R., 25 App. p. 31.
[4] Close Rolls, 9 Hen. III. pt. ii. 3; 11 Hen. III. 7.

board. But when all hopes were passed they discerned a mighty taper of wax, burning bright at the prow of the ship, and a beautiful woman standing by it, who preserved it from wind and rain, so that it gave a clear and bright lustre. Upon sight of which heavenly vision both himself and the mariners concluded of their future security, but everyone there being ignorant what this vision might portend except the Earl; he, however, attributed it to the benignity of the Blessed Virgin by reason that upon the day when he was honoured with the girdle of knighthood he brought a taper to her altar, to be lighted every day at mass, when the canonical hours used to be sung, and to the intent that for this terrestrial light, he might enjoy that which is eternal." A rumour, however, reached England of the Earl's having been lost, and Hubert de Burgh, with the concurrence of the King, provided a suitor for his supposed widow; but the lady in the interim, having received letters from her husband, rejected the suit with indignation. The Earl soon after came to the King at Marlborough, and being received with great joy, he preferred a strong complaint against Hubert de Burgh, adding that unless the King would do him right therein, he should vindicate himself otherwise to the disturbance of the public peace. Hubert, however, appeased his wrath with rich presents, and invited him to his table, where it is asserted that he was poisoned, for he retired to his castle of Salisbury in extreme illness and died almost immediately after anno 1226.[1]

William his son and heir succeeded, "commonly called," says Sir William Dugdale, by "Matthew Paris, and most of our other historians, Earl of Salisbury, but erroneously; for all records wherein mention is made of him do not give him that title, but call him barely William Longespee. Nay, there is an old chronicle who saith expressly, that in anno 1233[2] he was girt with the sword of knighthood, but not made Earl, of Salisbury." This William made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in 1240—and again in 1247, having assumed the cross for a second pilgrimage, proceeded to Rome, and thus preferred a suit to the sovereign pontiff: "Sir, you see that I am signed with the Cross, and am on my journey with the King of France, to fight in this pilgrimage. My name is great, and of note, viz., William Longespee; but my estate is slender; for the King of England, my kinsman and liege lord, hath bereft me of the title of Earl, and of that estate; but this he did judiciously, and not in displeasure, and by the impulse of his will; therefore I do not blame him for it. Howbeit I am necessitated to have recourse to your Holiness for favour, desiring your assistance in this distress. We see here (quoth he) that Earl Richard (of Cornwall) who, though he is not signed with the Cross, yet, through the especial grace of your Holiness, he hath got very much money from those who are signed, and in want, do intreat the like favour.

The Pope taking into consideration the elegance of his manner, the efficacy of his reasoning, and the comeliness of his person, conceded in part what he desired; whereupon he received above a thousand marks from those who had been so signed. In about two years after this, in 1249, having received the blessing of his noble mother Ela, then Abbess of Lacock, he commenced his journey at the head of a company of 200 English horse, and being received with great respect by the King of France, joined that monarch's army. In Palestine he became subsequently pre-eminently distinguished, and fell in 1250 in a great conflict with the Saracens, near Damieta, having previously killed above 100 of the enemy

[1] Burke's Ext. Peerage, Ed. 1831, p. 175. [2] 17 Hen. III.

with his own hand. It was reported that, the night before the battle, his mother Ela, the abbess, saw in a vision the heavens open, and her son armed at all parts (whose shield she well knew), received with joy by the angels. Remembering the occurrence when news of his death reached her in six months after, she held up her hands, and with a cheerful countenance said: "I, thy handmaid, give thanks to thee, O Lord, that out of my sinful flesh thou hast caused such a champion against Thine enemies to be born." It was also said that in 1252, when messengers were sent to the Soldan of Babylon for the redemption of those who had been taken prisoners, he thus addressed them: "I marvel at you, Christians, who reverence the bones of the dead, why you inquire not for those of the renowned and right noble William Longespee, because there be many things reported of them (whether fabulous or not I cannot say), viz., that in the dark of the night there have been appearances at his tomb, and that to some, who called upon his God, many things were bestowed from heaven. For which course and in regard of his great worth and nobility of birth, we have caused his body to be here intombed." Whereupon the messenger desiring it, the remains were delivered to them by the Soldan, and thence conveyed to Acres, where they were buried in the church of St. Cross. This eminent and heroic personage married Idonea, daughter and heir of Richard de Carnville.[1]

The manor passed to his son and heir, William de Longespee, who married Maud, daughter of Walter Clifford, and died in 1257, leaving an only daughter and heir Margaret, commonly called Countess of Salisbury. She married Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, who surviving her enjoyed the manor during his lifetime. He died in 1310,[2] and the manor passed to his only daughter and heir Alice, married to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who being outlawed King Edw. II. seized upon the lands which Alice had made over to her husband and other manors. This manor does not seem to have been seized, and Alice, the heiress of Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, remarried Eberlon le Straunge.[3]

The manor seems next to have vested in Robert de Aspale. The family had previously held land in Cowling, for we find that Master Geoffrey de Aspale had free warren here in 1272,[4] and Master Giles de Aspale, rector of the church of Cowling, claimed to have warren in his lands in Cowling.[5] Geoffrey de Aspale also held here, and on the Patent Rolls in 1275 will be found an action by him against Richard, son of Godfrey de Culynge touching a fosse levied in Cowling.[6]

This Geoffrey de Aspale died in 1287,[7] and in the inquisition taken after his decease the Manor of Cowling is mentioned. A fine was levied of customs and services out of part of the manor in 1326 by Ebuld le Strange and Alice his wife against Robert de Aspale,[8] and another in 1329 of the manor by the said Robert de Aspale and Alice his wife against Thomas son of Robert de Aspale.[9]

The manor passed from Robert de Aspale to his son and heir, Sir John de Aspale, who had a grant of free warren here in 1337.[10]

[1] Burke's Ext. Peerage, ed. 1831, p. 175.
[2] I.P.M., 4 Edw. II. 51.
[3] I.P.M., 2 Edw. II. (2nd Nos.) 101.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 56 Hen. III. 1; H.R. ii. 196.
[5] H.R. ii. 153, 173.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. I. 24*d*.
[7] I.P.M., 15 Edw. I. 35.
[8] Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. II. 2.
[9] Feet of Fines, 2 Edw. III. 36.
[10] Chart. Rolls, 11 Edw. III. 4; 21 Edw. III. 4.

As the Manor of Stonham Aspall, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred, the manor passed to his two daughters, and in 1408 John Spencer, the 3rd husband of the daughter Katherine, together with her released to Sir Edmund de Thorp and Joan his wife, daughter of the said Katherine by her 2nd husband, Sir Robert (? John) de Northwode, a moiety of this manor. Joan de Thorp died in 1415, and by her will ordered her debts and legacies to be paid out of her Manor of Stonham if her lord would permit ; if not, then her Manor of Cowling should be sold for that purpose, but if the legacies were paid out of Stonham, then she gave the Manor of Cowling to her said husband, Lord Edmund de Thorp, and his heirs for ever. The debts and legacies would appear to have been paid out of Stonham, and the interest of Joan in the manor passed to her husband in fee, and on his death passed to his daughter Isabel, married to Philip Tilney, of Burton, co. Lincoln.

On Philip Tilney's death in 1453 it passed to his son and heir, Frederick Tilney, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence Cheney, of Cambridgeshire, and passed to their only daughter Elizabeth, married to Humphrey Bourchier, Knt., eldest son of John, Lord Berners, slain at the battle of Barnet in 1471. Elizabeth afterwards married Thomas, son and heir of John, Lord Howard, later Earl of Surrey and Duke of Norfolk, and made her will in 1506[1] under the name of Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk.[2] The Duke held this moiety of the manor until his death in 1524, when Sir John Bourchier, son and heir of Sir Humphrey Bourchier, 2nd Lord Berners, succeeded. He married Katharine, daughter of John Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and in 1515 was made Chancellor of the Exchequer for life. He translated by command of Hen. VIII. the Chronicle of Sir John Froissart and other works from the French, Spanish, and Italian. He died 16th March, 1532-3,[3] and the manor devolved (subject to the interest of his widow, who died 12th March, 1535-6) upon his two daughters—Mary, married to Alexander Unton, son and heir of Sir Thomas, of Wadley, in Berks. A settlement dated 10th June, 1516, was made by Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners, who had the reversion in the manor subject to the estate by the curtesy of Thomas, Earl of Surrey, on this marriage, whereby the Manor of Cowling, with the Manors of Horham and Thorpe Hall, were to be limited to the use of Jane Bourchier and the heirs of her body, and for lack of such issue to the use of the said Mary and the heirs of her body, with remainder to the use of the said Lord Berners and the heirs of his body, with divers remainders over to the use of Sir Thomas, Lord Howard, Sir Edward Howard, Edmund Howard, brothers, in tail male one after the other, after to Lady Muriell, Viscountess Lyell, Anne, Lady Dacre, wife of Thomas, Lord Dacre, of the South, Dame Elizabeth Boleyn, wife of Sir Thomas Boleyn, and Dame Margaret Bryan, wife of Sir Thomas Bryan, and the heirs of their bodies with divers remainders over.

Mary died without issue. Jane married Edmund Knevet or Knyvet, 2nd son of Edmund Knevet, of Bukenham Castle, in Norfolk. He held a moiety of this manor in right of his wife, and died 1st May, 1539, his widow surviving until 17th Feb. 1561.[4]

[1] I.P.M., Duchy of Lancaster, 50 (Hen. VII.) 126.

[2] For copy of her will, see Stonham Aspall Manor, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.

[3] Will 3rd March, 1532-3, proved 4th Feb. 1533-4.

[4] Will 6th April, 1560, proved 9th March, 1561.

The manor does not appear in the deeds of the Knyvets subsequently to this. Jane's eldest son John, who died in his mother's lifetime, married Agnes, daughter of Sir John Harecourt, of Elnhalle, co. Stafford, and the settlement dated 14th Feb. 1537-8, does not refer to the manor. John and Agnes's son and heir, Sir Thomas Kynvet, does not seem to have had the manor,[1] though he is entered by Davy among its lords.

The other moiety of the manor passed from Margery, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Aspale, who had remarried Sir George Felbrigg, of Playford, to her daughter Margery (by her 1st husband, Sir Thomas Naunton),, who married Sir Roger Drury, of Rougham, Knt., and passed from them to their son and heir, Sir William Drury, Knt., who was found to be heir of Margaret Felbrigg in 1422.[2] Sir William Drury, by his will dated 14th June, 1450, left his moiety of the manor to his widow Katherine for life with remainder to his grandson, John Drury. Katherine the widow died in 1479,[3] and John Drury died in 1498.[4]

John Broughton[5] seems to have died seised of the manor 24th Jan. 1517, leaving John his son and heir,[6] but possibly only as trustees, for we find it subsequently held by John Drury, who in 1546 sold the same to John Fastolf,[7] who died seised 6th Dec. 1548, leaving Thomas his son and heir.[8]

In 1553 the manor seems to have been acquired by John Worliche, of Wickhambroke, great-grandson of Sir William Wolrich *alias* Worliche, of Ludlow, co. Salop, and we meet with a fine levied of a moiety of the manor this year by him against Thomas Fastolf.[9] John Worliche married Katherine Monynge, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Charles Worliche, who resided at Cowling, and married Honor, daughter of Thomas Worliche, of Hunts. A fine was levied of the manor in 1564 by the said Charles Worliche against Edmund Peyton and Katherine his wife.[10]

In 1591 we meet with another fine of the manor by Thomas Felton and others against Charles Worliche and others.[11] On Charles Worliche's death the manor passed to his son and heir Thomas, against whom in 1594 a fine was levied by the said Thomas Felton and others.[12]

The whole manor appears subsequently to have vested in Sir Stephen Soame, Knt.,[13] 2nd son of Sir Stephen Soame, the Lord Mayor of London in 1598. Sir Stephen the son married 31st Dec. 1619, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Playter, of Sotterley, Bart., and died 19th Jan. 1639, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Peter Soame, Bart., who married 30th Dec. 1656, Susanna, youngest daughter of Ralph Freeman, of Aspeden, co. Herts.,[14] and died in 1697, leaving a son, Sir Peter Soame, 3rd Bart., who married Joan, daughter and heir of George Shute, of Stockwell, co. Surrey, and died in 1709 of the smallpox.

[1] I.P.M., 26th Aug. 16 Jac. I. His will was dated 30th Jan. 1617, proved 6th March, 1617.
[2] I.P.M., Duchy of Lancaster, 9 Hen. V. 27.
[3] I.P.M., 19 Edw. IV. 37.
[4] See Manor of Weston Market, in Blackbourn Hundred.
[5] See Manor of Denston Hall, in this Hundred.
[6] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 148.
[7] See Manor of Pettaugh Hall, in Thredling Hundred; Fine, Easter, 38 Hen. VIII.
[8] I.P.M., 3 Edw. VI. 142.
[9] Fine, Mich. 6 Edw. VI.
[10] Fine, Trin. 6 Eliz.
[11] Fine, Mich. 33-34 Eliz.
[12] Fine, Hil. 36 Eliz.
[13] See Manor of Cornerth, in Bures and Overhall, in Cavendish, Babergh Hundred.
[14] Correction on vol. i. p. 62.

Prior to 1747 the manor was purchased by Francis Dickins, a bencher of the Middle Temple, who also held the Manor of Little Bradley. He was a son of Francis Dickins, of Ripplington, co. Hants. An inscripton to his memory states that, "in private life he was seriously religious, an affectionate husband, a hearty friend, a kind master; with natural endowments increased by knowledge of the laws, he was a magistrate upright without severity, in preventing suits and procuring reparation for the injured, ending strife in content. He was a shining ornament to his profession by deep learning and solid judgement; he was a guide to many, a pattern to all. He repaired and ornamented the church and built the steeple at his own expense."

He married Rachel only daughter and heir of Thomas Dickins, also a bencher of the Middle Temple, and died 27th May, 1747, at the age of 76, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Francis Dickins, and from him to his son and heir, Francis Dickins, who sold it in 1816 to John Kemp, by whose assignees it was sold in 1817 to Henry Usborne, High Sheriff for the county in 1823. The estate then consisted of the manor, great and small tithes, and 2,176 acres of land including the park. The manor was again offered for sale 24th July, 1828,[1] and again in 1841 and 5th June, 1845.

The *Ipswich Journal* of 16th Aug. 1845, states that Branches Park, the seat of the late Henry Usborne, of close upon 1,600 acres, and Manor of Cowling, extending over 3,000 acres, and producing a rent of nearly £2,280, sold for £60,500 to "a gentleman from Manchester."

In 1855 the manor was vested in James Simpson, and in 1885 in James Alfred Simpson.

In 1896 the manor was vested in James Dundas Cockburn, and is now vested in Gilbert Augustus Tonge, who resides at Branches Park, a fine mansion here standing in about 200 acres of land well timbered.

Arms of De Longespee: Arg. six lions or lionels rampant, Or, third, second, first. Of Wolrich or Worlich: Gules, a chevron betw. 3 geese volant, Argent. Of Dickins: Erm. on a cross fleury Sa., a leopard's face Or.

Shardelowes Manor.

This was the lordship in the time of King Edw. III. of Sir John de Shardelowe, and he died seised of it in 1335,[2] from which time to the time of Sir John de Shardelowe, who died without issue in 1433,[3] and, indeed, to the death of William Brewse, who died in 1489, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Shardelowes, in Lackford Hundred.

Shortly afterwards the manor was acquired by John Clopton, of Melford, who by a deed dated 1st August, 1539, granted the manor, called in such deed the "Manor of Shardlowes in Wroting," with lands in Wratting, Stradishall, Otley, Great Thurlow, Little Thurlow, Stansfield, Lidgate, Tunstall, and elsewhere, to his son, William Clopton and Margaret his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn.[4] William Clopton died in 1562, but sold the manor in 1545 to Sir Edward North,[5] son of Roger North, who died in 1509, and Christian his wife, daughter of Richard Warcup, of Sconington, near Appleby, in Kent, widow of Ralph Warren.

[1] *Ipswich Journal*. 28th June, and 2nd Aug. 1828.
[2] I.P.M., 8 Edw. III. 37.
[3] I.P.M., 11 Hen. VI. 12.
[4] Harl. 48 D. 33.
[5] Fine, Mich. 37 Hen. VIII.

Sir Edward North was a lawyer, and in 1531 was appointed one of the clerks of the Parliament. In 1536 he became one of the King's serjeants-at-law, being so styled by the King in a grant then made to him, and on the surrender of his office of clerk of the Parliament in 1540 was made Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations, an office created on the dissolution of the monasteries. The following year he was a knight, and elected one of the representatives for the County of Cambridge, and three years later was Chancellor of the Court of Augmentations jointly with Sir Richard Rich. Within a few months following he became sole Chancellor of that court by the resignation of the said Sir Richard Rich. He was called to the Privy Council, and had frequent grants of land from the King as a testimony of his favour and of the good services rendered to his sovereign. King Hen. VIII. constituted him one of his executors, and appointed him to be of council to his son and successor Edw. VI., leaving him a legacy of £300.

On King Edward's accession to the Crown, Sir Edward was again elected one of the knights of the shire for the County of Cambridge, in the Parliament then called, in which an Act being passed for the alteration of religion, and a Communion Book printed in English, he was one of the Privy Council who signed the letters missive, dated 13th March, to be sent to the several Bishops in England for the use of it, to commence at Easter following. He continued of the Privy Council all King Edward's reign, and was chosen again Knight of the Shire for Cambridge in the second and last Parliament called by that King, being specially recommended by his letters to the sheriff of that county. When by the Duke of Northumberland's practices the Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen, he was one of the council who signed the letter sent to the Lady Mary, afterwards Queen, wherein they acknowledged the Lady Jane to be their lawful sovereign. But this was no hindrance to Queen Mary's favour, having otherwise manifested himself a faithful subject, so that on her accession he was of her Privy Council; and in the first year of her reign, in consideration of his great merits and abilities, he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm by summons to Parliament 17th Feb. 1553-4, and took his place in the House of Peers on 17th April.

The 18th of December, 1558 he was appointed one of the lords commissioners to consider and allow of the claims which those should make who were to perform any service by tenure, on the day of that Queen's coronation; and was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely, which was confirmed to him by another patent in the second year of her reign. By his will dated 20th March, 1563-4,[1] he bequeathed his body to be buried at Kirtling, in the County of Cambridge, and gave to his son and heir, Sir Roger North, knight, his Parliament robes, beseeching God to bless him and give him His grace truly and faithfully to serve the Queen and this realm, and to beware of pride and prodigal expenses. He was so fearful of both his sons' unthriftiness that he entailed his estate to prevent alienations as strictly as the law of those times would allow, with a remainder to his kindred of Walkeringham.

He married 1st Alice, daughter of Oliver Squire, of Southby, near Portsmouth, widow of Edward Myrffyn, of London, son of an alderman of that city, and also the widow of John Brigadine, of Southampton, with whom he had a considerable fortune.

[1] Proved 23rd Feb. 1564-5; I.P.M., 26th April, 1565.

His 2nd wife was Margaret, daughter of Richard Butler, of London, widow of Sir David Brooke, knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who survived him, and was buried in the chancel of St. Lawrence Jewry, London, where on her tomb is this epitaph :—

Lo here the Lady Margaret North,
in tombe and earth doth lye ;
Of husbands four the faithful spouse,
whose fame shall never dye.
One Andrew Fraunces was the first,
the second Robert hight,
Sirnamed Chartsey, Alderman ;
Sir David Brooke, a Knight,
Was third. But he that passed all,
and was in number fourth,
And for his virtue made a lord,
was call'd Sir Edward North.
These all together do I wish
a joyful rising day ;
That of the Lord, and of his Christ,
all honour they may say.
Obiit 2 die Junii, An. Dom. 1575.

The said Edward, Lord North died at his house called the Charterhouse, in the suburbs of London, on Sunday, the last of December, 1564, and was buried in a vault under the chancel at Kirtling, on the south side, which he had caused to be made for that purpose, where is this memorial on a monument of black marble :—

Serva Fidem
Edvardum finxit Northum natura beatum
addidit et Magnas gracia Regis opes
providus et sapiens claros suscepit honores
et tamen in tanto comis honore fuit
quæ natura dedit quæ gracia principis auxit
omnia mors una sustulit atra die
que obiit ultimo Decembris
Anno Domini 1564.

Habuit filios Rogerum nunc Dominum North, et Thomam filias vero Christianam et Mariam quarum altera Willi Comitis Wigorniæ uxor altera Henrica dno Scroop nupta.

" By his picture, whereof there is yet a copy remaining,[1] he appears to have been a person of a moderate stature, somewhat inclined to corpulency, and a reddish hair. As to his character, it can only appear from what has been said of him ; and his letters show he rather affected the delivery of a full and a clear sense than any curiosity of style or expression. The bravery of his mind may best be judged of by his delight to live in an equipage rather above than under his condition and degree ; and by his magnificence in buildings, which were very noble for materials

[1] In Peterhouse College, Cambridge.

and workmanship, as may appear by the two houses he set up at Kirtling and Charterhouse. His piety, charity, and love of learning is evident from his bestowing the parsonage of Burwell on the University of Cambridge; as also the vicarage of Burwell. And to Peter House, the ancientest college of that university, as a token of his gratitude for what he gathered there in the way of learning, the parsonage of Ellington. He provided chapels in such houses he built, which shews a desire in him of an assiduity in the service of God by himself and family, which care of providing peculiar places for divine service, within families, was too much neglected in the following age, as may be witnessed by many great and stately houses then built. He also built a chapel for the interment of his posterity, adjoining to the south part of the chancel in Kirtling Church; for though the main superstition was expired, yet burials in those days were attended with the performance of much religious duty." Under his portrait at Peterhouse is this distich :—

"Nobilis hic vere fuerat, si Nobilis ullus,
Qui sibi principium Nobilitatis erat."

On the inquisition taken 26th April, 7 Eliz. the jury found that he died seised in the County of Middlesex of the Manor of "Charlelotte," with the appurtenances in Cowling.

The manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Roger North, who in 1566 had summons to Parliament, and took his place there accordingly. He had been elected in 1555 one of the knights of the shire for the County of Cambridge, and having on Queen Elizabeth's accession to the throne received the honour of knighthood, was again elected one of the knights for that county in her first Parliament, as also in her second Parliament which met at Westminster in 1562.

In 1566 he accompanied the Earl of Sussex with the Order of the Garter to Maximilian, the Emperor, then at Vienna; and in 1572 was one of the peers who then sat on the trial of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. In 1585, having accompanied the Earl of Leicester, General of the Forces, sent to the assistance of the States, he was, for his valour made a knight banneret, and gained great reputation in the wars in the Netherlands. In the engagement before Zutphen, 1586, where Sir Philip Sidney received his death wound, he behaved with the greatest bravery, as appears by the Earl of Leicester's letter to Sir Thomas Heneage relating the hazardous enterprises of this Lord North, "who, though he had before been bruised on the knee with a musket shot, yet leaving his bed hastened to this skirmish, one boot on, and the other off, and went to the matter very lustily," saith the Earl.

His intimacy with that great peer is evident from his memorial on his examination to prove the marriage of the Earl with the Lady Lettice, Countess of Essex; and by his will he had a legacy of a basin and ewer of £40 value. His deposition is somewhat curious :—

"On the 13th of March, a.d. 1580, 23 Eliz. Roger North, Baron of Kirtling, of the age of forty years, saith, That he has byne very conversant with the erle of Leicester, by the space of theis ten or twelve yeares last passed. And that by reason of such familiaritie, the said erle of Leicester did sondry times, by manie good and godlie speeches, both acknowledge unto this deponent, and also humbly thank the Lord God for his infinite mercy and goodness, which he had bestowed and powered upon him in great measure of his blessing, still devising and studying how he might walk in

those ways that might be most pleasing to his merciful God. And with all told this deponent, that there was nothing in this liefe which he more desyred then to be joyned in marriage with some godlie gentlewoman with whom he might lead his liefe to the glory of God, the comfort of his soule, and to the faithfull service of her majestie, for whose sake he had hitherto forborn marriage, which long held him doubtfull. Theis and such like speeches, passed from the said erle to this examinant; who, for his part, as he saith did ever like this godlie dispositon, and ever comforted his lordship therein, and hartned him thereunto. Whereupon, as he saith, the said erle did divers times impart to this deponent, the hartie love and affection which he bare unto the countess of Essex, whom he knew to be a most godlie and virtuous gentlewoman adding with all, that he greatly desyred and longed after some yssue of his owne boddy, yf so itt please God to contynue and hold up his house and name. And after manie conferences passing between them to this purpose, the said erle of Leicester brake with this deponent, as he saith (on a tyme) and tould him plainlie, that he was resolved to marry and take to wief the countesse of Essex, which in a short tyme he performed. For he sayeth, that on a Saterdaie the 20th September, an. Dni. 1598 (as far as he now remembreth) the queen's majestie then lying at Stovers-house in the forrest, the erle of Leicester went to his house at Wainsted, to bedd, and tooke this deponent with him. In which night there was also at Wainsted, the erles of Warwick and Pembroke, Sir Francis Knolles, and the countess of Essex. At which tyme and place the said erle of Leicester told this deponent after supper, that he intended to be married the next morning, by the leave of God, and therefore prayed this deponent to ryse somewhat betimes for that purpose. Whereupon the daie following beinge Sundaie, this examinant rose early, and came to the said Erle, whom he found walkinge in a little gallery looking towards the garden. And after ordinary salutation, the Erle of Leicester said to this deponent, that he should presently solemnize, yf the Lords and Sir Francis Knolles were reddy. And thereupon departed from this examinant to fetch them together, and gave this deponent his double key, praying to go downe, and to bring up thither, by the privy wai, Mr. Tindall, a chaplain of his lordship's, which this deponent (as he sayeth) did accordinglie, insomuch as this deponent and Mr. Tindall, were in the said gallery first; and ymediately after came the Erles of Leicester, Warwick, and Pembroke, Mr. Treasurer Knolles, and then the Countess of Essex; In which time and place, and in the presence of the persons aforerecited, Mr. Tindall did marry the aforesaid Erle of Leicester and Countess of Essex together, by the booke of Common Prayer, after the due order of the same. And Mr. Treasurer Knolles, father of the Countess, did give her. And further this deponent sayeth, he well remembreth, that as he looked aside, he saw Mr. Richard Knolles, brother to the Countess, stand in the door which came out of the Erle's chamber, with his body half in the gallery and half out, who, together with the persons beforementioned, both saw and heard the solemnization of the said marriage. And other the deponent knows not."

This Lord North was Ambassador Extraordinary from Queen Elizabeth to Chas. IX. King of France, and was sworn of the Privy Council to the Queen; also constituted Treasurer of the Household in 1597 on the death of Sir Francis Knolles, Knight of the Garter. His last will bears date 20th October, 1598, wherein he bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of Kirtling, which was done 20th December following, by Garter

King at Arms, and a monument erected to his memory, with this inscription :—

Durum pati
Rogerus dominus North de Kirtlinge
Thesaurarius Hospitii Regii et e Sacris
Consliis sub Regina Elizabetha uxorem
Duxit Winifridam filiam Ricardi domini,
Rich, de Lees in Com Essex, Summi Angliæ
Cancellarii ; exqua filios genuit Johannem, et
Henricum, Milites, et filiam unicam Mariam
quæ decessit innupta.
Diem obiit extremum
Anno Aetatis LXXmo
et Anno Domini M.D.Cmo.

He died in the 70th year of his age, 3rd December, 1600 ; and Camden (in his History of Queen Elizabeth) gives this character of him : " That he was a person of great briskness and vivacity, with an head and heart fit for service."

The manor passed to Roger, Lord North's grandson and heir, Dudley North, son of Sir John North, eldest son of Roger and of Sir John's wife Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Sir Valentine Dale, D.C.L., Master of the Requests. Sir John had been slain in the Flemish wars 5th June, 1597 ; as his burial in St. Gregory's, London, is 6th June, 1597, much expedition seems to have been exercised ! Dudley, Lord North, married Frances, 6th daughter and coheir of Sir John Brocket, of Brocket Hall, co. Hereford, being the only child of his 2nd wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Roger Moore. He was nominated in 1645 by both Houses of Parliament, with the Earls of Northumberland, Essex, Warwick, and others to manage the affairs of the Admiralty. He died 18 July, 1666, in his 85th year, and was buried at Kirtling.

Subsequently we find the manor vested in Sir Jacob Downing, Bart., who died without issue in 1764.

In 1808 the manor was vested in John Kemp, and in 1811 in the Master and Fellows of Downing College, Cambridge.

DALHAM.

IN this place in Saxon times a socman had an estate consisting of 2 carucates of land, a villein, 5 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 2 belonging to the men, which latter became 1½ at the time of the Survey. There was also wood for the maintenance of 60 hogs, 2 rouncies, 10 beasts, 24 hogs, 100 sheep, and 50 goats. At the time of the Survey the beasts had increased to 15, the hogs to 30, and the sheep became reduced to 40. The value was formerly 40*s*., but at the time of the Survey 61*s*. There was also a church with 40 acres of free land, and half a ploughteam valued at 5*s*. William the Sinner held this over the socman, and when the Survey was taken the estate belonged to Richard, son of Earl Gislebert.[1]

Manor of Dalham with Dunstal's.

From the Domesday tenant, Richard Fitz Gilbert, this manor came down to William Peche, who held of the Honor of Clare, and in 1191 was held by Sir Hamon Peche, Sheriff of Cambridge 1156 to 1160. He married Alice, daughter and coheir of Pagan Perevell and sister and coheir of William Perevell, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Gilbert Peche, who married Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Fitz-Walter. Gilbert was dead by 1213, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Hamon Peche on whose death in 1240 it vested in his son and heir, Sir Gilbert Peche,[2] who gave this manor with his other lands to the King and Eleanor his then Queen.

Serjeants' accounts of lands of Lady Joan Peche[3] in Dalham, 21 and 22 Edw. I. will be found amongst the Ministers' Accounts in the Record Office.[4]

Page (in his History of Suffolk) says that in the 9th Edw. I. Queen Margaret held the manor, but he labours under a delusion, of course, as Margaret was not Queen until 1299, the 27 Edw. I.

The manor, however, was by letters patent, dated Hertford, 20th Feb. 1303, granted to her as part of the lands wherewith the King dowered his 2nd Queen Consort "at the church door" for life. As Margaret was married to King Edward, at Canterbury, 8th Sept. 1299, this was a post-nuptial grant made to her in compensation for other lands which were for State reasons withdrawn. But the grant was made to her in the same form as if she had obtained it "at the church door" on the day of her marriage.

It was in conformity with the ancient custom in compliance with which Royal brides of England demanded and received a formal investiture of lands and other endowments from their Kings in the face of the congregation assembled to see the settlement as well as the nuptial rite. Margaret was the youngest daughter of Philip the Bold, King of France, and is said to have been the first Queen of England who bore her arms with those of her husband on one shield.

The grant was more probably at this time of £50 value from the manors of Dalham and Bradfield,[5] but in 1309 a grant was made by King Edw. II. to Queen Margaret of the two manors in lieu of other manors.[6]

On the Patent Rolls in 1313 we meet with a commission issued on the complaint of Queen Margaret to enquire touching the persons who forcibly

[1] Dom. ii. 390.
[2] T. de N. 292.
[3] She was Gilbert's 2nd wife and daughter of Simon de Grey.
[4] Bundle 995, No. 13.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 31 Edw. I. 34, and 32 Edw. I. 12.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. II. 15 and 14.

entered her closes at Dalham, Bradfield, and Stoke Nayland, broke her houses, and did other damage.[1]

The Queen died 14th Feb. 1318-9 at the age of 36, and a grant was made in 1320 by the Crown of the manor with the advowson to Sir Walter de Norwich for life. He was one of the Barons of the Exchequer and Treasurer of the Exchequer. He married Catherine Hedersete and was summoned to the Parliament of 8 Edw. II. when the judges and others of the King's Council were intermixed with the Earls and Barons in the same writ,[2] from which it may be inferred that he was not by that writ created Baron of the Realm, especially as thereafter his name was always included among those of the justices and others of the King's Council. The grant above mentioned included also the Manor of Bredfield, and was for the rent of £40 per annum to the Exchequer.

On the Patent Rolls in 1318 we find a grant to John de Norwich, King's yeoman, son of Walter de Norwich, if he survive his father, that he may hold for life the Manors of Dalham and Bredfield formerly held by Queen Margaret, which the King had granted to the said Walter for life subject to a render of £50 a year.[3] The grant in fee was not made until 1320, when the advowson was included at the rent of £40.[4] The rent of £50 on one of the rolls is an error.

Sir Walter de Norwich did survive his father 10 years, and died in 1326, not 1329, as Dugdale and Cockayne state,[5] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John de Norwich, Knt. And on the Close Rolls in 1329 is an order to restore to John de Norwich, son and heir of Walter, all issues from the manor as it was not held in chief; but at the fee farm of £40.[6] This rent of £40 is of sufficient importance to receive several notices on the Close and Patent Rolls of King Edw. III. The King granted the £40 fee farm rent to John de Monte Gomery,[7] and on the Close Rolls in 1338 is a command to Sir John de Norwich "to be attendant upon the said John de Monte Gomery" in respect of this yearly rent.[8]

Sir John de Norwich[9] was in 1334 appointed Admiral "*versus partes orientales*," and served in the wars in Scotland in 1336, and in 1338 in those of Gascoigne, by reason of which he had respite for payment of his debts until the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula* next ensuing. He was for some time Governor of Angoulême, in France. In 1339 in further consideration of his services he had an allowance of £60. 14*s*., the surplusage of which was due to him from the time he had been Admiral of the whole Fleet to the Northwards. He also had an allowance of 50 marks per annum, and had granted to him a licence for a market on Friday weekly and a fair for three days annually at his Manor of Great Massingham, in Norfolk.

It seems that about 1340 Sir John de Norwich settled the manor and advowson, and the reversion of the Manor of Bredfield expectant on the decease of Katharine, late wife of Sir Walter de Norwich, on his son, Walter de Norwich and Margaret his wife in tail, for in respect of this alienation

[1] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. II. pt. ii. 22*d*; 8 Edw. II. pt. i. 30*d*, 29*d*.
[2] Dug. Lists of Sum.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 12 Edw. II. pt. ii. 27; O. 12 Edw. II. 12 and 14; 13 Edw. II. 1; 14 Edw. II. 17.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 14 Edw. II. 27.
[5] I.P.M., 3 Edw. III. 58.
[6] Close Rolls, 3 Edw. III. 16.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 12 Edw. III. pt. i. 20.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 12 Edw. III. pt. i. 21.
[9] See Manor of Mettingham Castle, in Wangford Hundred.

without licence we find a pardon entered on the Patent Rolls in 1341 to Walter de Norwich and Margaret.[1]

He was summoned to Parliament as a baron 25th Feb. 1341-2 and 3rd April, 1360. In 1344 he had licence to fortify his houses at Mettingham, in Suffolk, and Blackworth and Lyng, in Norfolk. He later served in the wars in France under Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, and founded a chantry in the church of Raveningham consisting of one master and eight priests to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, and to Andrew the Apostle, and All Saints to celebrate divine service for the health of his soul and the soul of Margaret his wife, &c.

He married 1st Alice, daughter of William de Huntingfield, by whom he had no issue, and 2ndly Margaret Mortimer, of Attleborough, co. Norfolk.

Rent Rolls of the manor in 1345 will be found amongst the Suffolk Rolls in the Bodleian.[2]

Sir John de Norwich died 15th Aug. 1362, and the manor passed to his widow Margery or Margaret, and Sir John's eldest son (and on her decease in 1366 Walter, having died in his father's lifetime in 1360)[3] to Sir John's grandson and heir, Sir John de Norwich, the son of Walter. Walter is said to have married Woliona, daughter of Miles Stapleton, of Bedale, in Yorkshire, but at the date of the above settlement in 1340 his wife's name seems to have been Margaret.

Sir John had livery of his lands in 1374, being then seised of the manors of Bredfield, Dalham, Ilketshall, "Schip-medway," Redesham, Mellis, Wenhaston, Brunfeld, Dallinghoo, Thorington, and the Castle of Mettingham, all in Suffolk. He died the same year[4] without issue, by his will dated 1373 appointing his body to be buried at Raveningham by the side of his father, Sir Walter, "there to rest till it could be removed to the new church of Norton-coupe cors," to the building of which he left £450.

Sir John de Norwich leaving no issue, Katherine de Brews, daughter of Thomas, brother of Sir John, grandfather to the last Sir John, his cousin, was his next heir and then aged 32, and on her doing homage she had livery of the manor.[5] However, being then or shortly afterwards becoming, a nun at Dartford, in Kent, she resigned her right and claim to the manor 18th May, 1378, in favour of her aunt Margaret (daughter of Sir Walter,[6] who died in 1326, and sister of Sir John and Thomas the father of the said Katherine), who had married 1st Thomas Caily, and 2ndly Robert de Ufford, 1st Earl of Suffolk,[7] the reversion vesting in her son, William de Ufford, 2nd Earl of Suffolk.

Amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum is a deed by which "Katerina de Breouse, cousin and heir of Sir John de Norwich, Knt.," grants to Sir John de Burgh, Nicholas de Gernoun, William Phelip, John Boll, clerk, Robert Grigge, clerk, Robert Gosselyn, clerk, William le Rous, and Thomas de Wroxham, the reversion of this manor and that of Bredfield, and the advowson of the church of Dalham, "which Margaret, sometime wife of Sir Walter de Norwich, held for the term of her life." The deed is dated London, 10th Nov. 48 Edw. III. [1374].[8]

[1] Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. III. pt. iii. 7; Deed of John de Norwich, 14 Edw. IV. M. Pas. Rec. Rot.

[2] 18 Edw. III., Bodl. Suff. Rolls 9.

[3] I.P.M., 34 Edw. III.

[4] I.P.M., 48 Edw. III. 52.

[5] Fine, Rot. 48 Edw. III. 15.

[6] Suckling, in a Pedigree in the Suckling Collection in the Brit. Mus., makes Margaret to be the daughter of Sir John de Norwich, and not his sister, but this is not correct, as if so, she would have been aunt to Sir John, who died in 1574, and consequently his heir.

[7] See Parham Hall Manor, Plomesgate Hundred.

[8] Harl. 47 B. 18.

On William de Ufford's death, 15th Feb. 1381-2, without issue, the *reversion* in the manor (for Margaret, Robert de Ufford's widow, did not apparently die until 1390)[1] passed to his sisters and coheirs—Cecily, wife of John, 3rd Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Catherine, wife of Robert, Lord Scales, 3rd Baron; and Margaret, wife of William, Lord Ferrers, 3rd Baron, of Groby, or their real representatives, who apparently were Robert Willoughby, 4th Baron, Henry de Ferrers, 4th Baron, and Roger de Scales, 4th Baron. John Marlere and William Bateman then purchased of Robert Willoughby and Roger de Scales their two shares in the manor. The fine levied to effect this purchase clearly shows the then existing condition of the title. It is levied by John Marlere, clerk, William Bateman, Nicholas de Massyngham, and Robert Rykedown in 1384, against Sir Robert de "Wylughby," and Sir Roger Scales, of two parts of both manor and advowson, "which Margaret, who was wife of Sir Walter de Norwych, held for life."[2]

The nature of the transaction is also made clear by the licence on the Patent Rolls in 1384.[3] The purchasers of these two parts sold them to Thomas Stutevill in 1417, and the said Thomas Stutevill afterwards purchased the remaining third of the manor of William Ferrers, 5th Baron, the son of Henry de Ferrers, 4th Baron, to whom the same had descended from his father in 1387. Thomas Stutevill or Stotevill married Edith, daughter of — Heath, of Suffolk, and died in 1447,[4] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Stotevill, who married Maude, daughter of — Dracott, and dying in 1468,[5] the manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Stotevill, who married Grace, daughter and coheir of — Borley, and of his wife, daughter and heir of — Walkfare, of Isleham, and dying the 14th Oct. 1506,[6] the manor devolved upon his son and heir, Thomas Stotevill, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Underhill and Thomasin his wife, daughter and coheir of Henry Caldebeke, and relict of John Turner. Thomas Stotevill died 18th Sept. 1514,[7] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Stotevill, who married Anne, daughter and coheir of Edward Bird, of Gazeley, who died 11th May, 1571, and on the south side of the chancel of Dalham church is a stone erected on an altar monument thus inscribed:—

Here lyeth Thomas
Stutevyle Esquyer
late lord of this
Toune and Patron
of this Churche and
Ann his Wyfe. They
continewed and kept
Hespitalitye in the
Manor Place here
40 yeares together
and her 15 children
viz. 7 Sonnes and 8
Daughters. he died the
11 of Maye 1571 his age
65
and the said Anne . . . . .

[1] I.P.M., 19 Rich. II. 35.
[2] Feet of Fines, 8 Rich. II. 2; I.P.M., 7 Rich. II. 132.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 8 Rich. II. pt. i. 42.
[4] I.P.M., 26 Hen. VI. 5.
[5] I.P.M., 7 Edw. IV. 22.
[6] I.P.M., 22 Hen. VII. 48.
[7] I.P.M., 7 Hen. VIII. 53.

Thomas Stotevill was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Stotevill, on whose death in 1606 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Martin Stotevill,[1] on whose death 13th June, 1631, at the age of 62, it vested in his son and heir, Thomas Stotevill, who dying in 1649 it went to his widow Judith for life, and on her death in 1696 left the Stotevill family after a holding of 280 years. It is true Charles Stutevill seems to have been residing at Dalham Hall in 1702, for amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian we find allegations, &c., in a suit by Charles Stutevill, of Dalham Hall, against Elizabeth Beecher, claiming to be his widow 1702-8.[2]

Davy mentions that in 1531 Christopher Slingsby and others had licence to alienate to Leonard Cotton and others, and that in 1536 Margaret Slingsby, widow, and others held.

An entry such as this is somewhat distressing where otherwise the links in the devolution appear satisfactory, but an entry on the State Papers in 1516 and 1517, and an entry on the Memoranda Rolls in 1536, clear the matter up, and disclose, as we had already anticipated, that the parties referred to were not beneficial owners. The short entry from the State Papers in 1516 is a grant of the reversion and custody while heir a minor, of Dalham Manor, for Christopher Slyngesby,[3] and the entry from the Memoranda Rolls in 1536, on the strength of which no doubt Davy enters the unfortunate Margaret Slingsby as a lady, is a call upon her, probably widow of Christopher, and on others to show title to the manor.[4]

In 1697 the manor was acquired by Gilbert Dolben, but he did not hold for long, as in 1702 the manor was purchased by Simon Patrick, D.D., Bishop of Ely, who erected in 1705 the present Dalham Hall of red brick. It stands upon an eminence, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. The Bishop died in 1707 when the manor passed to his widow Penelope, and later to his son Simon Patrick, who sold in 1714 to John Affleck, son of Thomas Affleck, or Auchinlech, by Ann, daughter of Matthias Peterson, of Ocland, in Sweden.

The sale was under the authority of an Act of Parliament 10 Anne, c. 17.[5]

John Affleck the purchaser married Neeltie, daughter of Gilbert Schape, a merchant of Amsterdam, and died 26th March, 1718, at the age of 67,[6] when the manor passed to his 2nd but eldest surviving son and heir, Gilbert Affleck, of Dalham Hall, M.P. for Cambridge, who had married in 1705 Anne, daughter of John Dolben, and niece of Sir Gilbert Dolben, Bart., and dying in 1764, the manor passed to his son and heir, John Affleck, M.P. for Suffolk. He married Sarah, only daughter of James Metcalfe, of Roxton, co. Bedford, and dying 17th Feb.

[1] A letter of his, in 1624, will be found amongst the Egerton MSS. in the Brit. Mus. (Eger. 2715). A letter of this Martin Stotevill to Framlingham Gawdy, dated the 14th Sept. 1624, as to repair of the steeple of the church of Dalham is mentioned in the 10th Rep. of the Historical Com. (pt. iii. 116). In John Rous's diary is the following entry made June 13th, 1631: "That day at night Sir Martin Stutvill, of Dalham, comming from the Sessions at Bury, with Sir George le Hunt, went into the Angell, and there being mery in a chayer, either readie to take tobacco or having newly done it (*ut fertur*), leaned backward with his head, and died immediatlie."

[2] Rawl. B. 382.

[3] S.P., 8 Hen. VIII. 528; 9 Hen. VIII. 3195.

[4] Memoranda, 28 Hen. VIII., Mich. Rec. Rot. 3.

[5] See House of Lords Journals, xix. 413, 421, 423, 424, 434, 435, 453, 456.

[6] She died 27th Oct. 1729, aged 66.

1776, the manor passed to his son and heir, Gilbert, who in 1787 succeeded his uncle, Sir Edmund Affleck, as 2nd Bart. of this family. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Clark, of New York, and relict of Richard Vassal, of Jamaica, but died without issue in 1808, when the manor with the baronetcy devolved upon his first cousin and heir, Sir James Affleck, a Lieutenant-General in the army and Colonel of the 16th Dragoons, who dying unmarried 10th Aug. 1833, the manor passed to his brother and heir, the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, 4th Bart., rector of Tresswell, co. Notts., vicar of Silkstone, Yorkshire, and Prebendary of York, who married 16th May, 1800, Maria, 2nd daughter of Sir Elijah Impey, Knt., of Newick Park, in Sussex, formerly Chief Justice of Bengal, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Gilbert Affleck, 6th Bart. He married 20th Dec. 1834, Everina Frances, eldest daughter of Francis Ellis, of Bath, but died without issue in Nov. 1854, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Sir Robert Affleck, 7th Bart., who married 9th April, 1850, Maria Emily, eldest daughter of Edmund Singer Burton, of Churchill, co. Northampton, and dying 9th Oct. 1882, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert Affleck, 8th Bart. He married 9th March, 1886, Julia Georgina, 2nd daughter of John Sampson Prince, of Cornwall Mansions, South Kensington. Shortly before his death the manor was purchased by the late Cecil Rhodes for, it is said, £130,000.

At a court held 22nd May, 1727, the customs of the manor were declared to be :—

1. That the husband after the death of the wife an inheritrix is tenant by the Curtesy.
2. That the wife ought to have freebench of those lands whereof the husband died solely seised.
3. That all the trees growing upon the Wastes of the Manor are the lord's.
4. That all Estrays taken within this Manor are the lord's.
5. That the lands called Blacklands ought of right to lay fresh and unsown every winter for the foldings and feed of the lord's sheep.
6. That the tenant of such lands as are heriotable who is not possessed at the time of his death of a beast there is due to the lord for every heriot 2*s.* 8*d.*
7. That if any tenant of this manor cut down any Oak or Pollard trees and converts them to pales the lord of the manor may seize his copyhold lands for the same.
8. That no copyhold lands of this manor may be exchanged without the lord's licence.
9. That the Parsonage House has no right of Common, &c., &c., &c. including a declaration " that the lord of the Manor of Dalham is the only lord of the Soyle of the Village of Dalham with the bounds thereof and none other." The custom is to the eldest son.

Arms of STOTEVILL : Bary of ten, Argent and Gules, a lion rampant, Sable. Of AFFLECK : Arg. three bars, Sa.

DENHAM.

IN Saxon times 2 socmen had an estate in this place. It consisted of 3 carucates of land, 5 villeins, 13 bordars, a serf, 4 ploughteams in demesne (reduced at the time of the Survey to 3) and 4 belonging to the men. Also 6 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 20 hogs, and a church without land, a horse, 15 hogs, 72 sheep, and 38 goats, valued at £3. At the time of the Survey the horses were increased to 2, there were 4 beasts, and the hogs were increased to 33, while the value was £4. 10s. W. Hurant held this estate over the socmen, and at the time of the Survey it was held by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert.[1]

Manor of Denham.

This was the estate of Richard Fitz Gilbert, of Clare, at the time of the Survey, and passed to his son and heir, Gilbert de Clare. In 1275 Sir John de Say held the lordship, and Galfrid de Aspale appears to have died seised of it in 1287.

Davy enters dubiously Matilda de Multon in 1293, and Thomas de Multon, son and heir, as holding in 1295, supposing they possibly may have reference to Denham, in Hoxne Hundred. No doubt he was strengthened in his doubt by finding that in 1318 the manor was still in the de Say family, being then held by Margaret de Say. He might have been more doubtful still had he known of the fine levied of the manor in 1287 by Margaret de Criollys against John, son of Geoffrey de Say,[2] and another fine levied of the manor in 1343 by John de Say and Agnes his wife and Agnes, who was wife of Geoffrey de Say, against William de Ryseby, chaplain, and John atte Lane, of Lakenheath.[3]

In 1380 the manor appears to have been vested in John de Denham.[4] Five years later it had passed to Matilda de Denham,[5] who continued to hold until 1395.[6]

The manor was the following year vested in the Hethe family.[7] By deed dated in 1396 Robert de Hethe enfeoffed Thomas Astley and others in certain lands therein named, comprehending among other property the Manor of Denham, and the feoffees regranted the same to the said Robert and Margery his wife and his heirs. He only survived a few days, and Thomas was found to be his son and heir of the age of 13 years.[8] In 1439[9] this Thomas conveyed by deed his Manor of Denham *juxta* Barrow to Sir Brian Stapleton and others, after the decease of himself and Anne his wife, to fulfil his will. There not being any male issue of this Thomas Hethe, or of Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heiress, the wife of William Berdewell, the trust for sale took effect.

Thomas Hethe's will is dated 1439, and the trust for sale under the deed of 1439 seems to have been exercised after the death of Anne his

[1] Dom. ii. 390*b*.
[2] Feet of Fines, 15 Edw. I. 24.
[3] Feet of Fines, 16 Edw. III. 29.
[4] Add. Ch. 5500, 5501, 5502, 5503.
[5] Add. Ch. 5504.
[6] Add. Ch. 5505, 5506, 5507, 5508.
[7] Davy says that the very year of Robert de Hethe's settlement in 1396, Ela, widow of Sir Robert Shardelow, granted this manor to Sir John Shardelow, who died in 1432. This cannot well be correct. See Harl. MSS. 7356, where the sale is said to have taken place in 18 Hen. VI., and that the manor subsequently vested in Sir John Shardelow.
[8] I.P.M., 20 Rich. II. 28.
[9] See Manor of Hengrave, in Thingoe Hundred.

widow by William Cotton in 1481, selling to Thomas Higham or Heigham,[1] on whose death 21st March, 1480-1,[2] the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Heigham. The Heighams, however, had considerable property in the parish of Gazeley prior to their acquiring this manor. "Thomas Hygham held temp. Hen. VI. of De Vere, Earl of Oxford, two knights' fees in Denham juxta Gaselee, which John Delamare formerly held."

Thomas Heigham married Catherine, daughter of William Cotton, of Lanwade, and died at Colne, in Essex, in 1492, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas, who died without issue 28th July, 1504, when the manor devolved on his brother and heir, John Heigham, of Heigham. He married Mary Terringham, and died the last day of Feb. 1522, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Heigham, who married Philis, daughter of George Waldegrave, of Smallbridge, and died in 1553, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Heigham. He married Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, Knt., by his 1st wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Spring, of Lavenham, and died 9th Aug. 1557, leaving four daughters and coheirs—Anne, Mary, Lucy, and Susan. Mary and Lucy both died before 1587 unmarried, Anne married Thomas Clere, of Stokesbee, in Norfolk, and Susan married Sir Edward Lewkenor, Knt., of Kington Bousey, in Sussex, son of the unfortunate Edward Lewkenor, groom-porter to Edw. VI. and Queen Mary, who being implicated in Sir Thomas Wyatt's rebellion, had been arraigned and condemned in 1553, but died a prisoner in the Tower before execution. By the inquisition taken on the death of Thomas Heigham it was found that Mary, Anne, Lucy, and Susan were his daughters and heirs, and that he died seised of this manor and lands in Dalham, Needham, and Gazeley, holden of the Earl of Oxford as of his Honor of Hedingham Castle by two knights' fees, and of other estates.

Sir Edward Lewkenor seems to have acquired the whole manor, and left the family estate in Sussex to reside here. He was, as we have said, the son of Edward Lewkenor, by Dorothy, daughter of Sir Robert Wrothe, of Dureance, in Enfield, co. Middlesex, which Edward was the son of Edward Lewkenor and Margaret, one of the daughters of Roger Copley, which Edward was the son of Edward Lewkenor, the son of Nicholas Lewkenor, of Parham, and Elizabeth or Isabel his wife, daughter and coheir of Ralph Radmylle and Margaret his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Camoys, which Nicholas was son of Sir Thomas Lewkenor, of Goringe, co. Sussex, and Phillippe, daughter and heir of Walter Dalingrige, which Sir Thomas Lewkenor was son of Sir Thomas Lewkenor and Margaret or Elizabeth, daughter of John Carew, of Mallerforde, co. Bucks., which Sir Thomas was son of Sir Thomas Lewkenor and Joan his wife, daughter and sole heir of Sir John Doyly, of Stoke Doyly and Ranton, which Sir Thomas was son of Roger Lewkenor, *temp.* Edw. III., by Katherine his wife, daughter and heir of — Bardolphe.[3] Sir Edward Lewkenor died 3rd Oct. 1605, and was buried at Denham, according to the register, 5th Oct. 1605, which was the day after the burial there of his wife Susan.

[1] For his father, see Higham Hall, Gazeley, in this Hundred. The purchaser was the son of Thomas Heigham, of Heigham, and Isabella, daughter and one of the heirs of Sir Hugh Franceys, which Thomas was the son of Thomas and Alice, and his wife daughter and heir of Boys *alias* de Boyes, which Thomas was the son of Thomas Heigham and Alice his wife, daughter and heir of John Hune, of Tunstall, which Thomas was the son of Thomas, the son of Richard Heigham, who died 25th March, 1340.

[2] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 11.

[3] See descent in 1597. Rawl. B. 319, 321.

In a small chapel on the north side is a large altar or table monument to Sir Edward Lewkenor, Knt., and Dame Susan his wife, 2nd daughter and coheiress of Thomas Heigham, of Heigham, Esq., by Martha, daughter of Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, Knt. The monument stands on the floor against the north wall, and consists of a large table of stone, on which are ten figures, all kneeling, facing to the east, and with their hands joined before them in prayer—in front Sir Edward Lewkenor and his wife, immediately behind them two sons, and behind the sons six daughters, two and two—the father is in armour, but bareheaded, the hair short and with large ruff; the sons are also in armour, all the figures are black, and kneeling on green and gold cushions. Over these figures is a heavy canopy of stone, supported by six stone pillars, painted to resemble porphyry. The tablet on the front or south side of the monument is divided into two compartments and bears the following inscriptions :—

In hoc sacello nuper κοιμητηριον ergo exstructo conditi jacent in suis distinctis et seperatis tumulis clarissimus ille vir Edwardus Lewkenor Eques Auratus et Selecta domina Susanna ipsius uxor — ambo et parentum et familiarum splendore illustres, ambo pietate et omnium virtutum choro insignes et peronati—quorum illa immatura morte extincta est quum quinquaginta trium annorum curriculum vix confecisset die viz. Octobris 2° Anno Salutis 1605—ille vero postridie occubiit quam sexaginta tres annos ætate complevisset. Antequam naturæ cessit vir egregius multis præclaris muneribus per functus est in aulâ regia in parliamento in republica idque fideliter et cum summa laude atque bonorum omnium approbatione inter cæteras autem justi præconii causas hæc maxime eduxit et sempiterna memoria digna quod ejus opera in perexiguam hanc villam obscuramque evangelii prædicatio est introducta cujus luce et beneficio ad extremum vitæ terminum fruebatur.

Fæmina vero præcellentissima ā sincerā evangelicæ veritatis professione nanquam defuit sed eam multis christianis virtutibus modestia castitate Στοργια in pauperes misericordia in omnes munificentia commendavit atque in tam fælici statu tandem expiravit non dubium igitur est quin in perenni gloriâ ambo triumphent ultimam resurrectionem ardentibus votis expectantes quum plena ipsorum redemptio perficietur. Reliquerunt superstites filios binos filias vero sex præclaram sane sobolem parentum vestigiis insistantem atque omnes virtutes talium parentum. . . . exprimentem cujus luculentum specimen . . . . quod viz. filius natu maximus præclarum hoc . . . . non exiguis suis sumptibus excidendum et artificiosa manu . . . . hoc fano locandum curavit in perpetua . . . . parentum . . . . Reliquerunt etiam multos amicos et familiares tristes et Ipsorū morte deflentes.

(The last lines of the inscription are nearly obliterated by damp).

On the south side raised above the canopy, is a large shield of arms, namely, LEWKENOR, of 12 coats.

1. Lewkenor : Azure, 3 chevronels, Argent, a mullet for difference.
2. Bardolphe : Azure, 3 cinquefoils Or.
3. Tregose : Azure, 2 bars gemelles Or, in chief a lion passant of the second.
4. Dalingridge *als.* Delahache : Or, a cross engrailed Gules.
5. Broos, *alias* Bruce : Gules, 3 bars vairee Argent and Azure.
6. Echingham : Azure, a fret Argent.

7. Camoys : Or, on a chief Gules, 3 bezants.
8. Radmylde : Barry of 6, Ermine and Gules.
9. D'Oyley : Gules, 3 bucks' heads, cabossed Or, 2 and 1.
10. Noell : 3 pales Gules in a field Or.
11. Halsham : Argent, a chevron Gules between 3 torteaux.
12. Lewkenor : as above.

On the frieze on the south side of the canopy are four shields :—

1. Blank : impaling Lewkenor.
2. Quarles : Or, a fesse dauncettée Ermine between 3 birds Vert, impaling Lewkenor.
3. Rhodes : Argent, a lion passant guardant, in bend Gules, between 2 cotises Ermine, impaling Lewkenor.
4. Gournay, *alias* Gurney : Argent, a cross engrailed Gules, impaling Lewkenor.

At the west end of the canopy, on the frieze, 2 shields :—

1. Blank, impaling Lewkenor.
2. Steward : Argent, a lion rampant Gules, debruised by a bend raguled Or, impaling Lewkenor.

Above the frieze, a large shield, with Heigham, of 8 coats.

(1) Heigham ; (2) Francys ; (3) Terringham ; (4) Pabenham ; (5) Lucy ; (6) Chamberlain ; (7) Tolthorpe ; (8) Heigham.

At the east end of the canopy, on the frieze, 2 shields :—

1. Lewkenor, impaling Blank.
2. Lewkenor, of 12 coats (the same quarterings as before, except that the 12th coat is Heigham) impaling Blank.

Above the frieze, a large shield—Lewkenor, of 12 coats, impaling Heigham of 8 coats.[1]

The manor passed to Sir Edward Lewkenor's son and heir, Sir Edward. There is a letter of his written in 1594 to B. Gawdy amongst the Egerton MSS. in the British Museum.[2]

Sir Edward Lewkenor 6th Aug. 1607, married Mary, 2nd daughter of Sir Henry Nevill, of Billingbere, in Berkshire, Ambassador to France 1599 to 1601, by Ann, daughter of Sir Henry Killigrew, Knt., and had two sons and three daughters. He was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1618, and died 1st May that year, being buried at Denham 3rd May following.[3]

A sermon lamenting the death of Sir Edward Lewkenor preached upon a lecture day at Canham in Suffolk, by Bezaleel Carter, was printed by C.L. in 1618, and dedicated to the " Right worshipfull and godlie Ladie, the Lady Lewkenor, of Denham, and to the right worshipfull and religious gentleman Sir Robert Lewkenor, of Acris, in Kent, to Mrs. Gourny, of Great Ellingham, to Mrs. Steward, and Mrs. Catlin, of Denham."

It appears from the sermon that the subject of it died not long before at the age of 32 after having lately served the office of High Sheriff for the County—that he was Lord of the Manor of Canham and had presented the Preacher to the Living, at his great cost and expenses—that he was wise, learned, religious, prayed extempore in his family, erected a

[1] Howard's Visit. of Suff. vol. ii. 230, 231, compared with the Cullum MSS.
[2] Eger. 2713.
[3] His will is dated 23rd July, 1617, and his I.P.M. was taken 16th James I.

building near his house with a large Table to the only use and relief of the Poor; and the last year of his life, being 32 years old, clothed as many poor persons, &c., "He lives lewdly in these days, says the Preacher "that cannot have one Parasite or others, to make a Funeral Sermon in his praise and commendation; but for myself, if I speak false, when I come down from my Pulpit, accuse me before this Congregation; and if I speak but true then give Glory to God, and testify with me."

The manor passed to Sir Edward's only surviving son and heir, Edward Lewkenor, who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Russel, Bart., of Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire, by whom he had a daughter and heir Mary married to Sir Horatio Townshend, of Raynham, co. Norfolk, Bart., created Viscount Townshend, 11th Dec. 1682.

Edward Lewkenor died and was buried at Denham the 23rd Dec. 1634, his funeral sermon being preached by Timothy Oldmayne, rector of Denham, and printed in 1636, with an elegy and epitaph by John Garnons, D.D. His widow survived, remarried John Ganden, D.D., afterwards Bishop of Worcester, and died in 1662.

By the inquisition on Edward Lewkenor's death 10 Chas. I. it was found that Maud Lewkenor was his only daughter and heir, and was at the time of his death of the age of three months and six days. Her father died at the early age of 21. In 1654 shortly after the marriage of the Lewkenor heiress with Lord Townshend, a fine was levied by her and her husband of the estates of which by the inquisition on the death of her father, Edward Lewkenor, he was found to have died seised. They are described in this fine as the Manors of Denham, Desynynge, otherwise Desyning, Shardelowes in Cavenham, o'rwise Shardelows in Cavenham, Cressiners, Talmaches, o'rwise Talmages, Pashelowes, and the scite of the Manor of Abbotts; and also 20 messuages, 10 cottages, one windmill, one watermill, 6 dovecotes, 30 gardens, 30 orchards, 2,600 acres of land, 400 acres of meadow, 800 acres of pasture, 400 acres of wood, 600 acres of furze and heath, common of pasture for all manor of cattle, and ten fould courses in Denham, Barrow, Gazeley, Higham, Needham, Kentford, Moulton, Cavenham, Elveden, Kennet otherwise Kenelt, Dalham, Hargrave, and Tuddenham, and the rectory of Denham in the County of Suffolk, and of the Manor of Kennett otherwise Kenelt, in the county of Cambridge.

Lady Townshend died in 1673 without issue, and the manor passed to her husband, Lord Townshend. Lord Clarendon says of him that: "He was a gentleman of the greatest interest and credit in that large County of Norfolk, and was able to bring in a good body, he had been under age till long after the end of the war, and so liable to no reproach or jealousy, yet of very worthy principles and of a noble fortune, when he engaged very frankly to borrow money and laid it out to provide arms and ammunition, and all the King's friends in those parts were ready to obey him, and the Lord Willoughby of Parham (whom he had brought over to his side) in whatsoever they undertook."

He greatly facilitated General Monk's advance into England, and his reception into the City of York. When the Long Parliament was dissolved and another called to be held at Westminster 29th April, 1660, Sir Horatio and the Lord Richardson were elected knights for the County of Norfolk, and he was nominated by the House of Commons with six lords (sons of peers) of their body, and five other commoners to attend the King at the Hague, "to desire his Majesty to make a speedy return to his Parliament, and take the government of the kingdom into his hands."

The 19th August, 1661, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk and the City and County of Norwich. He was also made Commander-in-Chief of the Royalist forces on the coast of Norfolk. He died in Dec. 1687, when the manor passed to his son and heir (by his 2nd wife Mary, daughter of Sir Joseph Ashe, Knt., of Twickenham, co. Middlesex), Charles, 2nd Viscount Townshend. In 1706 he was one of the commissioners to treat of the union between the two Kingdoms, and 16th Nov. 1707, appointed Captain of the Yeomen of Her Majesty's guard, and was sworn of the Privy Council 20th May, following. He was Ambassador Extraordinary at the Hague in the reign of Queen Anne, and after the accession of Geo. I. occupied the position of Secretary of State, and was appointed 23rd Jan. 1716-7 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but declining going over to that kingdom, resigned 19th April following, and 11th June, 1720, he was constituted President of the Council. He was installed a Knight of the Garter at Windsor 28th July, 1724. He married 1st Elizabeth, only surviving daughter and sole heir of Thomas, Lord Pelham, father of Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, and 2ndly in July, 1713, Dorothy, daughter of Robert Walpole, of Houghton, in Norfolk, and sister of the Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford, and dying in June, 1738, the manor passed to his son and heir Charles, 3rd Viscount Townshend, who was in his father's lifetime summoned to the House of Peers under the title of Baron Townshend, of Lynn-Regis, in the County of Norfolk, 24th May, 1723. He was at the same time appointed one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber in the room of Lord Teynham deceased. In 1730 he was appointed Master or Treasurer of his Majesty's jewels. In May, 1723, he had married Audrey, only daughter and sole heir of Edward Harrison, of Balls, co. Herts., who had been Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and dying 12th May, 1767, the manor passed to his son and heir George, 4th Viscount Townshend, godson of King Geo. I. He became a Field Marshal, Privy Councillor, Governor of Jersey, and Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance. His lordship married 1st in Dec. 1751, Charlotte Compton, only surviving child of James, Earl of Northampton, who brought into the family, besides dowry of a useful description, upwards of 250 quarterings, including the Royal one of Plantagenet, inherited from her mother, Elizabeth Shirley, Baroness Ferrars, of Chartley. He married in 1773 Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir William Montgomery, Bart., of Maybie Hill, co. Peebles.

The Viscount was 3rd Aug. 1767, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and 31st Oct. 1786, was advanced to the dignity of Marquis Townshend in the County of Norfolk, and dying 14th Sept. 1807, the manor passed to his son and heir, George, 2nd Marquis, born 18th April, 1753, who had been created in 1784 Earl of Leicester. He married in 1777 Charlotte, daughter of Eaton Mainwaring Ellerker, of Risby Park, co. York, and coheir of her uncle, Roger Mainwaring Ellerker. He appears to have sold the manor, or his interest in it, in 1795, in the lifetime of his father.

We next find the manor vested in Samuel Farmer. Mr. Samuel Farmer, who was for many years M.P. for Huntingdon, purchased also the estate of Nonsuch, Surrey, long a Royal residence. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Easton Meeke, of Rotherhithe, and had a son, William Meeke Farmer, who was M.P. for Huntingdon. He married Frances, daughter of Michael Barstow, of Fulford, co. York, and died in October, 1836, in his father's lifetime, leaving amongst other issue a son, William Francis Gamul Farmer, who succeeded his grandfather in the lordship of this manor. He was High Sheriff for Surrey in 1849, and married in July

to be incorrect; for in 1395 we meet with a fine levied of the manor by John Godewene and John Hethecote against Thomas Culpeper and Jocosa his wife.[1]

We find amongst the Harleian Charters two in 1405, which being somewhat peculiar we give the substance shortly. They are both dated on the Feast of St. George, and though in the MS. catalogue of the Harleian Charters in the MS. department of the British Museum one is stated to be dated 6 (?) Hen. VI. [1428] they will be found to be both dated in 1405. One[2] is a release from Joyeuse, daughter of John Vyne, to her mother Joyeuse, daughter of Thomas Cornerde and to the right heirs of Thomas Cornerde, of the Manors of Cornerde, near Bures and Denarston (Denston), co. Suffolk. The other[3] is a release from Joyce Vyne, daughter of John Vyne, to Sir Thomas Culpeper and Joyce his wife, mother of the said Joyce Vyne, and to the heirs male of the body of the said Joyce Culpeper of the manors of Cornerde and Denherston.

It is clear the manor was, before 1479, vested in John Broughton and Anne his wife, daughter of J. Denston, for this year he died seised, and the manor passed to his widow Anne, at whose death in 1481[4] it went to John Broughton's brother and heir, Sir Robert Broughton, and on his death 17th Aug. 1505,[5] vested in his son and heir, Sir John Broughton, who died 24th Jan. 1517,[6] when it passed to his son and heir, John Broughton, who died in 1529. Anne (? Alice) the widow of John Broughton, seems to have married John, Lord Russell, afterwards created Earl of Bedford, and we find him occupying the position of lord in 1548. He died 14th March, 1554, and she in 1558.

The manor then passed to Henry Cheyne, from whom it was acquired in 1564 by William Burd, a citizen and mercer of London, and Mirabetia his wife.[7] In 1556 an order is found on the Memoranda Rolls for the removal of the process from this manor and discharge of William Burd and wife.[8] William Burd died 12th June, 1591, when the manor passed to his son and heir, William Burd. Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of this period we find an action by Robert Lovell and Elizabeth his wife, widow and administratrix of Thomas Burd, deceased, against William Burd and William Burd, his son, as to stock, as late in the occupation of William Burd, father of the said Thomas.[9]

The manor was taken from William Burd[10] for a debt due from him to the Crown, and a lease of the manor is said to have been made in 1617 by the Crown to William Robinson.

From William Robinson the manor passed to John Robinson, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edmund Alleyn, son of Sir Edward Alleyn, Bart., of Little Lees, Essex, who afterwards married Sir William Jones, Attorney-General to King Chas. II. John Robinson died in 1659, when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir John Robinson, who died 19th Dec. 1704, at the age of 49. According to an inscription given in the Suffolk Institute,[11] the manor would appear to have been purchased by John

[1] Feet of Fines, 19 Rich. II. 25.
[2] Harl. 78 D. 12.
[3] Harl. 80 H. 27.
[4] I.P.M., 21 Edw. IV. 44.
[5] I.P.M., 22 Hen. VII. 1.
[6] I P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 148.
[7] Fine, Easter, 6 Eliz.
[8] M., 8 Eliz. Hil. Rec. Rot. 99.
[9] C.P. ii. 148.
[10] See Manor of Stonham Aspal, called Broughton, in Bosmere and Claydon Hundred.
[11] Vol. vi. p. 410.

Robinson in the latter part of the sixteenth century of William Burd, and that he died in 1609 before the granting of the lease above referred to. Further, that his only son John lived to the age of 96 and did not die till 1673.

Sir John Robinson, who died in 1704, was succeeded by his son and heir, Col. John Robinson, who married Frances, daughter of Ralph Bromsal, of Northhill, co. Bedford, by Frances his wife, daughter of Sir Gervase Elwes, Bart., of Stoke by Clare, and died 21st Oct. 1734, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Robinson, who died in 1772, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Lieut.-General John Robinson, who married Rebecca, eldest daughter of Robert Lord Clive, and died in Paris 28th May, 1819, aged 62. He represented Bishop's Castle, co. Salop, in Parliament for many years. On his death the manor passed to his son and heir, William Henry Robinson, who died 23rd Nov. 1826, when the manor passed to Henrietta Jeaffreson, daughter and heir of Lieutenant-General Christopher Jeaffreson and Henrietta his wife, sister of General Robinson. She married William Pigott, 3rd son of Sir George Pigott, Bart., of Knapton, Queen's County, in 1827, and died in 1838, leaving one son, Christopher William Robinson, of Dullingham House, Newmarket, who took the name of Jeaffreson on the death of Mrs. Pigott, and that of Robinson on coming of age and under the will of William Henry Robinson in 1857.

The manor was in 1896 and 1900 vested in John Dunn Gardner, eldest son of John Dunn Gardner, of Chatteris, and grandson of Wm. Dunn Gardner. He was High Sheriff, 1859, and M.P. for Bodmin from 1841 to 1847. He married 1st in Nov. 1847, Mary, daughter of Andrew Lawson, of Borobridge Hall, co. York, formerly M.P. for Knaresborough, by Anna Maria his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Gooch, 5th Bart., of Benacre, and 2ndly 15th March, 1853, Ada, daughter of William Pigott, of Dullingham House, co. Cambridge, and granddaughter of Sir George Pigott, 1st Bart. of Knapton, Queen's County. On his death the manor passed to his son, and is now vested in Algernon Dunn-Gardner, of Denston Hall.

A view of the old hall of Denston, from a drawing made in 1676, is given in the Suffolk Institute.[1] The Hall is approached by a fine avenue of trees and situated within half a mile of the church.

" The mansion," says the late Mr. Haslewood, in his paper before the above Society, in 1887, " has been altered from time to time, and the front possesses no special features; the offices, however, at the back are of considerable extent, and the windows and doorways furnish good examples of early brickwork. These long corridors have suggested the idea that they once formed a part of the old college; but this theory requires confirmation. Traces of the ancient moat are clearly visible, and upon one side water still flows up to the foundations of the outbuildings. The two central towers resemble those now existing at Gissinghurst Castle, Kent, leading one to suppose that the mansion was originally built after the same style.[2]

Arms of BROUGHTON: Arg. a chevron between 3 mullets Gules. Of ROBINSON: Vert. a chevron between three bucks standing at gaze, Or.

BEAUMOND'S MANOR.

A college or chantry of regular canons consisting of a warden and a certain number of priests was founded here by John Denston, on the day

[1] Vol. vi. p. 433, and see p. 227 *ante*. [2] Archæologia Cantiana ix., xci.

of whose anniversary 40*s*. were customarily given here to the poor. In or about 1475 Sir John Howard, Knt., and John Broughton, jun., are styled founders.

By the licence on the Patent Rolls in 1474 the chaplains were to celebrate daily in Denston, and do other works of piety according to their ordinance, and the chantry was to be called "Denstons Chauntery." The warden and lady were authorised to hold in mortmain to the value of £40 yearly.[1]

The college was endowed with this manor and with lands in Lillesley, Monk's Eleigh, Groton, and Bradley Parva; the gross value in "Liber Valorum" and "Valor Ecclesiasticus" was £25. 9*s*. 2½*d*.

In 1549 Sir Thomas Smith, Knt., and John Smith obtained a grant of the college and manor.[2]

Sir Thomas Smith sold the manor to Thomas Smith, and he had licence in 1564 to alienate a moiety of it to T. Lawrence, but in 1567 the manor, vicarage, and site of the college were sold by the said Thomas Smith to William, son of William Burd, citizen and mercer of London, who died in 1591 and was buried at Denston. The manor passed to William Burd's son and heir, William Burd, who sold it to John Robinson, who died in 1659,[3] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Robinson, from which time the manor has passed with the main manor.

Stonehall and Shepcote Manor.

This manor was held by Sir Robert Broughton of the Honor of Clare by the service of half a knight's fee. He died seised in 1507, when it passed in the same way as the main manor until the holding of it by John, Lord Russell in right of his wife Anne or Alice, widow of John Broughton.

In 1553 a grant was made by the Crown of the manor to Thomas and George Goldingby.

In 1591 it was vested in William Burd, for this year he died seised of it, when it passed to his son and heir, William Burd, as did the main manor.

[1] Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. IV. pt. ii. 5.
[2] O., 3 Edw. VI. 4 Pars. Rot. 133.
[3] Not 1609, as Page says.

DEPDEN.

A MANOR was held here by Toka the Thane in the Confessor's time, and consisted of 3 carucates of land, 16 villeins, 7 bordars, 4 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, which were doubled by the time of the Survey, and 4 belonging to the men. There were also 12 acres of meadow, and wood sufficient to support 100 hogs. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 22 beasts, 40 hogs, and 24 sheep, and at the time of the Survey the beasts were reduced to 17, the hogs increased to 72, and the sheep to 112, while there were in addition 13 hives of bees. There was also a church with 24 acres of free land. The value was £4 in Saxon times, but when the Survey was taken it had increased to £6, the manor being then held by Hugh de Wancey of William de Varennes.

It was a league in length and 8 quarentenes in breadth, and paid in a gelt 5½*d.*[1]

Another holding in this place was that of Brictric Black, a freeman of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, and it was held over him by Frodo, the abbot's brother, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 7 bordars, a serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and half a team belonging to the men with 3 acres of meadow. Of live stock there were 7 beasts, 15 hogs, 37 sheep, and 3 hives of bees. At the time of the Survey the particulars of the live stock were different—the beasts and hogs were doubled, the sheep had increased to 80, whilst in addition there were 10 beasts and 1 rouncy. The value was 60*s.*[2]

Under the same tenant in chief was a holding of Osbern, formerly that of Blackwin and Goodwin, two freemen, Osbern holding over them. This consisted of 2 carucates of land, 3 bordars, 1½ ploughteams (increased to 2 teams at the time of the Survey), 3 acres of meadow, a rouncy (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), and 6 beasts. Also 16 hogs and 40 sheep, the hogs being increased to 26 at the time of the Survey, and the sheep having disappeared. The value was formerly 30*s.*, and at the time of the Survey 50*s.*[3]

Manor of Depden.

At the time of the Survey Hugh de Wancey held an estate here, and the de Wancey family were long lords of the parish. In 1275 William de Wancey, son of Sir Walter, son of Sir Ralph de Wancey, held the lordship and had free warren in Depden and in the free lands of the men of Depden.[4] From him the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Walter or William de Wancey, against whom a fine was levied of the manor in 1315 by Giles, parson of Depden church.[5]

In 1329 he presented to the living, and had a son, Sir Edmund de Wancey, who was buried at Bury in 1372. Davy makes Sir Nicholas Damery lord in 1367, and the manor to have passed on his death in 1381 to his widow

[1] Dom. ii. 398*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 396.
[3] Dom. ii. 396.
[4] H.R. ii. 173, 196.
[5] Feet of Fines, 9 Edw. II. 29.

Joan. We have little guide further than the presentations which are given by Davy as follows :—

1428. Alice Wildesher, formerly de Wancey.
1443. Thomas Gournay, of W. Barsham, Norf. died 1447.
1471. Margaret his widow and Wm., son and heir, presented.
1479. William Gournay presented.
1505. Alice Gournay, widow, presented.
1513. — Dymoke presented..
1522. William Gournay presented.
1522. Ant. Gournay, son of Wm., son of Wm. Gournay, sen., cousin and heir, presented.

This is the list given by Davy, but there appears to be something wrong. Why should a presentation be made to the living by Alice Gournay in 1505, and one Dymoke in 1513, when we know that William Gournay died seised of the manor 26th Feb. 1507, and Anthony, son of William Gournay or Gourney, son of William, sen., was his son and heir,[1] unless, indeed, Alice Gournay had a life estate under some settlement, and in the early part of 1522 the heir Anthony was an infant, and Dymoke his guardian in 1513, and William Gourney his guardian in 1522. Anthony Gournay married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Lovell, and died 4th Jan. 1555, being buried at Depden. The manor was then held of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, for one knight's fee, and valued af £20.

The manor was certainly vested in Anthony Gournay or Gurney in 1528, for we then meet with a fine levied of the manor by Thomas Barnardiston and others against him and others.[2] The fine included the advowson of the church of Depden.

The manor towards the end of the sixteenth century became vested in John Jermyn, of Depden. He died in 1588, when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Jermyn, who died in 1607, when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Jermyn, and from him to his son and heir, Robert Jermyn, who sold it to Thomas Coell, of Bury St. Edmunds, who in 1609 had married Susan, daughter of John Jermyn, of Depden.

Thomas Coell[3] died in 1646, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Coell, Knt. Court Rolls, both of views of frankpledge and courts baron, when held by Thomas Coell and his son, Sir John Coell, during the years 5-24 Chas. I. and 4-9 Chas. II. (1629-1657), are in the British Museum.[4] Sir John Coell died 28th Aug. 1688, and was buried at Depden, according to the register there, 27th Aug. 1688, a very unfortunate position for poor Sir John if the entry be accurate. The manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Coell, of Depden Hall. He married 1st Cecily, daughter of Sir Henry Crofts, of Saxham, sister of Lord Crofts. She died 4th May, 1677, and was buried at St. James, Bury St. Edmunds. Thomas Coell married 2ndly Anne, daughter of John May, of Rawmere, co. Sussex, who died in March, 1714-15. Thomas Coell, " after an exemplary life," as his inscription in Depden Church, runs, " having acquitted himself as became a good patriot, a good son of the Church of England, an uniform good Christian," departed 5th October, 1698, without male issue, when the manor passed to his daughter and heir by Cecily his 1st wife. She married Richard Thornhill, of Ollantigh in Kent, and Coell Thornhill, their son, sold this estate

[1] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VIII. 122.
[2] Fine, Easter, 19 Hen. VIII.
[3] See Ampton Manor, Thedwestry Hundred.
[4] Add. Ch. 26703.

to Hutchison Mure, of Great Saxham, who presented to the incumbency in 1769. The manor was subsequently acquired by George Chenery, and later passed to Alexander Adair, who died in 1835, from which time to the time of Sir Robert S. Adair, who was lord in 1855, the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Cratfield Le Ros, in Blything Hundred.

Before 1885 the manor had been acquired by the Marquis of Bristol, in whom the same is now vested.

Arms of WANCEY: Gules six gauntlets, Argent, 3, 2, 1. Of COELL: Argent a bull passant, Gules, in a bordure Sable, bezantee. Of THORNHILL: Two bars gemelles, Argent, a bend of the last, on a chief of the second, a tower Argent.

GAZELEY.

NOTHING appears in the Survey under the head Gazeley, but under the head "Deselinga," which is Desning Hall in Gazeley, we have one entry. A manor was held here in Saxon times by Wisgar. It consisted of 20 carucates of land, 28 villeins, 91 bordars, 20 serfs, 10 ploughteams in demesne and 32 belonging to the men. Also 15 acres of meadow, wood for the maintenance of 80 hogs, and 5 mills (reduced to 4 at the time of the Survey). There were also 2 churches with 1½ carucates of land and 1½ ploughteams. Also 8 rouncies, 18 beasts, 100 hogs, 840 sheep, and 9 hives of bees, valued at £30. At the time of the Survey the rouncies were reduced to 5, the beasts increased to 40, the hogs were 80, the sheep 960, and the value £40. The Survey goes on to say: "But yet he gave it to a certain Steward to farm for sixty five pounds. But the manor could not bear it." It was 2½ leagues long and a league broad, and paid in a gelt 37*d*. in two Hundreds. The Domesday tenant was Richard, son of Earl Gislebert.[1]

Manor of Gazeley.

This was the lordship in chief of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, at the time of the Great Survey, and descended from him to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who died in 1314, in the same course as the Manor of Sudbury, in Babergh Hundred. On the death of Gilbert de Clare, in 1314, the manor passed to his widow Matilda, Countess of Gloucester. The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1262,[2] where, however, it is stated that it was held by the Earl in wardship through the death of Robert de Halsted, and he had nothing there in his own demesne.

In 1348 the manor was vested in Sir Thomas Passelewe, for this year he enfeoffed Walter Grapnall and John Ram as trustees, from whom the Heigham family appear to have purchased, as Thomas Heigham was seised of this manor in 1429 as heir of Robert Heigham.

In 1827 the manor, according to Davy, was vested in Sir James Affleck, Bart., and, if so, it has since descended in the same course as the Manor of Dalham, in this Hundred.

Desning Hall *al.* Castle Hall Manor.

This was the estate of Wiscar in the time of the Confessor, and of the Clare family, at the time of the Survey. From Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, it descended in the same course as the Manor of Sudbury in Babergh Hundred, until the death of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, in 1314.

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1263,[3] where an extent is given with the names of the tenants. The manor was then held of the King in chief of the Honor of Clare.[4] In 1290 it was surrendered by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, to the King, and on the Patent Rolls is a mandate to the Sheriff to take the manor accordingly.[5]

There is an exemplification appearing on the Patent Rolls in 1320 made at the request of Hugh le Despenser, the younger, the husband of

[1] Dom. ii. 390.
[2] I.P.M., 47 Hen. III. 36; *new reference*, File 27 (5).
[3] I.P.M., 47 Hen. III. 34, *or* File 27 (5).
[4] H.R. ii. 171.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. I. 32.

Eleanor, of Hugh de Audele, the younger, the husband of Margaret, and of Roger Damory, the husband of Elizabeth, the sisters and coheirs of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, of a deed in 1290, and we learn from it that the King 27th May, 18 Edw. I., regranted the manor to the said Earl and Joan his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the Earl.[1]

We find the manor also specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1296,[2] and an extent given in that of Joan his wife jointly with him in 1306,[3] also in that of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester in 1314.[4] In 1325 the King committed to John de Boneton the custody of the manor for three years, rendering £100 per annum.[5]

The manor was subsequently held by Hugh de Audley, Lord Audley, who had married Margaret, sister and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and widow of Piers, of Gavestone, and was created by virtue of such marriage Earl of Gloucester, the 23rd April, 1337. On the Patent Rolls in 1329 we find a commission issued on the complaint of this Hugh de Audley that certain evildoers broke his close at Desning Manor and took 11 horses, 12 oxen, and 400 sheep, worth 104 marks.[6]

Hugh de Audeley died in 1347,[7] and from this time to the execution of Edward, Duke of Buckingham, 17th May, 1521, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Cavenham, in Lackford Hundred. It is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Ralph de Stafford, 1st Earl, in 1372,[8] in that of Thomas, 3rd Earl, who died in 1392,[9] of William, 4th Earl, in 1395,[10] of Edmund, 5th Earl, in 1403,[11] and of Humphrey, 1st Duke of Buckingham, in 1460.[12]

We find on the Patent Rolls in 1387 a grant to Thomas de Bello Campo, Earl of Warwick, and others, from the death of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, until the morrow of Michaelmas 10 (?) Rich. II. of certain lands called Talmaches, Cresseneres, and Passelewes in Desning Manor.[13] And on the Patent Rolls in 1483 an appointment of Master Edmund Chaderton as receiver of the manor and also of the manors of Shardelowes in Cavenham, Cresseners, Talmages, and Passelowes, "late of Henry, Duke of Buckingham."[14]

This manor was granted with the advowson in 1535 to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary his wife.[15] Charles Brandon had licence in 1538 to alienate to Sir Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellor, who died seised in 1544, when the manor passed to his daughter and heir Margaret,[16] married 1st to Lord Henry Dudley, by whom she had no issue, and 2ndly to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. The Duke sold to Robert Payne, grocer, of London, who sold in 1592 to Sir Edward Leukener, Knt.[17] Sir Edward Leukener died in 1605, and from this time to the death of George, Marquis

[1] Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. II. pt. i. 3.
[2] I.P.M., 24 Edw. I. 107.
[3] I.P.M., 35 Edw. I. 47.
[4] I.P.M., 8 Edw. II. 68.
[5] O., 19 Edw. II. 13.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. III. pt. i. 29*d*.
[7] I.P.M., 21 Edw. III. 59.
[8] I.P.M., 46 Edw. III. 62.
[9] Extent, I.P.M., 16 Rich. II. 27.
[10] I.P.M., 22 Rich. II. 46.
[11] I.P.M., 4 Hen. IV. 41.
[12] I.P.M., 38 and 39 Hen. VI. 59.
[13] Pat. Rolls, 11 Rich. II. pt. i. 11.
[14] Pat. Rolls, 1 Rich. III. pt. v. 18.
[15] S.P. 1535, 1063 (7).
[16] She died 10th Jan. 1564.
[17] Add. Ch. 25444, 25445; Fine, Trin. 34 Eliz. There were two fines in Trinity term 34 Eliz. levied by Edward Leukener, one was against Robert Payne and others, and the other was against Sir Thomas Howard and others.

Townshend, in 1807, the devolution of the manor was identical with that of the Manor of Denham, in this Hundred, and it is now vested in Capt. W. R. G. Farmer.

Page says that in the 29th of Queen Elizabeth the Manor of Desning Hall was held by Robert Tailour. Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum is a release of land, parcel of Desning Manor, in 1607.[1] Amongst the State Papers is a mention of the grant of a lease of this manor in 1589 to William Kirkham.[2]

Ministers Accounts of lands in the manor will be found 3 and 4 Edw. IV. in the Record Office.[3]

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings we find an action by Thomas Stuteville against Robert Elye as to Southwood Park, parcel of the manor.[4]

Higham Hall Manor.

In the time of Edw. I. the manor was held by the Earl of Gloucester, and in 1348 it belonged to Sir Thomas Passelewe, Knt., for at this time he enfeoffed Walter Grapnel and John Ram as trustees. Subsequently we find the manor vested in Robert Heigham,[5] who died seised of it in 1429, when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Heigham, and from him to his son and heir, Thomas Heigham. The manor no doubt passed in the same course as the Manor of Denham, in this Hundred, as later we find it vested in Sir Edward Leukenor, who died seised of it in 1618, from which time to the time of George, Marquis Townshend, who died in 1807, it passed as did the manors of Desning and Denham, in this Hundred, and is now vested in Captain W. R. G. Farmer.

Manor of Gazeley Rectory.

This was the estate of Richard, son of Gislebert, at the time of the Survey. Roger de Clare, Earl of Hereford, granted the church of Gazeley to the monastery of Stoke by Clare, and in 1225 Pope Honarius confirmed the great tithe of Gazeley to that house. Ministers' Accounts of "Gazeley Manor and Church," when held by Stoke juxta Clare priory in 1324, will be found in the Record Office.[6]

The manor passed to the Crown at the Dissolution, and in 1544 the King leased the tithe and manor for 40 years to John Paston. In 1579 Queen Elizabeth leased the rectory to Joan Peyton, widow, for 21 years. Her majesty granted another lease of it in 1589 to William Kirkham, junior, for 40 years, and in 1602 a lease for 60 years to George Baker. In 1612 the King granted the rectory to Francis Morrice and Francis Philippe.

The manor subsequently vested in Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset.[7] He was married twice; by his 1st wife Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Joseline Percy, the last Earl of Northumberland of that family, whom he married 30th May, 1682, he was father of three sons and four daughters, and by his 2nd wife Charlotte, 3rd daughter of Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchelsea, and 2nd Earl of Mettingham, to whom he was married 4th

[1] Add. Ch. 9275.
[2] State Papers, 1589, 606.
[3] Bundle 1117, No. 11.
[4] C.P. iii. 26.
[5] No doubt father of the Thomas Higham who held Denham Manor, in this Hundred.
[6] 18 Edw. II., Bundle 1129, No. 4.
[7] See Manor of Withersfield Pellegrues, in this Hundred.

Feb. 1725-6, he was father of two daughters only, Frances and Charlotte. The latter married 6th Oct. 1750, Heneage, Earl of Aylesford. The Duke was installed a Knight of the Garter in 1684, and was one of the Privy Councillors who signed the proclamation in favour of Jas. II.

In 1685 he was associated with many of the nobility in raising the militia in opposition to the Duke of Monmouth, but in 1687 fell under the displeasure of the King. It seems that Signior Ferdinando D'Adda, domestic prelate, and assistant to the Pope, who was the Queen's favourite and had followed the court from the time of the King's accession to tne Crown, was declared apostolical Nuncio in 1686, though in a private manner. But to complete the character with more pomp and lustre, he was consecrated Archbishop of Amasia, in the Royal chapel at Whitehall, by Bishop Leyburne, vicar-apostolic in England, assisted by two other Irish Bishops. And though by law it was high treason for anyone to assume the character of the Pope's Nuncio, he made his public entry as a foreign Ambassador 3rd July, 1687, at Windsor, with great solemnity. This being a sight that had not been seen in England for 150 years before, the concourse of people upon the occasion was very great; and it is hard to say whether their surprise at the pomp and grandeur of the solemnity was greater than their indignation at beholding the Nuncio in his pontificals, preceded by a cross bearer and a great number of priests and monks in the habits of their respective orders.

The Duke of Somerset was then in waiting, and the King, having ordered him to attend the Nuncio to his audience, he desired His Majesty to excuse him from an office which the laws ot the land made criminal. The King reiterated his orders, but the Duke persisting in his denial, His Majesty told him in a passion: "That he would trouble him with no more commands, and therefore expected he would resign his places of Gentleman of the Bedchamber and Colonel of the Dragoons." To which the Duke was obedient, preferring to preserve his conscience and honour to retaining his position and the King's favour.

His Grace succeeded the Duke of Albemarle in the Chancellorship of Cambridge in 1688, and joined in the invitation to the Prince of Orange, after whose accession to the Throne he presided at the Grand Council Board of the nation. He was a member of the Privy Council of both Geo. I. and Geo. II., and died 2nd Dec. 1748, at his seat at Petworth in Sussex, being buried 26th of the same month in Salisbury Cathedral.[1] A fine marble statue to the Duke by Rysbrack was presented by his daughters by his 2nd marriage to the University of Cambridge, and placed in the Senate House in July, 1756, with the following inscription on the front of the pedestal in capitals:—

Carolo
Duci Somersetensi
Strenuo juris academici defensori
Acerrimo libertatis publicæ vindici
Statuam
Lectissimarum matronarum munus
L.M. ponendam decrevit
Academia Cantabrigiensis
Quam præsidio suo munivit
Auxit munificentia
Per annos plus sexaginta
Cancellarius.

[1] Will proved 1748.

And on the reverse :—

Hanc statuam
Suæ in parentem pietatis
In academiam studii
Monumentum
Ornatissimæ feminæ
Francisca Marchionis de Granby conjux
Charlotta Baronis de Guernsey
S.P. faciendam curaverunt
M.D.C.C. L. VI.

The manor on the death of the 6th Duke of Somerset passed to his youngest daughter Charlotte, married to Heneage, 3rd Earl of Aylesford, who died in 1771, when it passed to his son and heir Heneage, 4th Earl of Aylesford.

Manor of Althorpe's or Applethorpe *al.* Bovill's.

One Joyce Bovile held this manor according to Davy, but he furnishes no date.

In 1315 it was held by Robert de Althorp, who had here one fee of the Earl of Clare. Strangely in 1425 we find Robert "Apthorp" held but half a fee, which passed to his widow Anne, and of the same John "Alwthorpe" died seised in 1499, when it passed to his daughters and coheirs Margaret and Elizabeth.

In 1511 we meet with a fine levied of this manor by William Tomlyn, clerk, and others against John Hervy and Elizabeth his wife. The fine relates not only to this manor, but also to lands in Gazeley, Higham, Needham, Kenttord, Dalham, Melton, Barrow, Troston, Magna and Parva Livermere, Ixworth Thorp, Sapiston and Honington.[1]

Davy says that in 1548 Edward Page was lord, and we certainly meet with a fine of the manor in 1549 levied by William Tassell against an Edward Page.[2] Under this fine the manor passed from Edward Page to William Tassell, and he sold it to Reginald Tison.

From an inquis. p.m. in 1564 we learn that Reginald Tison being seised to him and the heirs of his body, and of the body of his wife Joan, only daughter of Richard Hadenham and Alice his wife, by will gave this manor to Joan his wife, afterwards wife of Richard Rampton, with remainder for 10 years to John (? James) Tison, son of the said Reginald. By the same inquisition John Tison was found to be the deceased brother and heir,[3] so apparently John (? James), the son of Reginald, had died. In 1572 we meet with a fine levied by John Tison of the manor "late of James his brother."[4]

John Tison sold the manor in 1595 to William Cooke,[5] and on William Cooke's death the manor apparently passed to John Cooke, for Davy says John "Coke" was lord in 1609.

The manor was before 1749 vested in Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset, for he died seised of it this year, and from this time it has passed in the same course as the Manor of Gazeley Rectory so far as this has been deduced, and is now vested in Colonel Francis William Rhodes, C.B., D.S.O., of Dalham Hall.

[1] Fine, Mich. 3 Hen. VIII.
[2] Fine, Hil. 2 Edw. VI.
[3] I.P.M., 6 Eliz. 173.
[4] 14 Eliz. 9.
[5] Fine, Mich. 37-38 Eliz.

Talmags *al.* Talmyties and Passelowes.

In the time of King Edw. III. the manor was held by William Talmache, who is mentioned on the Patent Rolls 12-14 Edw. III. 5, and in the reign of Hen. IV. it vested in Edmund, 5th Earl of Stafford, who died in 1403. From this time to the death of Thomas Audley, Lord Audley, in 1544, it has passed in the same course of devolution as the Manor of Desning, in Gazeley, in this Hundred, and is now one of its members.

HAVERHILL.

A MANOR was held in this place in the time of the Confessor by Clarebold. It consisted of 2½ carucates of land, 6 villeins, 4 bordars, 10 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men. Also wood sufficient to support 20 hogs, 6 acres of meadow, the third part of a market having in it 10 bordars. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Tehell de Herion, and the details were different. The villeins were reduced to 1, the bordars had increased to 10, the ploughteams belonging to the men had become reduced to half a team. There were also 5 acres belonging to the church. The manor was valued as 40*s*., and the market at 13*s*. 4*d*. It was a league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 6*d*. Others held land here.[1]

Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, had three estates in this place at the time of the Survey. The first was held of him by Pagan, who held it over Fredebern, a freeman. It consisted of 5 bordars having 80 acres, a ploughteam in demesne, 2 oxen belonging to the men, and 2 acres of meadow. The value had formerly been 13*s*. 4*d*., but at the time of the Survey was increased to 15*s*.[2]

The second was held of him, and also in Saxon times by 13 freemen, and consisted of a carucate and 60 acres of land, 1½ ploughteams, and wood for the maintenance of 7 hogs, valued at 30*s*.

The third was formerly held by two freemen, and consisted of 26 acres valued at 4*s*. 6*d*. The Survey goes on to say: "These could all sell and give their lands. But Wisgar had in King Edward's time both soc and sac, except the six forfeitures of Saint Edmund."[3]

Amongst the lands of the Abbot of St. Edmunds was one estate in this place, formerly that of two freemen. It consisted of 5 acres valued at 7*d*., the soc and commendation belonging to the abbot.[4]

Belonging to the Bishop of Bayeux was a holding of a freeman, consisting of 24 acres, and half a ploughteam, the freeman being valued at 3*s*. The Survey says: "Him Tihell holds of the Bishop. His (the Bishop's) predecessor in King Edward's time had commendation. Saint Edmund had the soc forfeitures.[5]

Haverhill Manor called the Castle.

This was the estate of Richard Fitz Gilbert de Clare at the time of the Survey, and descended in the same way as the Manor of Sudbury, in Babergh

[1] Dom. ii. 428.
[2] Dom. ii. 396, 397.
[3] Dom. ii. 397.
[4] Dom. ii. 371*b*.
[5] Dom. ii. 373.

Hundred, to the death of Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, in 1314,[1] and then in the same way as the Manor of Cavenham, in Lackford Hundred, until the attainder and execution of Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham, in 1521, when this manor was granted by the Crown in 1523 to Sir Richard Jerningham, Knt., and Anne his wife, and the heirs male of their bodies. On Sir Richard's death without male issue it went to his widow Anne for life. In 1528 a grant of the manor was made (no doubt of the reversion expectant on the decease of Anne Jerningham, for she was living as late as 1539) to John, Lord Russell.[2]

We learn from the Exchequer Special Commissions in 1614 the fact stated that the manors included in the grant of the 15 Hen. VIII. to Richard Jerningham were supposed to escheat on account of "defective title."[3] Lord Russell had licence in 1543 to alienate to John Smyth, of Cavendish, and the assurance was effected by a fine levied by the said John Smyth against "Sir John Russell" in 1546.[4]

The fine included also the rectory of Haverhill and the advowson of St. Mary in that place. From John Smyth the manor passed to his widow, Margaret, who was called upon in 1588 to show by what title she held this and the Manors of Hersham and Helyon.[5] On Margaret's death the manor passed to her son and heir, George Smyth, who had licence to alienate to Thomas Cole, to whom the manor was granted or confirmed in 1616 by letters patent from the Crown.[6] He died in 1624, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Cole, who had livery of the manor in 1634.[7] He levied a fine of a moiety of the manor in 1642.[8]

In 1784 the manor was held by George Howland, and later by Sir George Howland Beaumont, 7th Bart., D.C.L. and F.S.A., who in 1778 had married Margaret, daughter of John Willes, of Astrop, co. Northampton, and granddaughter of Lord Chief Justice Willes, but dying without issue in 1827 the manor passed with the title to his cousin and heir, Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, who had married in 1825 Mary Anne, eldest

[1] The manor is mentioned in the I.P.M. of Gilbert de Clare in 1307 (I.P.M., 35 Edw. I. 47); also in that of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester in 1348 (I.P.M., 21 Edw. III. 59); also of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley, Earl of Gloucester, in 1373 (I.P.M., 46 Edw. III. 62); Thomas, Earl of Stafford in 1392 (I.P.M., 16 Rich. II. 27), and of William, brother and heir of Thomas, Earl of Stafford, in 1398 (I.P.M., 22 Rich. II. 46); of Edward, Earl of Stafford, in 1403 (I.P.M., 4 Hen. IV. 41); of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham in 1460 (38 and 39 Hen. VI. 59). Ministers' Accounts of possessions of contraisants (late of Hugh de Audley) in Haverhill and Hersham (one of the other manors of Haverhill) (16 to 17 Edw. II.) will be found in the Record Office, Bundle 1147, No. 9. There is on the Patent Rolls in 1462 a confirmation without any fine or fee to Anne, Duchess of Buckingham, late wife of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, of letters patent, being a grant to her for life in dower of this manor (Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. IV. pt. i. 20). Amongst the deeds in the Record Office is a grant for life to Thomas Delahay of the office of bailiff of the lordships of Haverhill and Hersham with the custody of the park of Combey, late of the Duke of Buckingham, described as the traitor (1483-4 D.K.R., 9 App. ii. p. 39). This grant appears on the Patent Rolls (1 Rich. III. pt. ii. 8).

[2] O., 20 Hen. VIII. 122.

[3] 11 Jac. I. Exch. Spec. Com. D.K.R. 38 App. p. 95.

[4] Fine, Easter 37 Hen. VIII.

[5] Memoranda Rolls, 22 Eliz. Hil. Rec. Rot. 17.

[6] M., 14 Jac. I. Hil. Rec. Rot. 260.

[7] Chancery, D.K.R. 48 App. p. 495.

[8] Fine, 18 Car. II. pt. ii. 22.

daughter of Dr. William Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and dying in 1845 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir George Howland Beaumont, 9th Bart., of Stoughton Grange, co. Leicester. He, in 1850, married Paulina Menzies, 3rd daughter of W. Hallows Belli, and niece of Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury, and dying in 1882 the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir George Howland William Beaumont, 10th Bart., of Cole-Orton, co. Leicester. He married in 1880 Lillie Ellen, 2nd daughter of Colonel George Ayton Craster, R.E., and has a son, George Arthur Hamilton, born in 1881.

Page says that 1 Rich. III. Henry, Lord Grey, obtained a grant of the Manors of Haverhill and Hersham Hall, in Haverhill.[1] The manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Margaret, wife of Philip Seintclere, and John, son of the same, in 1422.[2] A survey of the manor and rectory in 1566 will be found amongst the Exchequer Special Commissions.[3]

Arms of HOWLAND: Argent; two bars, and three lions rampant, Sable in chief. Of BEAUMONT: Azure; semée of fleurs-de-lis, a lion rampant, Or.

MANOR OF HERSHAM.

The devolution of this manor is the same as that of the main manor, except that Margaret, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas de Lacey, Knt., released all right in the manor to Matilda de Hawkedon, according to Davy, and that in 1363 Sir Gilbert le Despenser, Knt., and others held the manor. It, however, passed through the de Clares, the Staffords, the Jerninghams, the Smyths, and the Howlands in the same way as the main manor.

Amongst the State Papers in 1539 is notice of a grant made in tail male to Sir Robert Jerningham, of "Haverhill, Hersham, and Helyon Haverell Manors," formerly of the Duke of Buckingham, and granted by patent 25th May, 1523, to Sir Richard Jerningham and Anne his wife, the said Sir Richard having died without heirs male of his body and his wife Anne still surviving.[4]

MANOR OF HELIONS OR HELYON HAVERHILL.

This was the estate of Clarebald in Saxon days, and the lordship of Tehell de Herion at the time of the Survey.

In the reign of Hen. II. Robert de Helion held the manor, which passed at his death to his son and heir, William de Helion, who held one fee here in the time of King Rich. I. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Andrew de Helion. On the Patent Rolls in 1281 will be found an action by this Andrew de Helyon, there called "Elyan," against the prior of Castle Acre touching the church of St. Mary, of Haverhill.[5] Andrew de Helion died in 1289,[6] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry de Helion, who died in 1303,[7] when a third part went to his widow Alice for life, and subject thereto the manor vested in their son and heir, Henry de Helion, who died in 1332.[8] On Henry de Helion's death a third part of the manor passed to his widow Agnes for life in dower and subject thereto vested in her son

[1] Hist. of Suff. p. 875.
[2] I.P.M., 1 Hen. VI. 30.
[3] 8 Eliz. D.K.R. 38 App. p. 5.
[4] S.P. 1539, 905 (5).
[5] Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. I. 30*d*.
[6] I.P.M., 17 Edw. I., 23, Extent; T.deN. 291; H.R. ii. 151. In the Hundred Rolls he is said to have held of the King one knight's fee of the value of x. *li.* a year (H.R. ii. 271).
[7] I.P.M., 32 Edw. I. 41.
[8] I.P.M., 6 Edw. III. 61.

and heir, John de Helion. John Helion in 1345 enfeoffed Edmund de Northtoft and Gilbert Huberd of a messuage, a mill, 60 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 9 acres of wood, and £4 rent in Haverhill, no doubt this manor, stated to be held in chief of the Honor of Helyon, and they regranted the same to him and Agnes his wife in tail, with remainder to his right heirs. The licence for these assurances will be found on the Patent Rolls for this year.[1] John de Helion died in 1349,[2] when the manor devolved on his son and heir, Henry de Helion, who died in 1391.[3] The inquisition taken after his death states the estate then to consist of one messuage, 66 acres of land, 9 of meadow, 3 of pasture, 8 of wood, 62*s.* rent, and 1 mill. On Henry's death the manor passed to his son and heir, John de Helion. He married Alice, daughter of Sir Robert Swinborne by Joan, daughter and heir of John Botetourt, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, John de Helion, who married Editha, only daughter and heir of Thomas Rolf, of Gosfield, and died in 1449[4] without male issue, leaving two daughters and coheirs, Philippa, married to Sir Thomas Montgomery, of Falkborne Hall, K.G., who died without issue, and Isabel married to Humphrey Tyrell, of Little Warney, Essex, 3rd son of Sir James Tyrell. Humphrey Tyrell and Isabel left a daughter Anne, married to Sir Roger Wentworth, of Codham. The manor was at this time acquired by Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham, who was attainted and beheaded in 1521, and the Crown in 1523 granted the manor to Sir Richard Jerningham and Anne his wife, from which time it has passed with and in the same course as the main Manor of Haverhill.

The manor was, however, included in the grant to Sir Robert Jerningham in 1539, as mentioned in the account of the Manor of Hersham, in Haverhill.

Arms of HELION : Or, a stag's head cabossed Sa.

[1] Pat. Rolls, 18 Edw. III. pt. ii. 33.
[2] I.P.M., 23 Edw. III. 36.
[3] I.P.M., 15 Rich. II. pt. i. 35.
[4] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VI. 31.

HAWKEDON.

A MANOR was held here by Olf in Saxon times. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 2 bordars, 3 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne, 3 acres of meadow, and wood for the support of 4 hogs. Of live stock there were 1 rouncy, 2 beasts, 16 hogs, 40 sheep, and 12 goats. Also half a church with 15 acres of free land. The value of the whole was 30*s.* increased at the time of the Survey to 40*s.*, when it was held of Roger de Poictou. It was a league long and half a league broad, and paid 13½*d.* in a gelt. Others had land here.[1]

Four estates in this place belonged to Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, at the time of the Survey. The first was formerly that of a socman, and consisted of a carucate of land, 2 villeins, a serf, a ploughteam in demesne and half a ploughteam belonging to the men, the value being 20*s.* This was held by Gislebert. The second was held by Fulkered, having been formerly the estate of a socman. It consisted of a curacate of land, 3 bordars (introduced since Saxon times), a serf, a ploughteam in demesne, and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s.* The third was formerly held by Alwine, a freeman, and at the time of the Survey Folkard held over him. This estate consisted of 40 acres, half a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* The last of these holdings was formerly the estate of eight freemen, who also held it at the time of the Survey from Richard. It consisted of 30 acres, 2 bordars, and a ploughteam, valued at 13*s.* 4*d.*[2]

Manor of Hawkedon Hall.

This was the estate of Olf in Saxon times and of Roger de Poictou at the time of the Survey. In 1272 it was vested in Thomas de Moleton or Multon, who held one fee here of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. Thomas de Multon died in 1293, when the lordship passed to his son and heir, Thomas Multon, who died in 1295, when it went to his son and heir, Thomas de Multon. From the last Thomas the manor passed with the advowson to John de Multon, and on his death to his widow Alice; and on the Close Rolls in 1336 we find an order to the escheator to deliver to Alice, late wife of John de Multon, of Egremound, the advowson of Hawkedon church, extended at £10 yearly.[3]

In 1364 we find that William Breton and two others released all right in the manor to Sir William Clopton. Davy enters John Cobham as lord in 1407, and says that in 1409 Sir William Clopton released all right in the manor to Robert Clark and others. The manor was held in the beginning of the sixteenth century by William Cokkeshall, and he died seised of it in 1518.[4]

We meet with a fine of a fourth part of the Manor of Hawkedon levied in 1549 by William Hedgeman against Francis Luttell and others,[5] and another in 1571 levied by John Holdyche and others against William Hedgman.[6]

At the close of the sixteenth century the manor must have been vested in Jasper Taverner, for in 1599 he sold it to Edmund Plume,[7] who was a

[1] Dom. ii. 348*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 390*b*, 396*b*, 397.
[3] Close Rolls, 9 Edw. III. 33.
[4] I.P.M., 9 and 10 Hen. VIII. D.K.R. 10 App. ii. p. 123.
[5] Fine, Easter, 2 Edw. VI.
[6] Fine, Trin. 13 Eliz.
[7] Fine, Easter, 41 Eliz.

grandson of Robert Plume, who was tenant of John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, in the time of Hen. VIII., of the manor and estate of G. Yeldham, in Essex. Edmund's brother Thomas was grandfather of Thomas Plume, D.D., who founded the Plumian Professorship at Cambridge in 1704. Edmund Plume died 20th Jan. 1641, and was succeeded by Edmund Plume, who died 13th March, 1681, the very same date with his wife Elizabeth, he aged 87 and she aged 85, and they were buried together at Hawkedon. The manor passed to their son and heir, another Edmund Plume, who married Anne, sister of Philip Hamond, of Hawkedon, and died 28th Aug. 1722, aged 91, having survived his brother Robert and sister Martha.

We next meet with the manor vested in Philip Hamond, who was probably the son or grandson of Martha Plume, sister of Edmund, who had married Philip Hamond, of Hawkedon. She had died 22nd Aug. 1679, at the age of 44, and he the 28th of the same month and year at the age of 46, both being buried at Boxstead. Philip Hamond the successor to Edmund Plume, died 5th May, 1756, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Philip Knight Hamond, who died in 1758, and was buried at Hawkedon, 9th Oct., when it passed to his son and heir, Philip Hamond, who married Harriet, daughter of Thomas Richardson, of Long Melford, and dying 18th July, 1779, without surviving issue, left the manor to his widow, who remarried John Oliver.

In 1853 the manor belonged to Joseph Enton Hale, of Somerton, who married Sarah Forrester, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Prosser, rector of Dorston, and dying in 1874, the manor passed to his son and heir, J. Prosser Hale, on whose death without issue the manor passed to his brother, Thomas Prosser Hale, of Somerton Hall, who in 1885 married Ellen Isabel, daughter of Thomas Mingaye Golding, of Walsham-le-Willows, and on his death in 1900 the manor passed to the trustees of his will, in whom it is still vested.

Arms of PLUME : Erm. a fesse wavy Or and Gu. betw. 2 cotises Vert. Davy gives—Erm. a bend vaire Or and Gu. cotised Vert.

MANOR OF THURSTANTON OR THURSTURSTON OR THURSTON HALL.

This manor is specified in the Domesday Survey. It was held in Saxon times by Etmar, Earl Algar's thane, and consisted of 2 carucates of land, 2 villeins, 6 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne, and half belonging to the men (the latter not mentioned in the Survey). Also 3 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 6 hogs, 2 beasts, 13 hogs, 40 sheep, and 6 hives of bees. At the time of the Survey the beasts, hogs, and sheep had increased to 5, 20, and 50 respectively. There was also half a church with 15 acres of free land, the whole valued at 40*s*. Roger de Poictou was the Domesday tenant in chief.[1]

In 1280 it was vested in Thomas de Multon, son of Lambert de Multon, and Annabel his wife, daughter and coheir of Richard de Lucie and sister of Alice de Lucie, who then held the main manor, and he had this year a grant of the market, fair, and free warren here. The manor passed on his death to his son and heir, Thomas de Multon, junior, and from him to his son and heir, Thomas de Multon, and on his death to his son and heir, John de Multon, who died without male issue in 1334, when it went to his widow Alice in dower. John de Multon left three daughters (Davy says

[1] Dom. ii. 348*b*.

THURSTON HALL, HAWKEDON.

sisters) and coheirs—Elizabeth, married to Robert de Haverington or Harrington; Joan, married to Robert Fitzwater; and Margaret, married to Thomas de Lucy, son and heir of Anthony de Lucy. In 1350 we find the lands specified as belonging to Robert, son of Robert de "Harrington" and Elizabeth Multon, Joan, Lady of Egremont, wife of Robert Fitzwalter, and Sir Thomas de Lucy, Knt., holding in right of his wife Margaret. They each held a third.

As to the de Lucy third. Sir Thomas de Lucy was summoned to Parliament in his father's lifetime in 1341, and the two following years, and from thence to 1363. He died in 1364, and Anthony de Lucy was his son and heir. He married Joan, widow of William, Lord Greystoke, and died in 1367, leaving an only child Joane, who died an infant at the age of three years, when the third passed to her aunt and heir, sister of Anthony, namely, Maud, married 1st to Gilbert de Umfreville, 3rd Earl of Angus.

This Gilbert was son of Robert, 2nd Earl of Angus, and Lucie de Kyne his 1st wife, which Robert was son of Gilbert, 1st Earl of Angus, summoned to Parliament as Earl in 1297, who was the son of Gilbert de Umfreville, who died in 1244, by Maud, Countess of Angus. The 3rd Earl had summons to Parliament by that title from 5 Edw. III. to 4 Rich. II., being occasionally a trier of petitions.[1] He, with Maud his wife, levied a fine of two parts of a third of the manor in 1376 against Sir Matthew de Redmane and Joan his wife.[2]

Sir Gilbert Umfreville died in 1380[3] without leaving surviving issue, his only son Robert having married Margaret, daughter of Henry, Lord Percy (which Margaret after her 1st husband's death married William de Ferrers), and died in his father's lifetime without issue.[4]

Maud, the widow of Gilbert de Umfreville, 3rd Earl of Angus, after his death married Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland, and died in 1398 without issue.

As to the Harrington third. Robert Harrington in 1350 was lord in right of his mother.[5] He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Nigel Loring, K.G., and died in 1406, when his share passed to his son and heir, Sir John Harrington, Knt., who died without issue, when it passed to his brother, Sir William, who both served King Hen. V. in his wars with France, and on Sir William's death, apparently the share went over equally to the owner of the other two shares.

As to the Fitz Walter third. Robert Fitz Walter, Knt., died in 1328, and Joan his widow in 1362, when the share passed to her grandson, Sir Walter Fitz Walter, Knt., her son and Walter's father, having been summoned to Parliament from 15th to 34th Edw. III. inclusive, and died in 1361 in his mother's lifetime, and from this time to the time of Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, 4th Lord Fitz Walter, 3rd Earl of Sussex, who succeeded his father in 1556, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Shimpling, in Babergh Hundred. Of this last particular we meet with a fine in 1512 by Robert, Duke of Buckingham, and others against Sir Robert Ratcliffe and Elizabeth,[6] when probably the interest of Sir Robert was settled, and in 1543 a fine was levied of "a moiety" of the manor against Sir Henry

[1] Rot. Parl.
[2] Feet of Fines, 50 Edw. III. 8.
[3] I.P.M., 4 Rich. II. 57.
[4] Banks's Baronia Anglica Concentrata, vol. i. pp. 104, 105.
[5] Close Rolls, 25 Edw. III. 18.
[6] Fine, Trin. 4 Hen. VIII.

Ratcliffe, 2nd Earl of Sussex, by Sir Thomas Wriothesley.[1] Another fine was levied the following year by Henry Payne against Henry Grey, 3rd Marquis of Dorset, and others of a "third part of a moiety of a third part of the manor";[2] and the following year another fine was levied of "Thurstanton Manor or Thurston Hall," by Thomas Wriothesley, Lord Wriothesley, against Henry, Earl of Sussex.[3]

In 1556 Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, 4th Lord Fitz Walter, and 3rd Earl of Sussex, had licence to alienate to Richard Everard a moiety of the manor. Richard Everard died in 1559, when it is stated that his son and heir, Ambrose Everard, had a moiety. He levied a fine of the manor 27th May, 12 Eliz. (69). Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of this period we find a claim by this Ambrose Everard to be relieved against tithes for lands in Hawkedon, lately due to Robert Shawe, clerk, late parson of the parish.[4] Ambrose Everard died in 1676, when his interest passed to his son and heir, Richard Everard, and from him went to his widow, Dorothy Everard, eldest daughter of Thomas Golding, for life. She died in 1678, when the manor passed as to one moiety to Jeffery Maltyward, of Rougham, in right of Frances his wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Richard Everard, and as to the other moiety to Thomas Smyth, of Hawkedon, and Mary his wife, the other daughter and coheir of the said Richard Everard. These parties by deed dated 1st Jan. 1679, exchanged certain lands known as the Hopgrounds belonging to the manor for a barn in Hawkedon. Jeffery seems later to have acquired the whole manor. Everard, son of the above Jeffery Maltyward, was incumbent of the church of Hawkedon on the presentation of his father in 1709. Page says: "He," presumably Everard Maltyward, "died in 1728. Alice Maltyward (probably his widow) presented"; but if so Jeffery must have given the advowson to his son Everard, and away from the manor, for Jeffery died in 1719, when the manor went to his son and heir, Robert Maltyward, who died in 1728 without issue, when the manor vested in his sister and coheir Elizabeth, married to William Gilby, and from them passed to their son and heir, William Gilby, who died in 1782, and was succeeded by his son and heir, the Rev. William Gilby, who sold the share in 1798[5] to John Gotts, of Timworth.

We find that John Hedgman held a part in 1584, when it passed to his son and heir, William Hedgman, who died in 1599, when it went to his brother and heir, John Hedgman.

When the entire manor became vested in one person, and in whom is not clear, but the whole no doubt was purchased in 1790 by John Gotts, farmer, of Timworth, for £2,000, and passed under the will of the purchaser to John Wiseman, and he sold to Orbel Ray Oakes, of Nowton, from which time the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Nowton, in Thingoe Hundred, and is now vested in Lieut.-Col. Orbell Henry Oakes.

Page says Plampin Richardson held the manor and advowson in 1736.

Thurston Hall is a fine specimen of an old manor house. It is built with studwork filled up with brick nogging. Upon the porch and over a chimney-piece in one of the rooms is a date 1607, the period at which most probably the present house was erected. The gables are well proportioned and the chimney of graceful design. In a paper on the Hall, by the Rev.

[1] Fine, Easter, 35 Hen. VIII.
[2] Fine, Easter, 36 Hen. VIII.
[3] Fine, Mich. 37 Hen. VIII.
[4] C.P. i. 282.
[5] An advertisement of the sale, 23rd July, 1787, of Manor of Thurston Hall and farm, called Thurston Hall Farm, 128 acres, appeared in the public press of the time.

Francis Haslewood,[1] he says: "Some of the wood carving is worthy of careful examination. What remains of the building testifies to the skill of those who erected it, and it would serve as a good model for those who were about to rear or reconstruct a manor house."

Manor of Cresseners.

This was the estate in the days of the Confessor of Alwine, a freeman, and formed part of the possessions of Richard Fitz Gilbert at the time of the Survey.

In 1315 John de Cressner seems to have had the manor. His holding here was the third part of a fee and half a fee of the Honor of Clare. In 1398 the manor was vested in John Cressener.

In the time of King Hen. IV. the manor was held by Robert de Cressener, and passed in 1410[2] to his son and heir, William de Cressener. He married Margaret, widow of Richard, Lord Scrope, of Bolton, and daughter of Ralph Nevil, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, from whom the Cresseners of Morley, in Norfolk, and those of Earls' Colne in Essex, are lineally descended. William Cressener died in 1454,[3] and his wife survived until 1461. Alexander Cressener, their eldest son, succeeded, and was Sheriff of Suffolk and Norfolk in 1466 and 1482. He was one of the gentlemen summoned in 1483 to be created K.B. at the intended coronation of Edw. V., for the family were much attached to the House of York. He held this manor, with 200 acres of land, and also the manors of "Mortimers," "Netherhall," and "Cresseners," in Norfolk and Suffolk. He married Cecily, daughter of Sir John Ratcliffe, ancestor of the Earls of Sussex, and died 18th June, 1498. John, his eldest son and heir, died in 1497 in his father's litetime, and John Cressener, born in 1484, succeeded his grandfather. He was a military man, and attended King Hen. VIII. to the Siege of Tournay in 1513, where he received the honour of knighthood for his bravery. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Lestrange, and died in 1536, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Cressener, who had livery in 1540. This year a fine was levied against him by Thomas Heigham.[4]

In 1548 we find the manor vested in John Cawson. His daughter Anne married Thomas Hamond, and by feoffment dated 6th Feb. 1561, his father-in-law granted this manor to him. He died *ante* 28th March, 1611, for this is the date of his widow's will, which was proved at Bury St. Edmunds, 23rd Nov. 1612. The manor passed to their grandson and heir, Thomas Hamond, son of Thomas Hamond, who had died in the lifetime of his father. The grandson Thomas married Sarah, daughter of Sir John Paschall, of West Hanningfield, co. Essex, and dying in 1662 the manor passed to his son and heir, John Hamond, of Cresseners and of East Bergholt, who died without issue before 29th Sept. 1696, when the manor passed to his brother and heir, Walter Hamond, who dying 10th May, 1718, it devolved on his son and heir, John Hamond, who 22nd June, 1704, married Mary, daughter of Edward Branch, of Snailwell, co. Cambridge, and the manor in default of issue of his eldest

[1] S.I. Vol. viii. p. 258.

[2] I.P.M., 12 Hen. IV. 33; the holding then consisted of a messuage and 200 acres of land.

[3] I.P.M., 32 Hen. VI. 16. All that was apparently held by him with the manor was 80 acres of land, 4 of meadow, 10 of pasture, 2 of wood, and 12*d.* rent in Hawkedon and Depden.

[4] Fine, Mich. 32 Hen. VIII.

son John vested in his (John the father's) 3rd son, Thomas Hamond, who resided at Newmarket. He married 6th July, 1738, Rebecca Pleavance, and dying 18th Nov. 1772, the manor passed to his son and heir, John Hamond, of Ashley, co. Cambridge, and of Newmarket and Denston, both co. Suffolk, who dying 27th Feb. 1809, it vested in his son and heir, John Hamond, of Ashley, who married Mary, eldest daughter of William Harlock, of Ely. On his death the manor apparently went to his 5th son John, who 11th April, 1850, married Emily, 5th daughter of Robert James Peck, of Newmarket, and died 25th July, 1860, leaving with other issue a son, Thomas Hamond.

Amongst the Duchy of Lancaster Pleadings we find an action in 1594 by William "Hedgeman," by descent against Ralph Turner, bailiff, of the Honor of Clare, as to alienation fine for lands parcel of this manor as holder in chief.[1]

Arms of CRESSENER: Arg. on a Bend engr. Sable 3 cross-crosslets fitchée of the first.

MANOR OF SWANS HALL.

Davy's list of lords is not particularly informing. It is "— Swan, — Abbot, Rev. Charles Edward Steward sold in 1814 to Roger Kedington, Esq." The manor was long in the family of Abbot, and was subsequently purchased by the Stewarts, who held the same in 1764. The Rev. Charles Edward Stewart sold, as stated by Davy, in 1814 to the Rev. Roger Kedington, of Rougham, who died in 1818.

In 1847 the manor was vested in George Weller Poley, of Boxstead Hall.

[1] Duchy of Lancaster, Cal. to Pleadings, 36 Eliz. 8.

HUNDON.

A MANOR of considerable size was held here in Saxon times by Wisgar. It consisted of 25 carucates and 20 acres of land, 54 villeins, 30 bordars, 14 serfs, 9 ploughteams in demesne and 31 belonging to the men. Also 45 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 160 hogs, and a mill. Also a church with half a carucate of free land, and another church with 4½ acres, a ploughteam, and 3 acres of meadow. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 14 beasts, 130 hogs, 80 sheep, and 17 hives of bees, the whole valued at £30. When the survey was taken this manor was held by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, and several details were different. The villeins were reduced to 41, the ploughteams in demesne having been reduced to 4 were increased again to 7, and those belonging to the men were reduced to 23. Of the live stock the rouncies had increased to 6, the beasts to 31, the hogs to 160, and the sheep to 480, while the value of the manor had increased to £40. 4*s*. It was 2 leagues and 2 quarentenes in length, and a league in breadth, and paid in a gelt 15*d*. Others held land here. Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, had two other estates in this place, when the Survey was taken. The first Hamo held over a socman, who formerly held it, and it consisted of a carucate of land, 2 bordars, a ploughteam, and 30 sheep, increased to 50 at the time of the Survey, the value being 27*s*. The second was formerly held by 10 socmen. It consisted of a carucate of land, a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s*.[1]

Manor of Hundon

(now Hunden with its members, Stradishall, Farley, and Chilburn).

The estate continued in the De Clare family and the Royal House of York, descending in the same course as the Manor of Sudbury, in Babergh Hundred, until the time of King Edward IV., in whose person it became vested in the Crown.

The following entries specifically refer to this manor during the devolution through the Clares and Mortimers referred to: Earl Gloverine held Hundon Manor of the King in chief as of the Honor of Clare.[2] It is included in the inquis. p.m. of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1363,[3] of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1296,[4] of Joan, wife of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, jointly with him, in 1307,[5] and of Elizabeth de Burgo, wife of Theobald de Verdon, in 1360.[6]

In 1315 there is an order on the Close Rolls assigning the manor in dower to Matilda, Countess of Clare,[7] and again in 1318.[8]

The manor is included specifically in the inquis. p.m. of the Duke of Clarence in 1369,[9] and in that of Phillippa de Mortimer, Countess of March,

[1] Dom. ii. 389*b*, 390*b*.
[2] H.R. ii. 151, 171.
[3] I.P.M., 47 Hen. III. 34. *New reference*, file 27 (5), an extent is given in this inquisition from which should be substracted 9 marks, which Avice Poyndel receives for life for the land of Angod (extent given) bought by the Earl, which the same Angod held of the Earl by service of one-fourth of a Knight's fee. It is also stated that the prior of Stoke had the church to his own use.
[4] I.P.M., 24 Edw. I. 107, and an extent given.
[5] I.P.M., 35 Edw. I. 47.
[6] I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 83.
[7] Close Rolls, 8 Edw. II. 23; O. 8 Edw. II. 27.
[8] Close Rolls, 11 Edw. II. 9; 12 Edw. II. 23.
[9] I.P.M., 43 Edw. III. pt. i. 23.

in 1381.[1] It was also confirmed for life to Cecily, Duchess of York, in 1483-4,[2] and in 1495 was held in dower by the Queen,[3] but in 1509 was again in the Crown.

In 1511 a fine was levied of the manor by the King against Katherine Courteney, Countess of Devon, one of the daughters of Edw. IV. and Thomas Haward and Anne his wife, another daughter of Edw. IV.[4]

In 1540 the manor was granted for life to Lady Anne of Cleves, in consideration of her marriage with the King.[5] And in 1546 was in Queen Katherine. In 1549 John Cheke, afterwards Sir John, had a grant, but it was taken from him by Queen Mary. It was afterwards restored, and then exchanged with him by the Queen for other lands.[6] Amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum will be found extracts from the courts of the Queen held at Hundon 20th Feb. 15th Eliz. [1573], also 21st Jan. 1574, view of frankpledge 23rd Apl.[7] in same year and 1580, 1581, 1582, and court leet in 1583.[8]

In 1584 Queen Elizabeth leased the manor to Sir Edward Walgrave, Knt., but it must have been for a short term, or the reversion only dealt with, for the manor was in 1556 annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster.

In 1603 a grant was made by the Crown of the manor and three parks in Hundon, part of the Duchy of Lancaster, to John Erskine, Earl of Mar, in fee.[9] In 1611 the said Earl of Mar sold the manor to the King. Amongst the State Papers in 1611 we find a warrant to pay to the Earl of Mar £15,000 as purchase money for the manor.[10] The King then granted the manor, and a licence to the Earl of Mar to alienate it to William, Lord Cavendish.

Before 1756 the manor had been acquired by James Vernon,[11] of Hundon, for this year he died seised of it, and it passed to his son and heir, Henry Vernon. He married twice, 1st the eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas Payne, of Hough, co. Linc., and sister of Lady Cust, the widow of the Speaker of the House of Commons. "She departed this life," according to the inscription to her memory, "ye 11 Aug. 1773 aged 53 having devoted near 30 years of her life to the Honour and happiness of her now lamenting husband, who as a Proof of his affection caused this Monument to be erected," and as a further proof took as a 2nd wife Jane, 3rd daughter

[1] I.P.M., 5 Rich. II. 43.
[2] D.K.R. 9 App. ii. p. 83.
[3] R.P. vi. 462.
[4] Fine, Mich. 3 Hen. VIII.
[5] S.P. 1540, 144 (2).
[6] Fine, Easter, 4 Mary.
[7] Add. Ch. 1277.
[8] Add. Ch. 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284.
[9] S.P. 1603, 45.
[10] S.P. 1611, 35.
[11] A James Vernon had been a benefactor as early as 1737 in Hundon. By deed enrolled in Chancery, dated in 1737, James Vernon, after reciting that he had largely contributed towards erecting and fitting up of three workhouses in Hundon, Wickhambrook, and Stradishall, for the encouragement and support of the industrious poor residing in those parishes, and was desirous that certain yearly sums should be paid for the better support and carrying on of the said charitable designs, granted certain rent charges for that purpose. The sum he appropriated for this parish, was £22 a year, for the purpose of maintaining and keeping in repair the monument house and the monument which the said James Vernon had lately erected for himself and family, near the parish church of Hundon, the surplus to be laid out, £10 a year towards the salary of a person to have the charge of the workhouse, and the residue was to be expended in teaching so many poor children as the parish officers for the time should think fit. Sixteen poor children receive instruction under this charity. (Page, Hist. of Suff. p. 881).

of Sir John Cullum, of Hawstead Place, Bart. By this 2nd marriage Henry Vernon had two sons—Henry, who died 16th March, 1787, at the age of 13 years, and John, and one daughter Arethusa, born after her father's death, which occurred 18th Dec. 1776.[1] Jane the widow did not die until 22nd Oct. 1826, when in her 83rd year.

The manor, on the death of Henry Vernon, the son, in 1787 passed to his brother and heir, John Vernon, of Wherstead Lodge, and of Great Thurlow and Hundon, who died at Brighton 25th May, 1818, without issue, when it devolved upon his sister and heir Arethusa, who married Sir Robert Harland, Bart. In 1853 the manor was vested in Lady Harland. In 1885 it was in the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P. He married Emily, daughter of F. D. Danvers. Mr. Smith was M.P. for Westminster 1868-85, elected for the Strand Division 1885, Secretary to the Treasurer, First Lord of the Admiralty, Chief Secretary of Ireland, Secretary of State for War, and First Lord of the Treasury in 1887. The manor passed in 1896 and 1900 to the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., of Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames.

The manor is mentioned in the inquis. p.m. in 1400 of Sir John de Bourchier.[2]

Court Rolls of the manor will be found in the Record Office, 12, 13, 17 Edw. II.,[3] 2 to 4, 7 to 9, 11, 12, 16, 17 Rich. II., 39 to 39 Hen. VI., 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 21, 22 Edw. IV.[4] And amongst the papers relating to the Duchy of Lancaster in the Record Office 1 Mary to 1 and 2 P. and M.,[5] 14 to 21 Eliz.[6] 25 to 26 Eliz.,[7] 27 to 29 Eliz.[8] with Stradishall, Farley, and Chilburn, 31 to 32 Eliz.[9] Also extracts from Court Rolls will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum in the years 1573-1582[10] and 1652.[11]

The office of steward of this manor is referred to in the State Papers in 1509,[12] and in 1542 we find a grant to Michael Stanhope to be keeper of Hundon Great Park.[13] And amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the Duchy of Lancaster are several actions as to rights and offices respecting the manor and park.[14]

Manor of Purowe, formerly called Gorreles or Penowe Hall.

The Gorel family held lands here in the time of Edw. I. In 1280 we find an action referred to on the Patent Rolls as pending between Robert, son of Radulph Gorel and Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, and others touching a tenement in Hundon.[15]

In 1315 Hugh Gorell held the fourth part of a fee here, and in 1425 Walter de Gazeley held half a fee, which at one time was held by William de Gazeley, and this went subsequently to William Coggeshall, who held, however, only the fourth part of a fee, and died in 1428.

It is not possible to say whether the above persons held the manor.

[1] Will made at Bury, 21st Oct. 1775, and codicil at Lille, in Flanders, 13th Dec. 1776.
[2] I.P.M., 1 Hen. IV. 9.
[3] Portfolio 203, 87.
[4] Portfolio 203, 89, 90, 213, 57, 66, 76.
[5] Bundle 117, 1820.
[6] Bundle 118, 1832.
[7] Bundle, 119, 1836.
[8] Bundle 119, 1838.
[9] Bundle 119, 1842.
[10] Add. Ch. 1277-1283.
[11] Add. Ch. 10567.
[12] S.P. 1 Hen. VIII. 36, 222.
[13] S.P. 1542, 443 (16).
[14] Duchy of Lancaster, Cal. to Pleadings.
[15] Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 25*d*.

In 1548, however, the manor was vested in John Coggeshall. Amongst the Star Chamber Proceedings in the time of Hen. VIII. is an action as to forcible ouster at Hundon by John Cokysall against Thomas Carr and others, and this probably is the same man with John Coggeshall.[1] He died in 1558, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Coggeshall, who had livery in 1579.

The manor was subsequently vested in John Smith, who died in 1603, when it passed to his son and heir, Thomas Smith.

Page says: "Here was a reputed manor parcel of the possession of the College of Stoke by Clare which was granted in 1548 to Sir John Cheke and Walter Mildmay with Great Park, Estry Park and Broxley Park in this parish. The church was also appropriated to the said college by the gift of Alostan, priest of Hundon, and granted with the said reputed manor at the suppression of the said college. The patronage of the vicarage now belongs to Jesus College, Cambridge." He does not, however, give the name of the reputed manor. Perhaps the manor was that of Hagden Hall, for we find an action amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth as to this manor and land in Hundon by Roger Coggeshall against William Higham.[2]

[1] Star C.P. Hen. VIII. vol. x. 100-102. [2] C.P. ser. ii. B. xxxi. 47.

KEDINGTON.

A MANOR was held here in the time of the Confessor by Ailad. It consisted of 5 carucates of land, 13 villeins, a bordar, 9 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 8 belonging to the men. Also 20 acres of meadow, a mill, 4 rouncies, 15 beasts, 27 hogs, and 52 sheep, valued at £6. When the Survey was taken this manor was held by Ralph Baynard, the villeins had become reduced to 11, the bordars had increased to 2, the serfs and the mill had disappeared, the ploughteams in demesne were reduced to 2, and those belonging to the men to 2½ teams. The rouncies were 3, the beasts 4, the hogs 18, the sheep were increased to 150, and there were 6 hives of bees. The value was £7. 5*s*.

Ralph Baynard had an estate here which had formerly been that of 25 freemen. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 5 bordars, 2 serfs, 11 ploughteams, and 6 acres of meadow, valued at 40*s*. Ralph Baynard's predecessor had commendation, sac and soc, except as to St. Edmund's six forfeitures, and of one the predecessor of Richard, Earl Gislebert's son, had commendation, Baynard claiming the whole by exchange. There was also a church with 40 acres of free land and 1½ acres of meadow, valued at 6*s*. It was 12 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 12*d*. Others had land here.[1]

Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, had two small estates in this place at the time of the Survey. The first was formerly that of a socman, consisting of 30 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 5*s*., the second that of 10 freemen, who held in Saxon times and also at the time of the Survey a carucate of land and 2 ploughteams, valued at 20*s*.[2]

The last holding here was amongst the possessions of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, who held a freeman with 5 acres, he being valued at 12*d*. The commendation, soc and sac belonged to the abbot.[3]

Manor of Kedington.

This was the estate of Ailad in the time of the Confessor and of Ralph Bainard at the time of the Survey. From Ralph the lordship passed to his son and heir Jeffrey, and from him to his son and heir, William Bainard, who in the reign of Hen. I. forfeited his barony, as mentioned in the account of Shimpling Manor, in Babergh Hundred. The manor was thereupon granted by the Crown to Robert, younger son of Richard Fitz Gilbert, ancestor of the ancient Earls of Clare. In the time of Rich. I. it was held by Adam de Novo Mercato or Newmarch or Newmarket, from whom it passed to his son and heir, Adam de Newmarch, and from him to his son and heir, John de Newmarch.

In 1306 a fine of the manor was levied by Gilbert de Stapleton against this John de Newmarch and Amicia his wife.[4] The fine included the advowson of the church of Kedington. On John's death the manor passed to his widow Amicia for life.

On the Close Rolls in 1310 we find the manor claimed by Amicia for life, and notification that Margery de Willugby and John her son desired to levy a fine.[5] Subject to the interest of Amicia the manor devolved on

[1] Dom. ii. 413*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 390*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 371*b*.
[4] Feet of Fines, 34 Edw. I. 25.
[5] Close Rolls, 3 Edw. II. 4.

Roger de Newmarch, brother and heir of John, who by deed dated at Westminster, in October, S. Trin. 4 Edw. II. [1311] granted the manor and the advowson to John de Sandale, clerk, subject to the life interest of Amicia,[1] and he regranted the same by deed dated at Westminster in October, S. Mich. 5 Edw. II. [1311], to Margaret de Willoughby and John her son, and the heirs of his body, on failure of issue to the right heirs of the said Margery, subject, however, to the life interest of Amicia.[2] There had been previously a fine levied in 1310 by John de Sandale against Roger,[3] but the settlement above was no doubt effected by the fine levied the following year by Margaret de Willoughby and John her son against the said John de Sandale.[4] This Margaret de Willoughby was widow of Thomas Barnardiston, who was son and heir of Geoffrey de Barnardiston, and his wife daughter and heir of (? Roger) de Newmarket or de Novo Mercato.

In 1331 we meet with a fine levied of the manor and advowson by Walter Grapmel and Simon atte Hall, of Retheresthorp, against Margaret, who was wife of Simon de Kynardesle.[5]

Thomas de Barnardiston, brother and heir of the above John, held the manor, and had a grant of free warren here in 1347.[6] He was one of the knights of the shire for the County of Lincoln in 1357.

He appears to have been engaged in the wars of Edw. III. By writ dated at Roxburgh 1st February, 9th Edw. III., he was summoned with 91 others named, to attend the King, with horses and arms, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, to aid him against his enemies the Scots. The King complains that they had not attended him at Roxburgh as he expected, that he had dismissed others, and that he was almost alone. Thomas Barnardiston had letters of protection, 30th Edward III. as "Thomas de Bernardiston, Cheval," in the company of Edward, Prince of Wales, serving the King in Gascony. "Johannes de Havering, miles," is also named in the letters.[7] Thomas Barnardiston married Lucy, daughter and heir of Robert Havering, Esq., of Norfolk, and his portrait was formerly in a window in Ketton church, in a kneeling posture in armour, with arms on his surcoat, viz., Barnardiston; Havering (Argent, a lion rampant, tail forked, Gu.); Peynell (Argent, two bars Az. between six martlets Gules); and Hanchett (Sable, three right hands Argent).

On his death the manor passed to his son and heir Walter de Barnardiston, who married Frances, daughter of Thomas Kingsman, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, John de Barnardiston.

We meet with a fine levied of part of the Manors of Barnardiston and Kedington in 1386 by Sir John Bussy, Sir John Leek, and Sir John de Birton against Sir Edmund Perpounte and Francisa his wife.[8]

John de Barnardiston married Margerie, sister of Sir John Bussey, Knt., and this Sir John Bussy and John de Leek, knights, appointed by letters of attorney, Thomas Alger, clerk, and Sir Thomas Godall, parson of the church of Barnardiston, to deliver seisin to John de Barnardiston and Margerie his wife, of the Manors of Barnardiston and Kedyngton,

[1] Harl. 55 B. 17.
[2] Harl. 58 A. 44.
[3] Feet of Fines, 4 Edw. II. 53.
[4] Feet of Fines, 5 Edw. II. 20; Harl. 55 G. 17, 58 A. 44.
[5] Feet of Fines, 4 Edw. III. 11.
[6] Chart. Rolls, 21 Edw. III. 29.
[7] Rymer's Fœd. vol. v. p. 384.
[8] Feet of Fines, 10 Rich. II. 14.

according to the form and effect of a charter[1] made by them. This is dated at "Cotes," Monday next after the Feast of S. Hilary [13th Jan.] 20 Rich. II. [1397]. It is sealed with arms, three bars for BUSSEY, and on a saltier engrailed nine annulets, for LEEK.[2] John de Barnardiston appears to have died without issue, and his widow married William de Ingham.[3]

On John Barnardiston's death the manor passed to his cousin, Roger Barnardiston, son of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, and Joanna his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir William Frank, Knt., of Grimsby, which Sir Thomas was 2nd son of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, the grandfather of the said John Barnardiston, last lord.

In 1403 we meet with a fine levied between Sir Thomas Hawley, Knt., William Kelke, of Barnetby, Robert Tirwhyt, John Turnay, and Roger de Barnardiston, of the manors of Kedington and Barnardiston, and advowsons of the churches of the same manors, in Suffolk; one messuage, 200 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 20 of pasture, and 10 marks of rent in Whittle, Danecastre, and Balderton, in the county of York; William Ingham, and Margery his wife holding the Manor of Kedington for the life of Margery. The same year we meet with another fine levied of the Manors of Kedington and Barnardiston and the advowson by Roger de Barnardiston and Robert Tyrwhyt against William Ingham and Margaret his wife.[4]

Roger Barnardiston married Isabella, daughter of William Kelke, of Barnetby, near to Great Cotes and Grimsby, and a brass with her effigy remains at Great Cotes. In 1430 Sir William Clopton, Knt., brought an action in the King's Bench against Robert Eland and his wife (they were of Raitby, co. Lincoln), and Roger Barnardiston, for having to his damage to £1,000, caused to be published at Kedington and at Melford two false deeds, under which Eland and his wife claimed the manor and advowson of Hawstead.[5] The wife of Eland claimed as heiress of Sir John Fitz Eustace, and this dispute had been previously carried on with considerable fighting, according to the fashion of the day, and "enormous outrages" set out in a roll six feet long. The matter was finally left to arbitrators (he being Sir Will. Clopton's uncle by marriage) that he "myght not hav the dede of Eland, to se it out in the light agenst the sonne," but the arbitrators did see it and describe minutely the "feble yuke to seme old, and the yuke untrewly gommyd," &c., and having heard what "a worshipful person that dwelled with Sir William Clopton," said, they decided that the charge was "proved upon Eland," so it is to be hoped that Roger Barnardiston believed the deed to be genuine.

Roger Barnardiston died about 1442, when the manor went to his son and heir, Thomas Barnardiston. He married Alice, daughter of Sir Henry Vavasour, of Hazlewood, co. York, by Margery, daughter of Sir William Skipwith, Knt., of Armesby, co. Lincoln, Chief Justice of England.

A fine was levied, no doubt for effecting a settlement of the manors in 1457, of the manors of Kedington and Barnardiston, and the advowson, by Thomas Barnardiston, John Vavasour, and Walter Barnardiston, clerk, against Roland Neweton and Elizabeth his wife.[6] Thomas Barnardiston's

[1] MSS. original charter in British Museum.
[2] Harl. 47 F. 9.
[3] Suff. Inst. vol. iv. p. 128.
[4] Feet of Fines, 4 Hen. IV. 28.
[5] See Sir John Cullum's Hawstead, p. 121.
[6] Feet of Fines, 35 Hen. VI. 19.

will is dated the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, April, 1461, and he mentions his Manor of Kedington. He was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas Barnardiston, who is said to have married a daughter of Sir Thomas Waterton, Knt., and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Barnardiston, Knt., who married Elizabeth, daughter of George Newport, of Brent Pelham, co. Herts., and at Ketton is a monument with the effigies of this Sir Thomas and his wife in stone full length and he in complete armour. The writer of an article on the Barnardiston family in the Suffolk Institute,[1] says: "In a south window over this monument was formerly, in painted glass, this Sir Thomas and his wife kneeling with his armorial bearings on his breast, and behind him seven sons, and his wife, with her coat armour. Also on her dress, Argent, a fesse between three crescents Sable, and behind her seven daughters." This painted glass was removed from Ketton church some years since, and placed in Brent Eleigh Hall, the seat of Edward Goate, Esq., who married Mary Barnardiston. On Sir Thomas's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Barnardiston, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Lucas, of Little Saxham, Solicitor-General to Hen. VII. He was on the Sheriff's Roll for Suffolk and Norfolk in 1511, and for Lincolnshire in 1513. By his will 1542 in which he is described as "Thomas Barnardiston, Knight, the elder," he desires to be buried in the church at Ketton, and gives directions for the keeping an obiit at Cotes or Ketton, for his soul and the souls of his wife, father, and mother. He died 1st Nov. 1543,[2] and his widow survived him, and presented to Ketton rectory, 1555. Her will, which was proved in 1560, contained many bequests to members of the Barnardiston and Lucas families, with directions that she should be buried in the church at Ketton, by her husband, and that "the tomb where he lieth buried shall be honestly reedified."

On this Sir Thomas Barnardiston's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Barnardiston. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Edmund Walsingham, Knt., of Sudbury, in Kent, Lieutenant of the Tower. He had a grant from the King[3] of the Manor of Great Wratting and the wood called Ashburnhay Coppice, by estimation 80 acres, and Thurlow Coppice, by estimation 16 acres, and Oakfield Coppice, 2 acres in Wratting, Thurlow, and Withersfield, to be held of the King by knight service. A fine was levied of the manor and advowson in 1549 by Henry Turnour and others against Sir Thomas Barnardiston and others.[4] This Sir Thomas Barnardiston's will is dated 1551, and he died during the minority of his son and heir Thomas. In 1553 Sir John Cheke obtained from Edw. VI. the wardship of the heir and his estates in Suffolk and Bedfordshire, and on the death of Sir John, his widow obtained it in 1557, then stated to be worth 500 marks. The writer in the Suffolk Institute above referred to gives an interesting account of this Thomas: "On the death of Edw. VI.," he says, "his guardian sent him to Geneva to avoid the danger, being a Protestant. Although this Thomas was brought up under Calvin himself, yet he was in the latter part of his life so little attached to the Genevan system, that his grandson, Sir Nathaniel, induced him to give up to him the patronages of the churches in his gift, to prevent the presentation of men inclined to the Church of England. When abroad, his portrait by Carolo Maratti, well known by an engraving, must have been taken, as Maratti was never in England. On attaining his majority, he had much litigation with Henry

[1] Vol. iv. p. 132.
[2] Cotton Manor, I.P.M., 35 Hen. VIII. 4.
[3] 38 Hen. VIII.
[4] Fine, Hil. 2 Edw. VI.

McWilliams, who had married his guardian, the widow Lady Cheke, respecting the right of fishing in Sturmer Mere, "late parcell of the dissolved House and College of Stoke, Keddington Lordship and Kedington River," in Essex and Suffolk,[1] and Sir Thomas being the defendant, "asseized in fee of the Manor of Ketton," and McWilliams claiming as the Queen's lessee, 10th Eliz., there was more litigation on this subject, Thomas Barnardiston claiming in right of the Queen as seised in fee, and Henry McWilliams as the Queen's farmer, and claiming under the Dean and Chapter of the College of Stoke.[2] He was knighted at Bury, 1578. In his time this family was in its greatest affluence, the estate being then as much as £4,000 a year, a large sum according to the present value of money, and this estimate probably did not include the Lincolnshire estate. He married 1st Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hanchet, of Hamells, in Braughing, Herts., and 2ndly Ann Bigrave.

In 1565 we find amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the Duchy of Lancaster a suit by Henry Mackwilliam claiming as Queen's lessee against this Thomas Barnardiston as lord of the Manor of Kedington, a pond and fishing called "Sturmer Meare," late part of the College of Stoke.[3]

A fine was levied of the manor in 1586 by Sir Richard Knightly and others against Sir Thomas Barnardiston.[4] Sir Thomas died in 1619, and his eldest son, Sir Thomas, was the High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1580, and knighted in 1603, having died in the lifetime of his father 29th July, 1610, the manor passed to his grandson, Sir Nathaniel, 2nd but eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas by his 1st wife Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Knightly, of Fawsley, in the county of Northampton, Knt.

Sir Nathaniel was knighted at Newmarket 15th December, 1618, and was High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1623, M.P. for Sudbury in 1625, and in three Parliaments for the county of Suffolk in the reign of Chas. I. He was a great champion for civil liberty,[5] and was put under confinement in Sussex in 1626 for refusing to subscribe and lend money which the King required by way of loan. He continued in confinement until 1628, when with many others he was released. The family is said to have given rise to the name of Roundhead. According to a note in Rapin's History of England, "the (London) apprentices wore the hair of their head cut round; and the Queen observing out of a window Samuel Barnardiston among them, cried out, 'See what a handsome Roundhead is there!' and the name came from thence, and was first publicly used by Capt. Hide." Sir Nathaniel's portrait was engraved by Van Hove.[6]

On his death a volume was published entitled "Suffolk Tears or Elegies, on that renowned knight, Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston." He married Jane, daughter of Sir Stephen Soame, Knt., of Little Thurlow Hall, near Ketton, and dying at Hackney, near London, 25th July, 1653, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Barnardiston, who was knighted by Chas. I. in 1641, and created a baronet 7th April, 1663.

[1] See Cal. to Pleadings, 7 Eliz.

[2] This was the continuance of an old dispute. In the British Museum is an original Deed of Arbitrament of Thomas Grey, Edward de Cretynge, John Dappell, William de Clopton, and Johan de Hertford, between Thomas de Barnardiston and Sire Edward de Wannoff, as to the fishing of Kedyngton. This document has six seals, with arms, and is in beautiful preservation, 12 Edward III.

[3] Cal. to Pleadings, 7 Eliz. 5; see 10 Eliz. 7.

[4] Fine, Hil. 28 Eliz.

[5] D.N.B. iii. 242.

[6] Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, iii. 39.

Amongst the State Papers in 1663 we find the grant referred to, and the dignity is said to be worth £200, and there is a discharge of £1,095 usually paid for the same.[1]

He married Anne, 2nd daughter of Sir William Armyne, 1st Bart. of Osgodby, co. Lincoln, and dying 4th October, 1669,[2] the manor went to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Barnardiston, 2nd Bart., who was M.P. for Grimsby 1685-87 and 1689-90 and for Sudbury 1695-1698. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole surviving child of Sir Robert King, Knt., of Boyle, co. Roscommon, by Sophia, Viscountess Wimbledon, and dying 7th[3] October,[4] 1698, the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Thomas Barnardiston, 3rd Baronet. He was M.P. for Suffolk, and married Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Rothwell, Bart., of Stapleford, co. Lincoln, and dying 12th Nov. 1700, without male issue, the manor passed to his next surviving brother, Sir Robert Barnardiston, 4th Bart. He married Elizabeth Cheeke, and died without issue 16th July, 1728,[5] and the manor passed to his next brother, Sir Samuel Barnardiston, 5th Bart. He married in Aug. 1730, Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir Rowland Winn, 3rd Bart., of Nostell, and died without issue, at Ketton Hall, 4th February, 1735-6, when the manor devolved on his widow Catherine for life, and on her death in 1757,[6] it passed to his nephew and heir, Sir John Barnardiston, 6th Baronet, son of John, the youngest brother, by Sophia Rich, widow of William Grey. The 6th Bart. married Elizabeth, daughter of William Blakeway, of Stepney, sailmaker, and mortgaged the estate and sold the equity of redemption in the reversion to one Merteus, of London, goldsmith. Sir John Barnardiston died without issue in Sept. 1745.

We find the manor subsequently held by one Bird as mortgagee, and later in chancery, and offered for sale in 1780 under a decree in a certain suit, "*Loyd* v. *Bird*" and "*Bird* v. *Butler*." The sale was effected, and the manor appears to have become the property of Maurice Swaby, of Doctor's Common, who had married a Miss Bird. Davy says that in 1805 the manor was vested in Maurice Swaby and Robert Bird, and in 1837 in Maurice Swaby's sons, William Swaby and Henry B. Swaby.

"Kediton" Manor is included in the inquis. p.m. of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, in 1262 or 3 (for it is undated), and is stated to be held by the Earl in wardship through the death of John de Essex, who held of him in chief, and he (the Earl) had nothing there in his own demesne.[7] Court Rolls of the manor 22 to 23 Hen. VI. will be found in the Record Office.[8]

Arms of BARNARDISTON: Az. a fesse dancettée, Erm. between six cross-crosslets, Arg.

MANOR OF COTTON OR COTTENHALL.

This was the lordship of Hugh Peche,[9] who died seised of it in 1292,[10] when it passed to another Hugh Peeche, who died in 1309.[11]

Somewhat later Davy enters a Walter Vancy and Walt. Paye.

[1] S.P. 1663, 92, 96.
[2] Adm. 6th Nov. 1669.
[3] 6th in M.I.
[4] Will 17th Aug. 1696, proved 4th Jan. 1698-9.
[5] Will 23rd Feb. 1726, proved 20th Jan. 1728-9.
[6] She was buried at Ketton 3rd Dec. Will proved 1707.
[7] I.P.M. (46), Hen. III., file 27 (9).
[8] Portfolio 203, 92.
[9] T. de N. 292.
[10] I.P.M., 20 Edw. I. 37.
[11] Extent, I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 31.

Amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum is an award concerning a fishery and this manor in 1338.[1] The award is made by Sir Thomas de Grey, Sir Edward de Cretyngge, John Dapphall, William de Cloptune, John de Hertford, and Henry Pane, and is between Sir Thomas de Barnardiston and Sir Edward de Wanney or Wantier, giving to the latter for his lifetime the right of fishing in Keddington near the bridge, but it is provided that this shall not interfere with the right of the heir of Sir Thomas nor with the reversion of this Manor of " Cotten halle." The award is dated Wednesday after Palm Sunday, 12 Edw. III.

Towards the end of the 14th century the manor was vested in Sir John Tuddenham, who died in 1392, when it passed to his widow, Margaret, who died in 1416, when it went to her grandson, Sir Robert Tuddenham,[2] who, however, died the following year without issue, when the manor went to Thomas, his brother and heir, from which time to the time of Sir Edmund Bedingfield about 1540 the devolution of the manor is the same as that of Brandeston Manor, in Loes Hundred.

Sir Edmund Bedingfield died in 1554, when the manor went to his son and heir, Sir Henry Bedingfield, and on his death in 1583 passed to his son and heir, Edmund Bedingfield, against whom a fine was levied in 1584 by Robert Constable and others.[3] Edmund Bedingfield died in 1585, when the manor passed to John Bedingfield.

In 1805 we find the manor vested in Maurice Swaby and Robert Bird.

A fine was levied of the manor in 1574 by Thomas Touneshend and others against Sir Henry Bedyngfeld and others.[4]

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Margery, wife of John Tudenham in 1422,[5] and of Sir John Tudenham the same year,[6] and a loft 80 acres in Kedington in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Thomas Tudenham in 1466,[7] and of Margaret Bedingfield, widow, (1 toft and 86 acres) in 1476.[8]

Palmer's Manor.

Of this manor it is said that William Felton, of Sudbury, son of Robert Felton, of Coddenham, and Elizabeth his wife died seised 23rd December, 1495, but the inquisition on which no doubt the statement is based does not justify one in assuming Palmers to be a manor. The inquisition finds that William Felton died seised of a *tenement* called " Palmers " in Kedington worth £3, held of William Berneston in socage by the service of 4s., also that Edmund Felton, aged 32, was his son and heir.[9]

William Felton had married Anne, daughter and heir of Ralph Bancke, and the so-called manor or tenement passed to William's son and heir, Edmund Felton. He married 1st Anne, daughter of John Borough (? Broughton), and 2ndly Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, and resided at Glemsford. He died in 1519, when the manor passed to his son, Edmund Felton, who married Frances, daughter of Francis Butler, Recorder of Coventry, and died 10th Dec. 1542, when the manor vested in his son, George Felton, who married Margaret, daughter of John Carew, of Bury.

[1] Harl. 50 I. 48.
[2] I.P.M., 5 Hen. V. 42.
[3] Fine, Mich. 26–27 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Hil. 16 Eliz.
[5] I.P.M., 10 Hen. V. 38.
[6] I.P.M., 10 Hen. V. 26*b*.
[7] I.P.M., 5 Edw. IV. 34.
[8] I.P.M., 15 Edw. IV. 38.
[9] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VII. 1014.

From George Felton the manor would appear to have been acquired by John Spring, of Hitcham, for by his will dated 8th June, 1544, he devises the manor by name to his executors for 11 years, and subject to the term it vested in his son and heir, Sir William Spring, Knt., of Pakenham.

Arms of FELTON : Or, on a bend Az. cotised Gu. 3 bezants.

MANOR OF KENNET AND KENTFORD *al.* KENNETT *al.* KENTFORD.

Held by Tochil, the King's Thane, in the Confessor's time, it was part of the great estate of William de Warren at the taking of the Great Survey, one Nichol then holding of him.

About the middle of the 13th century it passed to Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, who died seised of this manor in 1278, and from this time to the death of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, in 1461, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Framlingham, in Loes Hundred. The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of John, Duke of Norfolk, and Eleanor his wife in 1462,[1] and of John alone in 1478.[2]

The manor then vested in Sir William Berkeley, son of James de Berkeley, Lord Berkeley, and Isabel de Mowbray his wife, daughter of Thomas, 1st Duke of Norfolk, and widow of Henry Ferrers.

Sir William stood in such favour with Edw. IV. that he was advanced by him to the dignity of a Viscount 21st April, 1481, by the title of Viscount Berkeley, and soon after for his attendance at councils had a grant from the King of 100 marks per annum during life to be paid out of the customs of the Port of Bristol. He found favour also with Rich. III., who created him Earl of Nottingham 28th June, 1483. But soon after joining Henry, Duke of Buckingham, in the design of dethroning King Richard, he fled into Brittany, forming one of those disaffected Englishmen who attached themselves to the Earl of Richmond. Consequently, when that Earl ascended the throne as Henry VII. he was rewarded 19th Feb. 1485-6, by being made Earl Marshal of England, with limitation of that office to the heirs male of his body, and a fee of £20 per annum, and by letters patent 28th Jan. 1488-9, was created Marquis of Berkeley.

The Marquis had divers law suits and references with the Countess of Shrewsbury in regard to his right to Berkeley Castle and other estates. The dispute was continued on the death of the Countess by her grandson, Thomas Talbot, Viscount L'Isle, who succeeded to her estates. The Viscount challenged the Marquis, and they accordingly met the 20th March, 1469-70, and the Viscount L'Isle's vizor being up, he was slain by an arrow shot through the head.[3] This did not, however, determine the dispute, for it was continued by the Viscount's widow, and afterwards by Sir Edward Grey, created Baron and Viscount Lisle, who had married Elizabeth, eldest sister and coheir and eventually sole heir of the deceased Viscount. As the result of arbitration the Marquis retained the castle, but had to make certain payments to the respective claimants.

His lordship married three times—1st in 1466, Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald West, Lord de la Warr, from whom he was divorced by John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, before he had any issue ; 2ndly in 1468, Joan, daughter of Sir Thomas Strangways, Knt., and widow of Sir William Willoughby, Knt. (by whom he had issue Thomas and Catherine, who both

[1] I.P.M., 1 Edw. IV. 46.
[2] I.P.M., 17 Edw. IV. 58.
[3] See "Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Soc.," vol. iii. p. 305.

dying young were buried in Berkeley church with their grandfather James, Lord Berkeley), but this lady dying in 1483 was buried at St. Augustine's Friars, in London, and her husband married 3rdly, about 1486, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Fienes, son and heir of Richard, Lord Dacre, of the South, who survived him, afterwards marrying Sir Thomas Brandon, Knt.

His lordship died 14th Feb. 1491-2, having long before made his will whereby, having no issue himself, and being irreconcilably displeased with his natural heir, his brother Maurice, for not having married a person of rank, he devised his castle at Berkeley, with many lordships, lands, and estates, to the King and his heirs in order to prevent his brother's succession.

This manor he had settled on Richard de Willoughby and his heirs, and to Richard it accordingly passed. On his death it devolved on John de Willoughby, who died in 1557. Page assumes these were beneficial interests, but the Willoughbys were not unlikely trustees for the Berkeleys for we find that in 1560 Henry, Lord Berkeley, who was the great-grandson of Maurice Berkeley, the brother of William, Marquis of Berkeley, had licence to alienate the manor to William Petre. Among the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Elizabeth we find an action by this Lord Henry Berkeley and others against Thomas Lukas and Edmond Markaunte respecting the manor.[1]

Possibly this manor had been included amongst the estates the beneficial interest in which had been in 1488 given by William, Marquis of Berkeley, to the Crown, for these estates, together with Berkeley Castle, reverted to Henry Berkeley as the heir male of the Marquis on the death of King Edw. VI., who was the last heir male to King Hen. VII. These estates Henry Berkeley had livery of by Royal warrant of Queen Mary, the 8th September, 1554, and before, indeed, Henry had arrived at full age. The estates had been in the Crown for 61 years, 4 months, and 20 days, and were at the time of the livery to Henry Berkeley of the value of £687. 5*s*. per annum in old rents, not reckoning the parks and chases therein contained. It is clear the manor passed in 1560 from the Berkeleys to Sir William Petre. Sir William Petre was one of the principal Secretaries of State in the reigns of Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

In 1535 he was put into commission by Cromwell, the general visitor, to repair to all the monasteries throughout England, and to enquire into their government and the characters of their inmates. His reports being so favourable to the King's wishes he was rewarded with various pickings from the spoil of the religious houses. He had granted to him and Gertrude his wife, in fee, the priory of Clattercote, in the county of Oxford, the Manor of Gynge Abbots, in the county of Essex, parcel of the possessions of the then dissolved monastery of Berkyng, in that county, with the advowson of the rectory of "Ingarston, *alias* Gyng ad Petram."

In 1549 he was constituted treasurer of the court of first-fruits for life, and in 1550 one of the commissioners to treat of peace with the French at Guisnes. He was also commissioned with the Archbishop of Canterbury and others to punish and correct all rectors, vicars, and other ecclesiastics, as well as laymen, of what condition soever, who should despise or evilly speak of the book called, "The Book of the Common Prayer, and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church, after the use of the Church of England," with power to imprison the guilty, and load

[1] C.P. ser. ii. B. xviii. 8.

them with irons, if necessary, or admit them to bail. He was also in several other commissions relating to ecclesiastical affairs.

Queen Mary made him Chancellor of the Garter, with the fee of 100 marks per annum, but being keen enough to discern that the restoration of the Romish religion might endanger his enjoyment of the abbey lands which had been granted him, he provided against this contingency by obtaining a special dispensation from Pope Paul IV. for their retention, affirming that "he was ready to employ them to spiritual uses," as appears from the Pope's bull, bearing date 4 cal. Dec. anno 1555.

Hollinshed, in his Chronicle, gives these further particulars of Sir William: "The 13th of January, 1572,[1] deceased Sir William Petre, knight, who, for his judgment and pregnant wit, had been secretary, and of the privy council, to four kings and queens of this realm, and seven times ambassador abroad in foreign lands: he augmented Exeter College, in Oxford, with lands to the value of an hundred pounds by year; and also builded ten alms-houses in the parish of Ingerstone for twenty poor people; ten within the house, and ten out of the house; having every one two-pence the day, a winter gown, and two loads of wood, and among them feeding for six kine, winter and summer, and a chaplain to pay them service daily."

Camden, in his Britannia, speaking of Sir William under Essex says "that he was a man of approved wisdom and exquisite learning, and not so much memorable for those honourable places and offices of state which he bare, and for his oftentimes being sent in embassage to foreign princes, as for that, being bred and brought up in good learning, he well deserved of learning in the University of Oxford, and was both pitiful and bounteous to his poor neighbours about him, and of Ingerston, where he lies buried."

By the will of Sir William Petre, dated 16th April, 1571, and the preamble thereof, it appears that he died a Protestant. He orders his body to be buried "in the new isle of the church of Ingerston, if it should fortune him to die within 50 miles thereof, or otherwise to be committed to the earth in such place, order, and sort as his executors think most convenient. And that, in the same new isle of Ingerston, there be erected some monument, with the names of him and his two wives, the ordering whereof he wholly commits to the discretion of his executors. He wills that immediately after his death there be bestowed on the poorest inhabitant of Ingerston, *alias* Ging-Petre, Writtle-Ging hospital, Buttersbury, Stoke, Ging-Mounteney, Ging-Margaret, East Thorneden, and Heron-Green, and other places within the county of Essex, the sum of £40 to be distributed by the direction of his executors. And to the poorest inhabitants of Gorriton Magna, in Devonshire, £5. To the poorest inhabitants of Hawkehurst, in the county of Kent, 5 marks. To the poorest inhabitants in the parishes of Montagu and Tyntenhulf (being lord of the said manors), in the county of Somerset, £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. To the poorest inhabitants of Kingsbridge and Thurstoe, in Devonshire, £4. To the poorest inhabitants of his manor of Brent, *alias* South-Brent, in the said county, £4. To the poorest inhabitants of St. Botolph without Aldersgate in London, £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. To the prisoners in London and Southwark £20, and the like sum to the relief of the poor in the hospitals belonging thereto. He

[1] The "Complete Peerage" says 1574.

was also bountiful to his servants, bequeathing them a whole year's wages, besides legacies."

"To his good and loving wife, dame Anne Petre, he bequeathed much plate, and one ring with a diamond, given him by Queen Mary, of good memory. To his son and heir, John Petre, his other jewels, plate, &c., but if he died without issue, before he arrived to twenty-two years, to be divided into four parts; one part to his wife, if living; another among his daughters and their children then living; as also his wife's part, if not living; and the third and fourth parts among the poor, and in deeds of charity, in such sort, as to his executors and supervisors of his will, or the survivor of them, shall seem best."

His manor of Kentford in Suffolk he entails on "John his son and heir, and the heirs male of his body, and in default thereof, on the son and heir of his brother John Petre, of Torbrian, in Devonshire."

"He constitutes his wife's son-in-law, Richard Baker, esquire, and his brother Robert Petre, executors; and Sir William Gerrard, alderman of London, and Edmund Tirrell, esquire, overseers."[1]

Sir William Petre was buried at Ingatestone, according to his desire, where a monument is erected to his memory. He left issue by Gertrude, his first wife (who died 28th May, 1541), daughter of Sir John Tirrell, of Warley, co. Essex, Knt., a daughter, Dorothy, married to Nicholas Wadham, of Merrifield, co. Somerset, who, having no issue by her, they were the founders of Wadham College, in Oxford, "he beginning, she finishing, and both richly endowing it; whereby it is become as rich as most, and more uniform than many, in England."

Sir William, by Anne his second wife (who survived him, died in 1581, and was interred at Ingatestone), daughter of Sir William Browne, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1514, and widow of John Tirrell, of Heron Place, in Essex, had with other issue an only son John, to whom the manor was devised by the will.

Sir William's son, John Petre, M.P. for Essex 1585-86, was elevated to the peerage as Lord Petre of Writtle 21st July, 1603. He married 17th April, 1570, Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Waldegrave, Knt., of Borley, in Essex, by Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Nevill, and dying 11th Oct. 1613,[2] the manor passed to his eldest son William, 2nd Baron, elected one of the knights of the shire for Essex in 1597. He took to wife 8th Nov. 1596, Catherine, 2nd daughter of Edward Somerset, 4th Earl of Worcester, and dying at Thorndon, in Essex, 5th May, 1637,[3] the manor passed to his eldest surviving son, Robert Petre, 3rd Baron, who in 1620 married Mary, daughter of Anthony Mary Browne, 2nd Viscount Montagu (she survived until 13th Jan. 1654-5), and died 23rd Oct. 1638,[4] when the manor passed to his eldest son William, 4th Baron.

William, 4th Lord Petre, who married 1st Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Savage, 2nd Earl Rivers, by whom he had no issue, and 2ndly Bridget, daughter and coheir of John Pincheon, of Writtle, co. Essex, by whom he had issue an only child Mary, born in Covent Garden, 25th March, 1679. William, Lord Petre, was committed to the Tower with Lords

[1] The will was proved 29th Jan. 1572.
[2] Will 1st Sept. 1612, proved 18th Nov. 1613.
[3] Will 10th Jan. 1632, proved 23rd June, 1637.
[4] I.P.M., 14 Charles II., 14th Dec. at Stratford, co. Essex. His will is dated the 7th and 20th Oct. 1638, and proved 25th Oct. and 4th Dec. 1638, and again 1st July, 1700.

Stafford and Powis and others, and in 1678 was impeached by the Commons of treason and other high crimes and misdemeanours. He died during his confinement 5th Jan. 1683-4,[1] when it devolved on his only daughter and heir, the said Mary, married to George Heneage, of Hainton, co. Lincoln. Their only daughter died without issue in 1717.

Subsequently the manor vested in a Barnardiston, and in 1759 was held by John Williams, who took the name of Onslow, and sold it about 1777 to Oliver Godfrey. Oliver Godfrey by his wife Sarah had a son, William Godfrey, to whom the manor passed on the death of his father. He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Clift, of Barnham, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, the Rev. William Godfrey, M.A., rector of Kennet. He married in 1857 Agnes Leathes, daughter of Sir John C. Mortlock, Knt., and granddaughter of John Mortlock, of Abington Hall.

The manor now seems to be vested in Capt. George H. Pering, J.P., of Kennet Hall.

In 1533 Thomas Trye and Leonard Spencer were called upon to show by what title they held the manors of Kennett and Kentford,[2] and there is amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum a precipe on a covenant concerning the manor in 1561.[3]

Arms of PETRE : Gu., a bend Or. between two escallops, Arg.

[1] Will 20th Dec. 1683, proved 29th Jan. 1683-4.

[2] M. 25 Hen. VIII. Mich. Rec. Rot. 31.

[3] Add. Ch. 25298.

LIDGATE.

TWO manors were held here in Saxon times. The first was held by Story, and consisted of 4 carucates and 60 acres of land, 9 villeins, 12 bordars, a serf, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 3 belonging to the men (reduced to 2 at the time of the Survey). Also 10 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 15 hogs, a rouncy, 25 hogs, 33 sheep (increased to 140 at the time of the Survey), and 13 goats. At the time of the Survey there were also 5 beasts when the manor was held by William de Wateville as tenant in chief. The value was 80*s*. It was a league long and 8 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 13½*d*. Others had land here.[1]

The second manor was held at the time of the Survey by Rainald the Breton, and was claimed by him in alms of the King.

It was formerly the estate of three freemen, and consisted of 4 carucates of land, 9 villeins, a bordar, 3 serfs, 3 ploughteams and 7 belonging to the men, wood enough to maintain 10 hogs, 10 acres of meadow, 2 hogs, and 7 sheep, valued at 80*s*. At the time when the Survey was taken the villeins had gradually become less, first falling to 7 and finally to 3; the bordars, on the other hand, had increased, first to 4 and then to 6, while the serfs became 1 and then disappeared altogether. The ploughteams were reduced to 1 and those belonging to the men to 2, and the hogs had increased to 30. The value was now 60*s*. This land Wateville's men claimed as belonging to his fee.[2]

Manor of Lidgate.

This was the estate of Story in the time of Edward the Confessor, and of William de Wateville at the time of the Norman Survey. William the Conqueror seems towards the end of his lifetime to have given this lordship with Blunham to Ralph to hold in fee of the Abbot of St. Edmunds by the service of Dapifer or Steward, and Abbot Albold between the years 1115 and 1119 granted the lands with the office held by the said Ralph to Maurice de Windsor and his heirs, which grant King Stephen confirmed. Writing of this place in 1779, Sir John Cullum, in his MS. Church notes, says: "Here was a castle formerly, but the only remains of it above ground is a piece of wall that forms part of the eastern fence of the churchyard. In this as well as in some parts of the church are wrought up some Roman bricks, which shows that there must have been some very ancient fortress here. Ten years ago when I was here, they were digging up some foundations (in which were also some Roman bricks) as they now are likewise to mend the roads in this dirty country." There is a rough plan of Lidgate Castle in the Davy MSS.[3]

In 1130 Maurice de Windsor and Egidia his wife gave to the Cathedral of Norwich a chapel of St. Edmund with lands at Hoxne that therein might be placed a convent of monks to pray for the soul of Ralph the Dapifer, who had rebuilt the same from the ground. Henry de Hastings claimed to be hereditary steward of the Liberty of St. Edmund as heir of Maurice de Windsor, and copies of the charters under which he claimed will be found

[1] Dom. ii. 435.
[2] Dom. ii. 445.
[3] Add. MSS. 191202, fol. 328*b*.

amongst the Davy MSS. in the British Museum.[1] King Hen. II., by his writ or charter, confirmed to the Queen's Dapifer, Ralph de Hastings, the land and tenement of his predecessor, Ralph, steward of St. Edmund's, and of Maurice de Windsor, his maternal uncle. And by another charter, at a later time, the King confirmed to William de Hastings, the stewardship of St. Edmund's, and the lands belonging to it, as the same had been held by his respective paternal and maternal uncles, Ralph and Maurice. This William de Hastings married 1st Margery, daughter of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, and 2ndly Ida, daughter of Henry, Earl of Eu. He held of the Abbot of St. Edmund's, five knights' fees, including Lidgate and Blunham; and these descended with the stewardship to Henry, his son and heir, the claimant of the privilege. He was a minor in 1188, his office being then filled by Robert de Flamaville, who held it at the time of his being one of the wardens of the abbey, during the vacancy. Henry accompanied King Richard to the Holy Land; and dying without issue William de Hastings, ancestor of the Earls of Pembroke, in the 6th Rich. I. [1196] paid 100 marcs as his relief for the lands and office of his brother Henry.

He was one of the peers in the Parliament held at Lincoln in the first year of King John, wherein William, King of Scotland, did homage to the English monarch. He died in 1225, and the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry de Hastings, who married Ada, 4th daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and of Maud his wife, daughter of Hugh, and one of the sisters and coheir of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and dying in 1250 the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Overhall, in Otley, in Carlford Hundred, to the time of George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, who died in 1535, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Henry Neville, Lord Abergavenny, who in 1553 or 1562 sold the manor to Sir John Cotton, Knt.[2]

He was the son of Sir Robert Cotton, Knt., and was Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon. He died in 1584, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Cotton. Sir John married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Spencer, Knt. She died 2nd Nov. 1578, and he 21st April, 1593, in his 81st year. They are buried under a sumptuous canopied tomb with recumbent effigies in the church of Landwade, about three miles north of Newmarket. Round the cornices are the following shields:—

I.—(1) *Cotton*, quarterly of six. *Cotton*, Sab. a chevron between 3 griffins' heads erased, Arg. (2) *Abbott*, Gu. a chevron between 3 pears Or. (3) *Sharpe*, Arg. 3 griffins' heads erased, 2-1 and a border engrailed Sab. (4) *Calverley*, Sab. a cinquefoil within an orle of martlets Arg.; *or Staunton?* (5) *Fitz Symon*, Az. 3 eagles displayed Or, 2-1, a canton Erm. (6) *Baget*, Erm. on a bend Gu. 3 eagles displayed Or.

II.—*Cotton*, quarterly of 6 as last.

III.—*Cotton* only.

IV.—*Cotton* only, impaling Spencer, of Althorpe, Az. a fesse Erm. between 6 doves' heads erased Arg. 3-3.

V.—*Spencer*, quarterly of six. (1) *Spencer*, quarterly Arg. Gu. on 2-3 qrs. a fret Or, over all on a bend Sab. 3 mullets Arg. (2) *Spencer* of Althorpe. (3) *Deverell*, Gu, 3 stirrups in pale Or. (4) *Lincolne*, Or, on cross Gu. 5 mullets Arg. (5) *Grant*, Erm. on chevron Gu. 5 bezants. (6) Arg. on a bend between 2 lions ramp. Sab. a Salamander Or.

VI.—*Cotton*, a quantity of 6, impaling *Spencer*, quarterly of 6.

[1] Add. MSS. 19102, fol. 327.

[2] Fine, Trin. 6 Edw. VI.; Fine, Mich. 4 Eliz. See Exning Manor, Lackford Hundred.

The manor passed to Sir John's son and heir, Sir John Cotton, Knt. He married three times—1st Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Carrell, of Warneham, in Sussex; 2ndly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bradburne, Knt., of Bradburne, co. Derby; and 3rdly Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Houghton, Bart., of Houghton Tower, co. Lancaster. He died in 1620 in his 77th year, and was buried at Landwade, leaving an only son surviving, Sir John Cotton, the distinguished loyalist. He was entrusted with the conveyance of the college plate from Cambridge to the King at Oxford, which he safely accomplished. He was created a baronet 14th July, 1641, and married Jane, 3rd daughter and eventual heir of Sir Edward Hende, Knt., of Madingley, co. Cambridge, and died 25th March, 1689, in his 74th year.

On the opening of the 18th century the manor is found vested in Thomas, Lord Jermyn, of Rushbrook, who died seised of it in 1703, when it passed to his daughter Mary, married to Sir Robert Davers, Bart., who died in 1722, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir Jermyn Davers, 4th Bart., who sold the manor to Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset, K.G., who, Page says, gave the manor with other property in this vicinity in marriage with his daughter, Lady Frances Seymour, to John, Marquis of Granby, in 1750, but as the marriage referred to was solemnized 3rd Sept. 1750, and Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset, died before the marriage, in 1748, this is hardly likely to be correct.

The manor probably passed to Algernon, 7th Duke, only surviving son of the 6th Duke, and on his death in 1750 without male issue, no doubt the manor did rest in his half sister, Frances Seymour, wife of John, Marquis of Granby, and on the death of the Marquess in the lifetime of his father, the 3rd Duke of Rutland, in 1770, passed to his eldest son and heir, Charles Manners, who in 1779 succeeded his grandfather as 4th Duke of Rutland. From this time the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Argentines, Newmarket, in Lackford Hundred.

Amongst the Additional MSS. in the British Museum are papers relating to the manor, being copies of inquisitions, lists of tenants, rentals, &c., to the year 1612.[1] This manor is specifically mentioned and an extent given in the inquis. p.m. of Henry Hastings, 1st Baron, who died in 1268,[2] and his son, John Hastings, 2nd Baron, claimed free warren here.[3] It is also mentioned in his inquis. p.m. in 1313,[4] when it passed to his widow Isabel in dower. And on the Close Rolls in 1313 is an order to deliver to Isabel in dower with the assent of John, the son and heir of her late husband, this manor of the yearly value of £17,[5] and on the Patent Rolls in 1316 we find a commission issued on the complaint of Isabel touching the persons who broke her park at Lidgate, hunted therein, and carried away deer.[6] The manor is also mentioned in her inquis. p.m. in 1316.[7] It is mentioned also in that of John Hastings, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, in 1375,[8] in that of his widow Ann in 1383,[9] of Joan, widow of William Beauchamp, in 1436,[10] and of Sir Edward Nevill in 1476.[11]

Arms of HASTINGS, Earl of Pembroke: *See* Overhall in Otley, in Carlford Hundred. Of SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset: Quarterly first and

[1] Add. MSS. 22058.
[2] I.P.M., 52 Hen. III. 63.
[3] H.R. ii. 173, 196.
[4] I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 56.
[5] Close Rolls, 6 Edw. II. 8.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. II. pt. ii. 13*d*.
[7] I.P.M., 9 Edw. II. 44.
[8] I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. i. 70.
[9] I.P.M., 7 Rich. II. 67.
[10] I.P.M., 14 Hen. VI. 35.
[11] I.P.M., 16 Edw. IV. 66.

fourth Or on a pile Gules, between six fleurs-de-lis Azure, three lions of England, second and third Gules, two wings conjoined in lure tips downwards, Or. Of MANNERS, Duke of Rutland: Or two bars Azure, a chief quarterly of the last and Gules, on the 1st and 4th two fleurs-de-lis Or, on the 2nd and 3rd a lion of England.

MOULTON.

A MANOR was held here in Saxon times by Stigand the Archbishop. It consisted of 7 carucates of land, 32 villeins, 7 borders, 6 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 6 belonging to the men, 8 acres of meadow, wood for the support of 20 hogs, 2 rouncies, 12 beasts, 40 hogs, 270 sheep, and 4 hives of bees, valued at £15. The soc, sac, and customs belonged to Stigand. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Archbishop Lanfranc for the monks' food, the villeins had become reduced to 22, and the serfs to 2, but the bordars had increased to 16; the value had come down to £12. It was a league long and 7 quarentenes broad, and paid in a gelt 13½*d*.[1]

Manor of Moulton or Stonehall Manor.

From the Red Book of the Exchequer we learn that in 1210-12 the heirs of Adam de Kokefeld held two fees here, and they no doubt had the manor.[2] From the Testa de Nevill we find that Robert de Cokefeld held one fee of the Honor of Gloverine or Gloucester.[3]

In 1275 the manor was held by Adam de Cokefeld,[4] who married Agatha, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Aquillon and Agatha his wife, and on his decease in the early part of the reign of King Edw. I. the manor passed to his son and heir, Robert, who died in 1297,[5] when it passed to his sister and heir Joan, wife of William de Beauchamp, who held the manor in 1316.

In 1313 Joan gave half a mark for licence to agree with William de Wengrave for the Manors of Moulton and Waldingfield, in Suffolk, and Feltwell, in Norfolk. By their daughter and heir the manor passed to Sir John de Chyverston, who was made, by King Edw. III. on his taking of Calais, the first Governor or Captain thereof. In 1351 Sir John de Chyverston settled this lordship upon himself for life, remainder to Hugh de Chyverston, his 2nd son, and his heirs.

In 1370 Sir John de Chyverston sold the manor to Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir Andrew Lutterell,[6] who about 1373 had a grant of free warren here and in Debenham. She was the daughter of Hugh Courteney, Earl of Devonshire, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and she had married 1st Sir John de Vere, 3rd son of John, Earl of Oxford. She died in 1395.

On the Patent Rolls in 1425 we find a confirmation to Sir Hugh Lutterell, son and heir of Elizabeth, late wife of Sir Andrew Lutterell, of a charter 50 Edw. III. granting to her free warren in her demesne lands of Moulton, Debenham, and Waldingfield Manors.[7]

There seems some doubt whether the Manor of Stonhall was the same as Moulton Manor, for we find "Stonehall" (though it is true not called a manor) in three inquisitions on the Earls of Stafford, who are supposed to have held French Hall Manor in Moulton. These three inquisitions are those of Thomas, Earl of Stafford in 1392;[8] William, brother and heir of Thomas, Earl of Stafford, in 1398;[9] and Edward, Earl of Stafford, in 1403.[10]

[1] Dom. ii. 372*b*.
[2] 230*d*.
[3] T. de N. 292.
[4] H.R. ii. 151.
[5] I.P.M., 25 Edw. I. 9.
[6] See Manor of Woodhall *al.* Waldingfield Parva, in Babergh Hundred.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 3 Hen. VI. pt. ii. 11.
[8] I.P.M., 16 Rich. II. 27.
[9] I.P.M., 22 Rich. II. 46.
[10] I.P.M., 4 Hen. IV. 41.

We are fortified in our doubt by a suit as to fines, and suit and service of court amongst the Duchy of Lancaster papers. There we find a suit by the Attorney-General against Cotton in 1599 as to "Chevertons *al.* Stonehall, in Moulton."[1]

Sir Hugh Lutterell died in 1428,[2] and his inquis. p.m. calls the manor distinctly "Stonhall Hall," and gives a full extent.

John Lutterell was found to be the son and heir of Sir Hugh Lutterell. He married Katherine, widow of Sir John Stretch, Knt. Davy says that in 1408 the manor was held by John Gower, the poet, but, if so, it could only have been as trustee.

Sir John Lutterell died in 1431,[3] when a third of the manor went to his widow Margaret (no doubt a second wife) in dower, and on her death in 1439[4] the manor passed to Sir John's son and heir, James Lutterell, who was attainted on the accession of Edw. IV. In 1464 the manor was granted to William, Lord Herbert.

On the Patent Rolls in 1468 we find a grant to John Kendale and the heirs male of his body of all lands and possessions in Moulton, Gazeley, Needham, Kentford, Dalham, Denham, and Exning, late of James Lutterell, Knt., in the King's hands by forfeiture to hold by the rents and services of so many knights' fees, and other rents and services as they were held by before 1 Edw. IV. with all issues from that date.[5]

The estate, however, appears to have been restored to the Lutterells, for we find the manor subsequently vested in Hugh Lutterell, who died seised of it in 1521, when it passed to his son and heir, Andrew Lutterell, on whose death in 1538 it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Lutterell. A fine of the manor was levied against him in 1545 by John Rice and others.[6] Sir John Lutterell died without issue, when it devolved upon his brother, Thomas Lutterell. A fine was levied of the manor in 1565 by John Wyncoll and others against Hugh Lutterell and others. Thomas Lutterell is said to have sold the manor to Sir Clement Higham, Knt., who died in 1571, devising it by his will to his 2nd son, William Higham. We next find the manor vested in Sir John Higham, Knt., who died in 1640, when it passed to Sir Richard Higham, Knt.

In 1847 the manor was vested in the Duke of Rutland, descending until 1885 like the Manor of Argentines, Newmarket, in Lackford Hundred. The manor was shortly after this date sold to Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont, of Cheveley Park, Newmarket, and Bishopswood, Herefordshire, only son of Hugh B. R. McCalmont, barrister-at-law. He married in 1885 Amy Hyacinth, daughter of General Miller, and was M.P. for the Newmarket Division of Cambridge in 1895. He died in 1902, when the manor passed to the trustees of his will in whom it is now vested.

A fine was levied of a third part of "Moulton Manor" in 1334 by Sir William, son of Walter Beauchamp, against Roger Aunger, chaplain, and John Payne, of Caneford, clerk.[7]

Court Rolls of the manor for 19 Edw. II., 1 to 3, 5, 6, 10, 14, 15, 23, 31 Edw. III.; 9 to 13, 15, 18 Hen. VIII. will be found in the Public Record Office.[8]

[1] Duchy of Lancaster, Cal. to Pleadings, 41 Eliz. 5.
[2] I.P.M., 8 Hen. VI. 32.
[3] I.P.M., 9 Hen. VI. 51.
[4] I.P.M., 17 Hen. VI. 14.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. IV. pt. i. 12.
[6] Fine, Easter, 37 Hen. VIII.
[7] Feet of Fines, 8 Edw. III.
[8] Portfolio 203, 101, 102, 213-59, 76, 78, 214, 2, 3, 11, 32.

Arms of COCKFIELD: Azure, a cross, counter-compony, Argent and Gules. Of LUTTERELL: Or a bend, between six martlets in a bordure engrailed Sable, differing from the arms of the Waldingfield, Babergh, branch.

FRENCH HALL MANOR.

This was the estate of Sir Robert de Agnellis in 1210-12, who held here a fee of the Honor of Gloucester,[1] and the Testa de Nevill informs us that at the time of the compiling of that record Master "Radolphus de Agneus" held a knight's fee here.[2] This fee was held in 1275 by Robert de "Agneus" or "Dyvenes."[3]

In 1298 John de "Agneaus" held a fee and had the grant of a market and free warren here that year.[4]

A fine was levied in 1324 of the manor by William, son of William de Hoo and John his brother against John, son of John "Davyeus," of Cretingham,[5] and in 1336 by William de Holbeche against Sir Peter de Viel and Elizabeth his wife.[6]

William Talmach is next mentioned as lord, and in 1386 Hugh, 2nd Earl of Stafford, held a fee, and died in this year, when it passed to his son and heir Thomas, 3rd Earl of Stafford.

In 1403 Edmund, 5th Earl of Stafford, held a fee here, and was slain that year.[7] It is not clear that the Staffords held the manor, but in 1392 a fine of the manor was levied by Thomas Ewell, of Bury, William Bragge, of Freckenham, Reginald, vicar of Iselham, Henry atte Roche, of Iselham, Robert Warnere, of Higham, William Dome, of Lakenheath, and Richard atte Lane, of Herringswell, against John atte Lane, of Herringswell and Beatrice his wife.[8]

In 1428 Henry Traas or Trace is said to have been lord.

The manor was held in the beginning of the 16th century by Robert Trace,[9] who died seised of it 13th July, 1519,[10] when it passed to his son and heir, George Trace, against whom a fine was levied of this manor by John Collyn, clerk, in 1541.[11] George Trace died in 1567, when the manor vested in his son and heir, John Trace, who levied a fine of the manor 12th February, 1567-8.[12]

Towards the close of the 18th century the manor was acquired by Sir Edmund Affleck, Bart., a gallant naval officer, created a baronet the 28th May, 1782, with remainder to the male issue of his father, in consideration of his being in command of the centre division of the great victory of Admiral Rodney in that year. He likewise had the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. Sir Edmund married twice, 1st Esther, daughter of John Ruth, and 2ndly Mary, widow of William Smythies, of Colchester, but dying in 1788 without issue the manor passed with the title to his nephew, Sir Gilbert Affleck, 2nd Bart., from which time the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Dalham, in this Hundred.

[1] Red Book of the Exchequer, 132*b*.
[2] T. de N. 292.
[3] H.R. ii. 151.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 26 Edw. I. 2.
[5] Feet of Fines, 18 Edw. II. 30.
[6] Feet of Fines, 31 and 32 Edw. III. 10.
[7] See Desning Hall Manor, in Gazeley, in this Hundred.
[8] Feet of Fines, 16 Rich. II. 18.
[9] See Manor of Blunts, in Herringswell, in Lackford Hundred.
[10] I.P.M., 12 Hen. VIII. 25.
[11] Fine, Mich: 33 Hen. VIII.
[12] 9 Eliz. (23).

OUSDEN.

IN Saxon times a manor was held in this place by Leuric the thane. It consisted of 6 carucates, 22 villeins, 2 bordars, 8 serfs, 4 ploughteams in demesne and 10 belonging to the men, 6½ acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 20 hogs, 4 rouncies, 15 beasts, 22 hogs, and 164 sheep. There was also a church with 30 acres of free land and half a ploughteam. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Earl Eustace; the villeins were reduced to 15, the serfs to 2, the ploughteams in demesne to 2, the ploughteams of the men first to 8 and then to 6, the beasts to 5, and the sheep to 88, the rouncies also had disappeared. There had, however, been a slight increase in some of the details. For instance, the bordars had increased to 9 and the hogs to 30. The value had formerly been £6, but at the time of the Survey was £7, but it was given to farm for £14. It was 8 quarentenes long and 5 broad, and paid in a gelt 6½*d.* Others had land here.[1]

The only other holding named in this place was that of Stanard, son of Alvey, who held 30 acres, a bordar, a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s.*, which in the Confessor's time had been held by Wisgar.[2]

Manor of Ousden or Newhall.

In the reign of Hen. II. it vested in William de Criketot, and passed in the reign of John to William's son and heir, Humphrey de Criketot. He held one knight's fee of the Honor of Boulogne. The Red Book of the Exchequer 1211-12 as printed assigns the fee to Reynfredus de Criketot, but this is evidently a misreading of the original record.[3]

On Humphrey's death the manor went to his son and heir, William de Criketot, who we find from the Patent Rolls in 1225 brought an action against Giles de Mere as to 100 acres of land in Ousden.[4] He died in 1234, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William de Criketot, who had a grant of a market and fair here in 1253.[5] Sir William Criketot died in 1269,[6] when the manor passed to his son and heir, William de Criketot. He married Agnes, sister and coheir of Sir William le Blund,[7] of Ixworth, who was slain at the battle of Lewes in 1264, and on William de Criketot's death in 1298[8] he was found to hold this manor in socage of Hugh, Lord Bardolph, and it passed to his son and heir, William de Criketot, who dying in 1307,[9] the manor passed to his son and heir, William de Criketot,[10] against whom and his mother Maria a fine was levied of the manor in 1308 by Walter, parson of Ousden church, and Robert de Ashfeld, chaplain.[11] The object of the fine is explained by a licence on the Patent Rolls in 1307. It is for William, son of William de Criketot, and Mary, "late wife of William de Criketot," to enfeoff Walter, parson of the church of Ousden, and Robert de Asshefeld, chaplain, of the manor held in chief as of the Honor of "Bononia," and for the

[1] Dom. ii. 303.
[2] Dom. ii. 445*b*.
[3] Red Book of the Exchequer, 150*d*.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 9 Hen. III. 2*d*.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 37 and 38 Hen. III. pt. ii. 3, 18.
[6] I.P.M., 53 Hen. III. 17; *new reference*: File 36 (18), extent given.
[7] See Manor of Ixworth, in Blackbourn Hundred.
[8] I.P.M., 27 Edw. I. 47, extent.
[9] I.P.M., 35 Edw. I. 133.
[10] I.Q.D., 35 Edw. I. File 65, 5.
[11] Feet of Fines, 1 Edw. II. 5; Harl. 57 E 3.

feoffees to regrant it to the said Mary for life with remainder to the said William and Joan his wife and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said William the settlor.[1] William de Criketot died in 1310,[2] and on the Close Rolls is an order to deliver the manor to Joan his wife, "the same having been granted by Walter, parson of the church of Ousden, and Robert de Asshefeld to Mary, late wife of William de Criketot, for life, with remainder to William, son of William de Criketot and to the said Joan his wife and their heirs."[3]

The manor, subject to Joan's interest, passed to her son and heir, William de Criketot, on whose death in 1343 it passed to his son and heir, William de Criketot, who dying in 1354 the manor went to his widow Joan.

Shortly after this it must have passed to Thomas Fitz Eustace, but how acquired we know not, for he died seised of it in 1361,[4] leaving his widow Agnes (to whom the manor went for life) and two sons, Thomas his son and heir and John. John survived his brother, who died without issue. On the death of Agnes his mother, John was found to be the heir and of the

OUSDEN HALL.

age of 22 years. John Fitz Eustace died in 1369,[5] leaving Philip Fitz Eustace, his son and heir, aged half a year and upwards. Christina, the widow of the deceased, in the same year had the custody of the lands of her son here, as we learn from the Originalia Rolls. The order is made by the King, who commits to Christina the custody of two portions of this manor.[6] Christina remarried Sir William Borland, and we find on the Patent Rolls in 1384 an order remitting in his favour a rent payable by Christina, then his wife, for the custody granted her by the late King of two-thirds of the manor.[7]

The manor seems to have vested a little later in Richard de Bokenham, for in 1377 we meet with a fine levied of the manor and advowson by John de Rokwode, Robert de Aisshefeld, Robert de Kedyton, and Geoffrey de Hundon, against this Richard de Bokenham and Joan his wife.[8]

[1] Pat. Rolls, 1 Edw. II. pt. i. 6; I.Q.D., 1 Edw. II. 106; *new reference*: File 69, 13.
[2] I.P.M., 3 Edw. II. 52.
[3] Close Rolls, 3 Edw. II. 10.
[4] I.P.M., 35 Edw. III. 84.
[5] I.P.M., 45 Edw. III. pt. i. 41.
[6] O. 43 Edw. III. 25.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 8 Rich. II. pt. ii. 41.
[8] Feet of Fines, 1 Rich. II. 4.

Amongst the Harleian Charters in the British Museum is a power to take seisin of Ousden and Newhall manors, the latter in Norfolk, with the advowson of the church of Ousden in 1410.[1] It is given by Sir Richard Waldegrave to William Clerk, of Burgh St. Mary, and is dated 9th May, 11 Hen. IV. This was no doubt the time that Sir Richard Waldegrave acquired the manor, and in 1420 he had a grant of free warren here and vested the manor in trustees by way of settlement. He died in 1434,[2] from which time to the time of Sir William Waldegrave, who died in 1613, the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Smallbridge, Bures, in Babergh Hundred.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of this period we find a suit instituted by the executors of Thomas Barker as to a lease of Ousden Manor demised to Thomas by Sir William Waldegrave, "owner of the fee.[3]"

Sir William Waldegrave in 1567 sold the manor to Humphrey Moseley, of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Secondary of Wood Street Counter, London, 2nd son of Nicholas Moseley, of the Mere at Enville, in Staffordshire.[4] He married Margaret, 2nd daughter of Sir Clement Heigham, of Barrow, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Queen Mary's reign. He died in 1594, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Moseley, who removed to Ousden in 1614. He married 1st Letitia, daughter and coheir of — Clarke, of Farnham, in Sussex, and 2ndly Abigail, daughter of Sir Arthur Heveningham, Knt., and widow of Sir Augustine Pettus, Knt. He died in 1630, and was buried at Ousden, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Richard Moseley, who married Judith, daughter of Sir Thomas Playters, Bart., of Sotterley, and dying in 1642 the manor passed to his son and heir, Humphrey Moseley, who married Lucy, daughter of — Gipps, of St. Edmunds, Bury, and dying in 1663 the manor devolved on his son and heir, Richard Moseley. He married Mary, daughter of — Cooke, of London, and dying in 1717 the manor passed to his son and heir, William Cooke Moseley. He and his brothers Richard and Stephen died without issue, and Sarah the only sister married in 1700 George Goodday, of Farnham All Saints, and had issue George Goodday[5] and Sarah, who married her cousin, Thomas Moseley, who was son of Thomas Moseley, of the City of London, younger brother of the above-named Richard, to whom the representation of the family passed upon the decease of her cousins without issue. Thomas Moseley had issue by Sarah, William who married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Cocksedge, of Drinkstone, and by her had issue John Moseley, to whom the manor passed on the death of his father in 1785. He in 1800 sold the manor to John Smith, of Staffordshire, who sold it in 1804 to the Rev. James Thomas Hand, who died in 1835 without issue and devised the manor to his nephew and heir, Thomas James Ireland, who held in 1855.

In 1885 the manor had passed to Sir Herbert Bulkeley Mackworth Praed, Bart., of 29, St. James's Place, London, who is the present lord.

Ousden Hall was erected in Queen Elizabeth's time. The porch at the north entrance is, however, all that remains of the original structure that has not been modernised. It is pleasantly situated on rising ground commanding an extensive prospect over the adjoining country, and is now the residence of Lawrence C. Chalmers.

[1] Harl. 57 D. 34.
[2] I.P.M., 13 Hen. VI. 27.
[3] C.P. ii. 164.
[4] Fine, Mich. 9 Eliz.
[5] See Manor of Rattlesden, in Thedwestry Hundred.

Arms of MOSELEY : Sable : a chevron between three mill picks, Argent.

Amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum and in the Bodleian are transcripts of various old deeds relating to the manor borrowed from Richard Moseley, lord of the manor.[1]

[1] Harl. 639; Bodl. 4180.

POSLINGFORD.

AT the time of the Survey Ralph Baynard held four estates in this place. The first consisted of a carucate and 20 acres of land, 7 bordars, 1½ ploughteams, and wood sufficient for the support of 5 hogs, valued at 31*s*. This estate had been formerly held by three freemen; of two of these Baynard's predecessor had commendation in the Confessor's time, and soc and sac except St. Edmund, six forfeitures, and the Abbot had commendation over the third in the Confessor's time. The Survey says: "The King granting him the land. About this we saw the writ." The second consisted of a carucate and a half of land, 6 bordars, and a ploughteam in demesne. The estate had formerly been held by a freeman, but was at the time of the Survey held by Noriolt of Ralph Baynard. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 6 beasts, 16 hogs, and 20 sheep, valued in Saxon times at 20*s*., but at the time of the Survey at 25*s*.

The third consisted of a carucate and a half of land, 3 bordars, 1½ ploughteams, 4 acres of meadow, 4 beasts, 20 hogs, and 29 sheep, with the addition when the Survey was taken of 2 rouncies. The whole was valued at 30*s*., and was formerly the estate of a freeman, but at the time of the Survey was held of Baynard by Walter.

The fourth consisted of 160 acres, 8 bordars, and a ploughteam, valued at 26*s*. 8*d*., formerly held by two freemen, but at the time of the Survey held of Ralph Baynard by Richer. Also a church with 40 acres of free land valued at 6*s*. The six forfeitures belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmund, and the soc to Baynard. This was 13 quarentenes long and 12 broad, and paid in a gelt 15*d*. Others held land here. "This," says the lucid Survey, "was on account of the exchange."[1] Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, had two estates in this place at the time of the Survey. The first consisted of 35 acres, half a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 8*s*., formerly the estate of Edric, a freeman, but at the time of the Survey held over him by Loher. The second, which had always been held by six freemen, consisted of 85 acres, 3 bordars, and a ploughteam, valued at 14*s*. 2*d*.[2]

The Abbot of St. Edmund had an estate here at the time of the Survey, which had formerly been held by 12 freemen under the abbot by commendation, soc, and sac. It consisted of 60 acres, a bordar, and 2 ploughteams valued at 10*s*.[3]

Manor of Poslingford Hall.

This estate passed from Ralph Baynard, the Domesday tenant, to his son and heir Jeffrey, and was forfeited by Jeffrey's son and heir, William Baynard, in the time of Hen. I., when it passed to the Crown.[4]

It is stated that the over-lordship was vested in Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, in 1275, as he then claimed free warren in Baynard's fee.[5] But at the same time we find that Robert Fitz Walter held Poslingford of the fee of Baynard.[6] It was held with the advowson of the church.

In one place on the Hundred Rolls there is a distinct statement that the Manor of Poslingford at the time of those returns was, with the advowson, vested in Robert Fitz Walter, and held by him of the King in chief.[7]

[1] Dom. ii. 413*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 396*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 371*b*.
[4] See Manor of Shimpling, in Babergh Hundred.
[5] H.R. ii. 173.
[6] H.R. ii. 151, 171.
[7] H.R. ii. 195.

Prior to 1322 the manor was held by Gilbert Peche[1] and Isolda his wife and he died seised this year,[2] and we find an order on the Close Rolls in 1324 in a suit respecting the manor, in which Isolda, late wife of Gilbert Peche, suggested that Stephen, brother of Sir Thomas de la Charmere, granted the same to the said Gilbert.[3] The manor passed to Gilbert Peche's son and heir, Gilbert Peche, who died in 1360.

The manor in the time of King Edw. IV. was vested in Henry Wentworth, of Codham Hall, co. Essex. He married 1st Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry Howard, and 2ndly Joan, daughter and heir of Robert FitzSimon, of co. Essex. Henry Wentworth died 22nd March, 1482,[4] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Roger Wentworth, Knt., who married Anne (daughter and heir of Humphrey Tyrell, of Little Warley, 3rd son of John Tyrell, of Herons, in Essex), who died 28th Aug. 1534. He died 9th Aug. 1539, and is interred with his wife under a sumptuous monument in the chancel of Gosfield church.

The manor passed to their son and heir, Sir John Wentworth, who married Anne, daughter of John Bettenham, of Pluckley, in Kent, and died 15th Sept. 1567, leaving an only daughter Anne, who had married 1st Sir Hugh Rich, 2nd son of Sir Richard Rich, Lord Chancellor, and Baron Rich; 2ndly Henry Fitz Alan, Lord Maltravers; and 3rdly Sir William Deane, of Dean's Hall, Great Maplestead, in Essex. By deed dated 24th Sept. 1577, she demised the manors of Overhall, Netherhall, Horton, Impey, and Bulley Hall, in Poslingford, with other manors for 200 years next after her death. She died 5th Dec. 1580, and according to her desire was buried in the church of Gosfield, 10th Jan. 1580, in the tomb of her 1st husband, having ordered 600 marks to be bestowed at her funeral. Leaving no issue by any of her three husbands, the manor passed to her cousin, John Wentworth, son of her uncle, Henry Wentworth, who thereupon went to live at Gosfield, being the first of the family to make that the place of residence. He was knighted, and married twice, but the surname of the 1st wife only is known. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Christopher St. Laurence, Baron of Howth, in Ireland. He died 13th April, 1588, and the manor passed to his son and heir, John Wentworth, who married Cecily, daughter of Edward Upton. He died 10th Feb. 1613, and the manor passed to his son and heir, John Wentworth, knighted in 1603, and created a baronet 29th June, 1611, who died in Oct. 1631, leaving by Katharine his wife, daughter of Sir Moyle Finch, Knt. and Bart., four daughters and coheirs, two of whom died unmarried.

In 1635 Thomas Golding held the manor and the advowson, and there is this year a distinct statement of his being then both lord and patron.[5] As early as 1573 George[6] and Henry Goldinge had been called upon to show by what title they held the rectory of the church of Poslingford,[7] and probably the manor was in the family at that date.

Towards the end of the 18th century the manor passed to Richard Moore, who died in 1782, when it went to his son and heir, Richard Moore.

In 1823 Hart Logan was lord, but in 1847 the manor was vested in Samuel Ware, of Hendon Hall, in the county of Middlesex. He died in

[1] See Manor of Little Bradley, in this Hundred.
[2] Extent, I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 48.
[3] Close Rolls, 17 Edw. II. 22, 9.
[4] I.P.M., 22 Edw. IV. 11.
[5] S.P., 1635, 185.
[6] See Manor of Stone Hall, Clare, in this Hundred, but not the same George.
[7] Memoranda Rolls, 15 Eliz. Trin. Rec. Rot. 29.

1860, when the manor passed to his nephew, Charles Nathaniel Cumberlege-Ware, 3rd son of Capt. John Cumberlege by Anne his wife, daughter of Samuel Ware, of Highgate, who assumed by Royal licence in 1862 the name and arms of Ware. He married Caroline, eldest daughter of Richard Hooton, of Leamington, co. Warwick, and on his death, 22nd Sept. 1888, the manor passed to, and is now vested in, his grandson, Charles Edward Cumberlege-Ware, of Hendon Hall, Hendon, and 86, Lancaster Gate, London, son and heir of the Rev. Charles Cumberlege-Ware, vicar of Astwood, co. Bucks. (and of Elizabeth Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Mrs. Montgomery Williams, of Crawley Grange, co. Bucks.), who had died in 1871 in his father's lifetime. C. E. Cumberlege-Ware in 1889 married Beatrice, daughter of John Bell, of Lancaster Gate.

Arms of WARE: Per pale Arg. and Gu. two lions, passant, within an orle of roses and escallops all counterchanged.

MANOR OF OVERHALL.

In 1448 this manor was vested in Richard Martyn, and just 100 years later in Sir John Wentworth, Knt., of Gosfield, in Essex, from whom it probably passed in the same course as the main manor until the time of Sir John Wentworth, 1st Bart., in 1612.

In 1577 we find that Anne, daughter and heir of Sir John Wentworth, Knt., conveyed by indenture the manors of Overhall and Netherhall, with other property, to Jerome Bettenham and James Walton, for 200 years next after her decease,[1] which happened in 1580.

The manor subsequently vested in Sir Edward Villiers, Knt. He was the 2nd son of Sir George Villiers by his 1st wife Audrey, daughter and heir of William Saunders, of Harrington, co. Northampton. He was knighted at Windsor in 1616, and in 1620 sent ambassador to Bohemia. The 27th May, 1625, he was, through the interest of his half-brother, the Duke of Buckingham, made President of Munster, in Ireland. He married Barbara, daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, co. Wilts, and niece of Oliver St. John, who was created Viscount Grandison in Ireland with limitation of that honour to her posterity. Sir Edward Villiers died 7th Sept. 1626,[2] lamented by the whole province, wherein he had lived greatly and hospitably since the time of his appointment as governor, and was buried in the Earl of Cork's chapel, at Youghal, where these lines are inscribed to his memory:—

> Munster may curse the time that Villiers came,
> To make us worse, by leaving such a name;
> Of noble parts, as none can imitate
> But those whose hearts are married to the State;
> But if they press to imitate his fame,
> Munster may bless the time that Villiers came.

The manor passed to Sir Edward's son and heir, William Villiers, who succeeded his uncle, Oliver St. John, as 2nd Viscount Grandison, in 1630. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he espoused the Royal cause, and signalised himself in the service on several occasions, but at the siege of Bristol, 26th July, 1643, was unfortunately wounded, from whence he was carried to Oxford, where he died the August following in the 30th year of his age, and has a noble monument erected to his memory in the Cathedral

[1] Fine, Trin. 19 Eliz.

[2] His will is dated 3rd Aug. 1625.

of Christchurch, where he was buried, by Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, his only daughter and heir (by his wife Mary, daughter of Paul, Viscount Banning, who after his death married Charles Villiers, Earl of Anglesey).

In 1782 the manor was vested in Richard Moore, and then passed as the main manor.

Amongst the Exchequer Depositions taken at Bury St. Edmunds in 1606-7, we find notice of an action as to this manor and the Manor of Netherhall, the question being, did tithes from them belong to the late College of Stoke and priory of Dunnowe? The action was by John Mallowes against Thomas Golding.

Manor of Netherhall.

This manor was in the reign of Edw. III. held by Roger de Wridewell and Margaret his wife, and in 1376 a fine was levied of it against them by Walter Amyas, clerk, Robert de Kedyton, Geoffrey de Hunden, William Aylmer, John Sibill, William Fullere, and William Hore.[1]

In 1548 the manor became vested in Sir John Wentworth, of Gosfield, in Essex, from which time the manor has apparently passed in the same course as the Manor of Overhall, in Poslingford. We meet with a fine levied in 1573 of Netherhall Manor, which may possibly refer to this manor. It was levied by John Wentworth against Robert Sampson and others.[2]

[1] Feet of Fines, 50 Edw. III. 20.

[2] Fine, Easter, 15 Eliz.

STANSFIELD.

FOUR estates in this place at the time of the Survey were held by Richard, son of Earl Gislebert. The first consisted of a carucate of land formerly belonging to a socman, but at the time of the Survey held over him by Roger. Attached to it were 2 bordars, a ploughteam, and 3 acres of meadow. When Roger took over this socman there were 3 rouncies, 4 beasts, 7 hogs, and 40 sheep, valued at 20*s*., but when the Survey was taken the live stock had increased considerably—the beasts had increased to 6, the hogs to 30, and the sheep to 80, while the value had gone up 10*s*.

The second estate, which was held by Gislebert, consisted of 2 carucates of land, 2 bordars, 3 serfs, 2 ploughteams, 2 acres of meadow, 4 sheep, and 25 hogs, valued at 60*s*., formerly held by Edric Spucla, when there were 4 sheep only, and the value was 40*s*.

The third estate consisted of a carucate of land, a ploughteam, and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 30*s*., formerly held by Ulflet, a freeman, but at the time of the Survey by Robert over him.[1]

The fourth estate consisted of 60 acres of land, a serf, a ploughteam, 3½ acres of meadow, and a mill, valued at 15*s*., formerly held by Crow, a freeman, but at the time of the Survey by Roger. There was also a church with 15 acres of free land. Stansfield as a whole was 12 quarentenes long and 6 broad, and paid in a gelt 13½*d*.[2]

The Abbot of St. Edmund had one estate here. This consisted of 75 acres and 2 ploughteams, valued at 11*s*. 3*d*., the commendation and soc belonging to the abbot. It had formerly been held by seven freemen.[3]

Stansfield Manor.

This was the estate of Richard Fitz Gilbert at the time of the Survey, and passed in the same course as the Manor of Denston Hall, in this Hundred, and Sudbury, in Babergh Hundred. Sir Thomas de Grey, Knt., had a grant of free warren here in 1302.[4]

We find that in 1349 Sir William de Clopton had free warren in his lands in Stansfield.[5] He married Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Grey, and died in 1378.

in 1403 Sir Thomas de Grey gave a part of the manor to his widow Margaret for life, and subject to her interest it devolved upon his son, Roger de Grey and Margaret his wife.[6]

The following year Margaret, wife of Roger, son of Sir Thomas de Grey, appears to have died seised of the manor.[7]

In the beginning of the 16th century the manor vested in Sir Robert Broughton, Knt.,[8] who died seised of it 17th Aug. 1506,[9] when it went to his son and heir, John Broughton, who died 24th January, 1517,[10] when the manor passed to his widow Alice (? Anne), and subject to her interest

[1] Dom. ii. 390*b*, 395*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 390*b*, 395*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 371*b*.
[4] Chart. Rolls, 30 Edw. I. 33.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 22 Edw. III. 37.
[6] I.Q.D., 5 Hen. IV. 14.
[7] I.P.M., 6 Hen. IV. 24.
[8] See Manor of Denston Hall, in this Hundred, and Manor of Stonhams, in Rattlesden, in Thedwestry Hundred.
[9] I.P.M., 22 Hen. VII. 1.
[10] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 148.

vested in their son and heir, John Broughton, who died in 1529. The widow remarried John, Lord Russell, and appears to have survived till 1558. Subsequently the manor vested in the Westhroppes, who had held lands in Stansfield as early as the time of Hen. VI., for we find amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings an action as to a messuage here, brought by Robert Westhorp and William Grey, executors of Thomas Westhorp, against Thomas Hinton, feoffee to uses,[1] and another action about the same time as to lands in Stansfield by Agnes, late wife of Thomas Westhorp, against Thomas Hookton and William Grey.[2] Later, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, we meet with two fines levied of the manor. The first was in 1564 by John Westhroppe against Henry Cheyne and Jane his wife ;[3] the second in 1602 by Francis Crawley and others against Abraham Westroppe and others.[4]

The Manor of Stansfield has been for some years past in the Crown, but it has been stated to have been vested in J. G. Weller Poley. A manor of "Stansfield" was included in a demise made 24th April, 19 Eliz. by Ann, daughter of Sir John Wentworth, and Jerome Bettenham and James Walton for 200 years next after her decease, she being then Lady Matrevers. The lady was buried at Gosfield, in Essex, 10th Jan. 1580.

Gatesburies or Catesbye's Manor.

In 1235 Richard de Muntfichet had the fee, and it passed to his daughter Margaret, who married Walter de Bolebee. If, however, Davy's date for the death of this Walter, namely 1187, be correct, this is scarcely possible. The manor passed to their son and heir, Hugh de Bolebee, who died in 1262, leaving four daughters -Philippa, married to Roger de Lancaster ; Margery, married 1st to Nicholas de Corbet and 2ndly to William de Grimesthorpe ; Alice, married to Walter de Huntercombe ; and Matilda, married to Hugh de la Val. The two latter died without issue.

In 1319 Richard de Gatesbury had a grant of free warren here,[5] and in 1420 a John de Gatesbury held the manor. He seems to have left two daughters and coheirs, one married to Henry Elvedon, of Ivy Mountjoy, Essex, and the other to John Lavingham, of Gatesbury, co. Herts.

In 1506 the manor was vested in Sir Robert Broughton, Knt., who died seised of it this year, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Broughton, and then passed as the main manor until the death of Alice, wife of John, Lord Russell, in 1558.

In 1706 the manor was in Sir Edward Atkins, and in 1770 was in John Mavor, passing this year to Charles Bigg, who in 1795 granted the same to Bateman Bigg, who sold it to the Marquis of Bristol, in whose representative it is now vested.

Manor of Priditon Hall.

This was held in 1275 by Walter de Priditon, of Stansfield, steward of the Earl Marshal, and later in the reign of Edw. I. passed to Sir Roger de Priditon.

In 1317 the manor belonged to the Gatesbury or Salisbury family, a fine this year being levied by Adam, son of Richard de Gatisbury, against Richard de Gatisbury ;[6] and in 1454 a fine of the manor was levied by

[1] E.C.P., 5 Edw. IV.; 49 Hen. VI. 31, 204.
[2] *Ib.* 31, 262.
[3] Fine, Easter, 6 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Hil. 44 Eliz.
[5] Chart. Rolls, 12 Edw. II. 88.
[6] Feet of Fines, 11 Edw. II. 46.

John Notebeme, William Sheldrake, clerk, William Jerold, chaplain, Thomas Cranevyle, John Smyth, of Cavendish, Robert Hucton, of Stansfield, John Gylmyn, jun., and Thomas Pouncy, against John Jolker and Elizabeth his wife, relative and one of the heirs of Adam de Gatesbury, and Henry Elveden, kinsman and other heir.[1] Amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings we find a suit pending between Harry, son of Harry Elveden, and John Twyn, surviving feoffee to uses respecting the manor.[2]

At the beginning of the 16th century the manor was vested in the family of Broughton, and Sir Robert Broughton died seised of this manor 17th August, 1506, leaving Sir John his son and heir.[3] Robert's son, Sir John Broughton, died seised 24th January, 1517, leaving John his son and heir.[4]

In 1564 a fine of the manor, under the head "Predyngton Hall Manor," was levied by Robert Westhrope and John Sparowe against Henry Cheyne and Jane his wife.[5]

Abel de St. Martin held a third part of a fee in Priditon, according to Davy, but he gives no date, and in 1825 he enters Bateman Pigg [Bigg], gent., who died possessed of "Purton Hall," It later vested in Richard Plate, and from him passed to the Cumberlege-Wares, whose representative now holds.[6]

[1] Feet of Fines, 32 Hen. VI. 6.
[2] E.C.P., Bundle 55, 88.
[3] I.P.M., 22 Hen. VII. 1.
[4] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 148.
[5] Fine, Easter, 6 Eliz.
[6] See Manor of Poslingford, in this Hundred.

STOKE.

THERE were two holdings in this place. The first was that of a socman and consisted of 37 acres and half a ploughteam (altered to 2 oxen at the time of the Survey), and 3 acres of meadow, valued at 6*s*. 2*d*. The Survey says: "In King Edward's time Wisgar held these socmen with all customs except the six forfeitures of St. Edmund." The Domesday tenant was Richard, son of Earl Gislebert.

The second estate was held by 21 freemen, and consisted of a carucate and 68 acres of land, 1½ ploughteams (altered to 2 teams at the time of the Survey), and 10 acres of meadow, valued formerly at 20*s*., and at the time of the Survey at 31*s*. 4*d*. There was also a church with 60 acres, valued at 10*s*. This estate also was amongst the lands of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, in the Great Survey.[1]

Manor of Stoke (by Clare).

This estate passed from the Domesday tenant, Richard Fitz Gilbert, to his son and heir, Gilbert de Clare. Gilbert's son and heir, Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, in 1124 removed the monks of Bec, whom his father had placed in the castle of Clare, first into the parish church of St. Augustine, and afterwards into their priory here, which he founded for them and endowed with the Manor of Stoke Ho. It was afterwards released by King Rich. II. in 1395 from its subjection to the foreign abbey. There is an exemplification of the letters patent effecting this on the allegation that the original letters had been lost, on the Patent Rolls in 1400;[2] and in 1415 Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, its patron, obtained the King's permission to change this institution into a college for secular priests.[3]

Ministers' Accounts of the manor when held by the Priory 18 Edw. II. will be found in the Public Record Office,[4] and Compotus of the College 1456-1458, 1470-1471,[5] and 1544.[6]

Richard de Clare, in addition to the original endowments of this monastery, enriched it with the churches of Stoke, Stoke Ho, Cavenham, and Denham; tithes in Denham, the mills of Clare and Stoke, 12 houses in Clare, &c. Papal Bull for foundation of the college and confirmation by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1422 will be found amongst the Parker MSS. in Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., cviii. 25-27, and the tithes concerning the foundation will be found amongst the same MSS.[7]

It consisted of a dean, from six to 10 prebendaries (or canons), eight vicars, four clerks, six choristers, besides officers and servants. The constitutions framed for this college were made by Thomas Barnesley, in 1422, who was then dean, by the command of the founder and patron, Sir Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and of Ulster, who was interred in this college. The site thereof, with the courtyard, orchard, and divers houses within the precincts contained at the Dissolution about 6 acres of

[1] Dom. ii. 390*b*.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. IV. pt. ii. 29.
[3] Deed as to erection of college in 1415 is in Corpus Christi Coll., Camb. Musc. O. p. 103; Parker MSS. cviii. 18, 24, 26.
[4] Bundle 1127, No.4.
[5] Add. Rolls, 1253-1255.
[6] Add. Rolls, 1290.
[7] *Ib*. p. 129.

land, with lands and rents in various counties, and portions, pensions, tithes, &c., in about 56 parishes. Its clear value, "Valor Ecclesiasticus," in 1534, was £324. 4*s*. 1½*d*. This collegiate church was in the patronage of the Queens of England. A list of its deans, with some brief notices of each, was drawn up by Matthew Parker, who was the last dean of this college, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Their names were as follows:—

1415. Thomas Barnesley.
1454. Walter Blaket, A.M.
1454. William Wilflet, S.T.P.
1470. Richard Edenham, S.T.P.
1493. William Pykenham, LL.D.
1497. John Ednam, S.T.P.
1517. Robert Bekensawe, S.T.P.
1525. William Grene, S.T.P.
1529. Robert Shorton, S.T.P.
1534-5. Matthew Parker, S.T.P.[1]

Inventories of the college in 1534 and 1537 will be found amongst the Parker MSS. in the Corpus Christi College, Camb.[2]

The college was dissolved in 1548;[3] and the same year granted to Sir John Cheke and Walter Mildmay.[4]

In 1552 Sir John Cheke by grant resigned it to the Exchequer, and 9th April, 1554, the Queen held her first court. In 1556 Philip and Mary by letters patent annexed the manor to the Duchy of Lancaster. The fine of the manor was not levied by the King and Queen against Sir John Cheke and others until 1557.[5] This fine included the borough of Clare and site of the late College of Stoke, and of several manors, with the office of feodary of the Honor of Clare. Queen Elizabeth held her first court "die Lune voc. Hokmondaye," 1559.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of this time will be found a Bill by Dame Mary Cheke against Agnes Porter to establish life estate in the site of the manor and college of Stoke by demise from the Crown.[6] And amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1598 an action by the Attorney-General at the relation of Lady Mary Cheke against Robert Bridge as to land called Walebanke lands and as to felling timber.[7] In 1604, however, the King granted the manor to James Fullerton and James Maxwell, and a little later Jane Murray, widow, and the said James Fullerton and James Maxwell and William Trigge conveyed it to Sir William Whitmore, Knt., George Whitmore, and William Gibson, who in 1634 conveyed it to William Trigge, of Highworth, co. Wilts., M.D. William Trigge was living in 1652, for amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum will be found an extract of the view of frankpledge and court baron held by him 26th April this year.[8] His daughter and heir, Amy, married Sir Gervase Elwes, 1st Bart., of Stoke College,[9] who died in May, 1706 (? 5), having by his will dated 24th Sept. 1678, proved 25th October, 1706, given a certain sum for the augmentation of the perpetual curacy of the parish of

[1] Page, Hist. of Suffolk, p. 895.
[2] cviii. 41, p. 181.
[3] Parts were here let to John Cheke 28th Aug. 2 Edw. VI. [1547]. (Harl. 605),
[4] O. 5 Edw. VI. 2 Pars. Rot.
[5] Fine, Easter, 4 Mary I.
[6] C.P. i. 213.
[7] Duchy of Lancaster, Cal. to Pleadings, 40 Eliz. 53.
[8] Add Ch. 10567.
[9] His petition to be a Baronet will be found amongst the State Papers in 1660 (S.P. 1660-7, and the creation is 22nd June, 1660). He was M.P. for Sudbury 1677 to 1679, for Suffolk 1679, for Sudbury again 1679-1681, for Suffolk again 1690-1698, and for Sudbury again 1700 till death. He was sometime Lieut. of the Tower of London.

Stoke, in respect of which £30 a year was subsequently paid by the owner of the testator's property at Stoke to the minister for the time being. The manor passed to Sir Hervey Elwes, 2nd Bart., his grandson and heir, being the son of Gervase Elwes by Isabella his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Hervey, Knt., of Ickworth, and sister to John, 1st Earl of Bristol. Sir Hervey Elwes died unmarried 22nd Oct. 1763.[1] He is said to have died worth £250,000 at least. The manor devolved on his nephew, John Elwes *al.* Meggott, the son of Sir Hervey's sister Amy, who had married George Meggott, M.P. for Southwark, a brewer on an extensive scale. This John Meggott assumed the name and arms of Elwes by sign manual 6th July, 1751, and was the celebrated miser M.P. for Berks.[2] He was sent early to Westminster school, and afterwards went to Geneva, where he distinguished himself by his skill and prowess in horsemanship. While there he became acquainted with Voltaire, whom he was thought to resemble in person. Returning to England, after an absence of three years, he became the frequent visitor of his miserly uncle, at Stoke, and succeeded in ingratiating himself into his favour by always exchanging his ordinary dress for one of a humbler and meaner appearance before he reached the mansion. Mr. Elwes's usual residence was at his family seat at Marcham, in Berkshire, which county he represented in three successive Parliaments, and for the space of 12 years. On his retirement from public business he went to Stoke, where he remained till 1788. The infirmities of age coming upon him, he was prevailed upon to remove first to London and lastly to Marcham, where his son then resided. Here, worn down equally by bodily infirmities and mental imbecilities, he died at the age of 75, 26th November, 1789; having bequeathed by will to his two natural sons £500,000. The character of Mr. Elwes was a singular compound of qualities, apparently the most heterogeneous and incompatible. He is chiefly, and, indeed, almost exclusively, known to popular fame as a miser of the first order. And certainly the facts recorded of him, as to his habits and mode of life, but too fully justified his claim to this character. At his mansion at Stoke everything was conducted with the most parsimonius attention to economy. The house was suffered to fall into decay for want of common repairs. The domestic establishment was limited to two females and one manservant. The greatest act of extravagance was the keeping of a pack of hounds, but this was not allowed to entail the charge of an additional servant. All the duties of the house, the stable, the cowhouse, and the field devolved on the same person, who in the course of the same day successively milked the cows, prepared breakfast, saddled the horses, unkennelled the hounds, conducted them to the chase, rubbed down the horses on their return, laid the cloth, waited at dinner, again milked the cows, and fed and littered the horses for the night; and yet this man his master called an idle dog, who wanted to be paid for doing nothing. Every practicable expedient was resorted to in order to save fuel. In cold weather Mr. Elwes would walk in an old greenhouse, or sit with the servants in the kitchen; and on the approach of winter he used to collect stray chips or straw, and was once detected in taking a crow's nest for firing, with some risk of broken limbs. The same economy extended to the food of the family and also to his dress, which was as little expensive as possible. It is said that he once wore for a fortnight a wig which had been picked up in the rut of a lane. In travelling he rode on horseback, avoiding all turn-

[1] Will 3rd March, 1756, proved 25th Nov. 1763.

[2] See his life by Ed. Topham, 12th ed. 1805.

pikes and public-houses, carrying with him for food hard-boiled eggs and dried crusts, or other portable edible of the like description ; and his horse was fed with the grass that fringed the margin of the spring or rivulet which furnished the master with drink. But with all this meanness, Mr. Elwes displayed on many occasions a real generosity of spirit, and an extraordinary readiness to part with his money. He sometimes became the dupe of artful adventurers, and once embarked and sacrificed no less a sum than £25,000 in an ironworks, in America, of which he knew nothing ; and several instances are recorded of his prompt and voluntary advances of large sums to assist his friends in their difficulties. He was also an occasional gambler, strict in the payment of his losses, but never asking for his winnings when they were withheld. In public life his conduct was irreproachable. He attached himself to no party in Parliament, but voted with or against the minister, according to the judgment he formed of the merits of each case.[1] He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his great-nephew. The miser's sister Amy Meggott had married John Timms, a merchant in the Turkey trade, and had a son, Richard Timms, Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Horse Guards, who married May, daughter of Thomas Hughes, M.D., of Eltham, co. Kent, and died at Colchester 22nd Dec. 1817, leaving a son, John Timms, who at the death of his great uncle succeeded to all his entailed property. This John Timms, 24th May, 1793, took the name and arms of Elwes, and 4th June, 1814, became a Lieut.-General in the army. He married 1st Frances Payne and 2ndly 15th March, 1815, Sarah, eldest daughter of Rev. Wm. Sadler, vicar of Clare, and on his death at Stoke College in 1824, the manor passed to his son and heir, John Payne Elwes, born 13th May, 1798, High Sheriff for Suffolk in 1826, M.P. for North Essex 1835-37. He married 17th July, 1824, Charlotte Elizabeth, 4th daughter of Isaac Elton, of Stapleton House, co. Gloucester, and on his death at his seat, Stoke College, in 1849, the manor passed to his son and heir, John Elton Hervey Elwes. He married in July, 1852, Isabella, 2nd daughter of Hector B. Munro, of Ewell Castle, Surrey, and dying in 1869 the manor passed to Robert Hervey Munro Elwes, J.P., D.L., co. Essex. He married in 1875 Louisa Emily Julia, eldest daughter of Capt. Frederick C. Herbert, R.N.,[2] and on his death in 1889 without issue the manor passed to his brother and heir, Gervase Paget Elwes, of Edmondsham, Cranborne, Dorset, born 4th Nov. 1855, B.A., St. John's College, Oxford, 1876.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of the Duchy of Lancaster in the time of Queen Elizabeth will be found an action by John Layton as lessee against Barnaby Rande and John Cadge as to lands in the manor,[3] and a precipe on a covenant concerning the manor in 1592 will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[4]

Ministers' Accounts of the manor as part of Clare Honor 5 and 6 Phil. and Mary and 1 Eliz., will be found in the Record Office.[5]

Court Rolls of the Manor of Stoke with Chilton 1 Mary to 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary,[6] and 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary to 27 Eliz. and 25 to 26 Eliz., 27

[1] Excursions in Suff. Of this singular personage Capt. Topham, of the Horse Guards, wrote an interesting memoir, which exhibits one of the most extraordinary characters to be found in the whole range of British biography. Full details also appear in the "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy."

[2] She died in 1893.

[3] Duchy of Lancaster, Cal. to Pleadings, 29 Eliz. 5.

[4] Add Ch. 25015.

[5] D.K.R. 45 App. p. 64.

[6] Duchy of Lancaster.

to 29 Eliz. will be found in the Record Office.[1] Extracts from Court Rolls will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum, 1581-1638,[2] 1582,[3] 1545,[4] and 1610.[5] Charters of the Priory will be found referred to in the Archæological Journal,[6] and Cartulary of the Priory will be found amongst the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum.[7] Also three Charters of the Priory are amongst the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.[8]

Arms of ELWES : Or, a fesse, Azure, debruised by a bend, Gules.

EIBURY OR ERBURY MANOR.

This at the date of the Survey was the estate of Richard Fitz Gilbert and probably descended through the Clares and the Royal House of York until vested in the Crown in the person of King Edw. IV. in the same course as the Manor of Sudbury, in Babergh Hundred, and remained in the Crown till the time of Queen Mary.

A fine was levied of the manor by the King in 1511 against Katherine Courteney, Countess of Devon, one of the daughters of Edw. IV., and Thomas Haward and Anne his wife, another daughter of Edw. IV.[9] The fine included the castle and borough of Clare and Erbury, Hundon, Wodhall, Sudbury, and Southwold Manors with appurtenances and tenements in all these places. The manor was in 1553 granted to Sir John Cheke, Knt.[10] The grant does not appear to have been a source of remuneration to Sir John, for the following year her gracious Majesty granted a lease of the manor to Ambrose Gilbert, William Fryer, and John Fenne, and by letters patent in 1556 annexed the manor to the Duchy of Lancaster.

The fine, however, levied by the King and Queen against Sir John Cheke as to this manor was not levied until Easter term, 4 Mary.

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings in the time of Queen Elizabeth we find a claim made under the lease by William Weakes and Ellin his wife, showing that John Fenne survived and bequeathed the lease to his children, one of whom married the plaintiff Ellin, and by his will gave her the said lease.[11]

King Chas. I. in 1625 granted the manor to Robert Dixon and William Walley, of London, who conveyed to William Trigg in 1627, from which time the manor devolved in the same course as the main manor.

There is a compotus of the manor amongst the Harleian Charters in 1407-8.[12] The manor is then said to have belonged to Sir Thomas Erpyngham.

George Daniel, of "Stoke nexte Clare," by his will dated 13th Oct. 1563, refers to his Manor of Stoke called "Scarborowes in Stoke aforesaid." He says : "I give and bequeathe to John Dannyell my sonne in base otherwise called John Lyttle Childe all that my saide manner in Stoke aforesaid, called Scarborowes withe my capitall messuage and all other my landes and tenementes, as well free as copy medowes, pastures and feedings with all and singular their appurtenances and all other my hereditaments, as well

[1] Bundle 117, 1822-1829; Bundle 118, 1826, 1829-1835; Bundle 119, 1836-1838; General Series, Portfolio 213.
[2] Add. Ch. 1278-1279, 1282-1289.
[3] Add. Ch. 1284.
[4] Add. Ch. 1286.
[5] Add. Ch. 10565.
[6] lvi. 231.
[7] Cotton, App. xxi.
[8] Rawl. C. 728.
[9] Fine, Mich. 3 Hen. VIII.
[10] Harl. 6853.
[11] C.P. iii. 244, 1.
[12] Harl. Roll E. 13.

in possession as in reu'cione. sett lying and being in Stoke aforesaide and Asshen in the counties of Suff. and Essex to have and to holde the saide manner capitall messuag landes tenementes medowes pastures and ffeedings withe all and singular their appurtenances to the said John during all the Terme of lief of the sayde John withoute impechement of Waste and after the decease of the saide John, Thenne I will the saide Maner capitall messuage landes and tenementes and all other the said premisses shall remayne to theyres males of the bodie of the said John lawfully begotten. And yf it shall fortune the said John to decease withoute heires males of his bodie, lawfullie begotten, Then I will that my saide maner capitall messuages landes tenementes meadowes pastures and feedinges shall remaine to Thomas Dannyell my sonne base otherwise called Thomas Kydde. To have holde and enioye the saide manor capitall messuage landes tenementes meadowes pastures and feedinges to the saide Thomas during all the terme of lief of the saide Thomas wytheout ympeachment of waste And after his decease I will that all the said p'mysses shall remaine to the heires males of the bodie of the said Thomas lawfullie begotten." There is a gift in remainder to testator's nephew Frances Tyrrell, son of Thomas "Terrell" and Margaret, "his late wief my syster." The base sons had to take the name of Daniel.

We find no other mention of this manor.

STRADISHALL.

A HOLDING here in Saxon times was that of 16 freemen, and consisted of a carucate of land, 3 ploughteams, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s*. Also a church with 30 acres, valued at 5*s*.

The Domesday tenant was Richard, son of Earl Gislebert.[1]

Manor of Stradishall.

This manor descended from the Domesday tenant in the same course as the Manor of Sudbury, in Babergh Hundred, to the time of Elizabeth de Burgh, wife of John de Burgh.

About this time Stradishall became a member of Hundon Manor, and has since descended with it.

In 1470 Davy enters Thomas Crawfield and John Clopton as lords.

At the commencement of the 18th century the manor, with the patronage of the church, was vested in the house of Cavendish, Earls of Devonshire.

In 1756 the manor was vested in James Vernon, of Hundon, for this year he died seised of it, and it passed to his son and heir, Henry Vernon, who died in 1776, when it went to his son and heir, John Vernon, who died in 1818, when an Act of Parliament was obtained for sale of the manor.

The manor is now vested in Thomas Bower.

Court Rolls of the manor 1 Mary to 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary will be found amongst the Duchy of Lancaster Papers in the Public Record Office,[2] and extract from a Court Roll in 1574 amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[3] Also fines of tenants about 1582 will be found in the same collection.[4]

Manor of Cockrell's *al.* Foster's.

This was held by Sir Robert Broughton, Knt., who died seised of it in 1506, when it passed to his son and heir, Sir John Broughton, who died 24th January, 1517,[5] when it went in the same course as the Manor of Stansfield, in this Hundred, to John Broughton, and was vested in his mother on her death in 1558.

There are three fines levied of the manor in the time of Queen Elizabeth. One in 1562 by Richard Peartre and his wife against Sir William Willoughby, Lord Willoughby, of Parham, and his wife;[6] the second in 1572 by Charles Wurlyche against Sir William Poulett, Lord St. John, and others,[7] and the third in 1580 by Henry Frenche against Nicholas Genne and others.[8]

Manor of Shardelowes.

This was the lordship of Sir John Shardelow, Knt., who made his will in 1391.[9] He was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Robert Shardelow, who died in 1399, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir John Shardelow, who died in 1433,[10] without issue, leaving Sir Thomas Brewse

[1] Dom. ii. 397.
[2] Bundle 117, 1820; General Series, Portfolio 213, 76.
[3] Add. Ch. 1277.
[4] Add. Ch. 1280.
[5] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 148.
[6] Fine, Mich. 4 Eliz.
[7] Fine, Mich. 14 Eliz.
[8] Fine, Mich. 22-23 Eliz.
[9] See Shardelowes Manor, Little Barton, in Lackford Hundred.
[10] I.P.M., 11 Hen. VI. 12.

his heir, the devolution being practically the same as the Manor of Shardelowes, in Little Barton, in Lackford Hundred.

In the reign of King Hen. VII. the manor vested in Thomas Shrevyn or Scriven, who died 8th October, 1494,[1] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Scriven, then aged 28. The manor was then said to be worth £4, and to be held of Cicely, Duchess of York, as of the Manor of Hundon. From Edward Scriven the manor apparently passed to William Scriven. In 1582 a fine was levied of the manor by Richard King against R. "Scryver,"[2] and in 1584 by John "Shrivener," sen., against Richard "Scryvener,"[3] and in 1638 was held by a Richard Scriven, who died this same year, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Higham Scriven.

Amongst the Exchequer Depositions taken 4 Jas. II. at Stradishall, we find pending an action as to this manor and the rectory of Stradishall, and lands called "Fulpitts" and "Willows," formerly belonging to Mr. Hall, and since to John Parsey. Whether lands were parcel of the manor? The cause was William Sheene *v.* Roger Grouce

[1] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VII. 1013.
[2] Fine, Easter, 24 Eliz.
[3] Fine, Easter, 26 Eliz.

THURLOW.

A MANOR was held in this place in the time of the Confessor by Edith, a freewoman. It consisted of 7 carucates of land, 16 villeins, 6 bordars (increased at the time of the Survey to 9), 2 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 7 belonging to the men, 18 acres of meadow, and wood for the maintenance of 80 hogs. Also 10 beasts, 36 hogs, 46 sheep, and 33 goats. There was also a church with 32 acres of free land and half a ploughteam. And five freemen held a carucate of land, 2 bordars, 3 ploughteams, and 3 acres of meadow. The manor was valued then at £9 and the freemen at 20*s.* as " gersum " by tale. By the time of the Survey the value of the manor had increased to £16, and it was enumerated amongst the lands of Earl Ralph, kept in the King's hand by Goodrich the Steward. It was a league long and 7 quarentenes and 10 perches broad, and paid in a gelt 7*d.*[1]

Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, had two estates here. The first was both in Saxon and Norman times held by 10 freemen, and consisted of a carucate of land, a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, and a church with 29 acres, all valued at 10*s.* The whole township was a league in length and paid in a gelt 12*d.* The other estate was held by Widard, having formerly been the estate of two socmen under Edith with all customs, whom Ralph held when he forfeited. It consisted of 25 acres and half a ploughteam valued at 4*s.* 4*d.*[2]

The only other holding here was that of the Abbot of St. Edmunds. It consisted of 95 acres, 4 ploughteams, 4 acres of meadow, and wood for the maintenance of 6 hogs, valued at 15*s.*, formerly held by nine freemen. The soc and commendation belonged to the abbot.[3]

Thurlow Magna Manor.

In Edward the Confessor's reign this was the estate of Edred, a freewoman, and was granted by the Conqueror to Ralph de Gael or Guader, Earl of Norfolk, but whom we find in 1071 styled Earl of Norwich. His wife was Emma, daughter of William Fitz Osborn, Earl of Hereford, by Adeliza, daughter of Roger de Toni. He joined with Roger de Breteuil in the rebellion of 1074 against the Conqueror, when his estates were forfeited to the Crown, and he retired to Brittany, subsequently joining in the crusade in the time of Pope Urban, and dying on his way to Palestine. This estate was at the time of the Survey still in the King's hands.

In 1272 Sir Gilbert Peche[4] had the manor,[5] and a market and fair here, and claimed free warren.[6]

A fine was levied of the manor in 1281 by Magister Richard and Magister William de Clifford against Gilbert Peche,[7] and another in 1284 by the said Gilbert de Peche and Joan his 2nd wife, daughter of Simon de Grey, against the said Richard de Clifford and William his brother.[8] Gilbert de Peche died in 1291,[9] when the manor passed to his 3rd son, Sir Gilbert

[1] Dom. ii. 286.
[2] Dom. ii. 397.
[3] Dom. ii. 371*b*.
[4] He was possibly the Sir Gilbert Peche, son of Hamon de Peche, who died in 1240, mentioned in the account of the Manor of Dalham, in this Hundred.
[5] H.R. ii. 151, 171, 175.
[6] H.R. ii. 173; Chart. Rolls, 56 Hen. III. 5.
[7] Feet of Fines, 9 Edw. I. 33.
[8] Feet of Fines, 12 Edw. I. 13.
[9] I.P.M., 20 Edw. I. 43.

Peche, of Brunne, co. Cambridge, and of Poslingworth, the elder sons having been disinherited. Sir Gilbert was summoned to Parliament as a Baron (Lord Peche) 29th Dec. 1299, to 3rd Nov. 1306, and again 14th March, 1321-2. In 1314 he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Bannockburn. He married Isolda, and died in 1322,[1] when the manor, subject to an interest allotted by the King to Isolda the widow as dower for life,[2] passed to his son and heir, Gilbert Peche, then aged 16. He had licence in 1332 to enfeoff William de Gretton, chaplain, and Thomas le Graunt of the manor said to be held in chief, and for them to regrant to him and Sibilla his wife in tail, with remainder to his right heirs.[3]

This settlement was effected by a fine this same year levied by the said Gilbert Peche and Sibilla his wife against the said William de Gretton and Thomas le Graunt.[4]

Amongst the Ancient Deeds in the Record Office is a release made in 1335 by John Turle, of London, fishmonger, to Sir Gilbert Peche of all right in this manor.[5] Sir Gilbert seems to have married again, for in 1337 we find on the Patent Rolls a licence for him to enfeoff Simon, parson of the church of Ousden, and John de Kirkeley, of the manor, and for them to regrant to him and Joan his wife in fee tail with remainder to his right heirs.[6]

This settlement was carried into effect by a fine levied this same year by Simon, parson of Ousden church, and John de Kyrkeley, chaplain, against the said Gilbert Peche and Joan his wife.[7] Upon Sir Gilbert's death the manor passed to his son and heir, Roger Peche, who died under age and without issue 30th Aug. 1360,[8] when the manor passed to his two sisters and coheirs, Katharine and Elizabeth. Katharine[9] married 1st Sir John Aspal, of Lackford, and 2ndly Sir Thomas Notheme. The same year there is an order on the Originalia Rolls to take fealty of Katharine, one of the sisters and heirs of Roger Peche, deceased, concerning her part of the manor held in chief; it is there stated to be held of the King of the Honor of Boulogne by the service of the fourth part of a knight's fee.[10] Elizabeth died seised in 1362,[11] when her moiety passed to her sister Katharine, and on the Originalia Rolls for this year is an order to take fealty of Katharine, sister and heir of Elizabeth Peche, deceased, in respect of a moiety of the manor.[12]

Katharine died seised of the manor in 1406.[13] By her 1st husband she left an only daughter Mirabel, aged 36, the wife of William Gedding, and by her 2nd marriage another daughter and coheir Margaret, aged 26,

[1] I.P.M., 16 Edw. II. 48, Extent.
[2] Close Rolls, 16 Edw. II. 29.
[3] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. III. pt. ii. 9.
[4] Feet of Fines, 5 Edw. III. 1.
[5] 8 Edw. III. A. 3336.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 10 Edw. III. pt. i. 33.
[7] Feet of Fines, 20 Edw. III. 22.
[8] Extent, I.P.M., 34 Edw. III. 25.

[9] The author of the "Complete Peerage" says that any Barony in fee that may have been created by summons and sitting as aforesaid [that is, by Katharine's grandfather, for it does not appear that her father was ever summoned to Parliament] devolved on Katharine; and in a note he informs us that the representation of this lady, through the families of Aspall, Gedding, and Lucas, is set forth by Courthorpe in an elaborate pedigree of the family of Peche, compiled by him in a book marked "W. C. 12," among his MSS. in the College of Arms. In 1706 the eldest representative of this Baron was William Lucas, of Hersecroft, co. Suffolk (vol. vi. 193.)

[10] O. 34 Edw. III. 10.
[11] I.P.M., 36 Edw. III. pt. ii. 22.
[12] O. 36 Edw. III. 8.
[13] I.P.M., 7 Hen. IV. 5.

the wife of John Hynklegh. William Gedding[1] and Mirabel his wife passed by fine their share of the above manor to John Hynklegh and Margaret his wife. He died in 1432; she survived until 1442, and they were both interred in the parish church of Great Thurlow.

Margaret at the time of her decease held the manor, and left two daughters coheirs—Alice, wife of John Marshall, and Cecily, wife of Henry Caldebeck.

The latter became the possessor of the manor, and left two daughters coheirs—Thomasine, married to John Turner, of Haverhill, and Margaret, married to Geoffrey Bladwell, of Great Thurlow, and the latter inherited that portion of the estate which included this manor. Geoffrey Bladwell and Margaret left an only daughter Margery, who married Robert Geddyng, and there was issue of the marriage again an only child Margery, whose wardship having been obtained by the Solicitor-General, Thomas Lucas, of Little Saxham, he married the heiress to his eldest son, Jasper Lucas. This is the devolution given by Page. That given by Davy differs materially. He infers that instead of John Hynklegh and Margaret his wife acquiring the moiety of William Gedding and Mirabel the reverse was the case, and the latter acquired the moiety of the former. He says: "On the death of William Gedding and Mirabella his wife the manor passed to their son and heir, Thomas Gedding,[2] who died in 1465, when it passed to his son and heir, John Gedding,[3] who died in 1469, when it vested in his son and heir, Robert Gedding,[4] who died in 1494, when it devolved on his daughter and heir Margery, married to Jasper Lucas. Both Davy and Page agree in bringing the manor into Jasper Lucas and Margery his wife, but Davy's devolution is to be preferred, and can be verified as follows:—

1st. Page says that John Hynklegh and Margaret acquired the Gedding moiety. He died in 1432, and she survived until 1442. But the inquis. p.m. of Margaret in 1443 only deals with a moiety.[5]

2nd. Page says that Margaret left two daughters, Alice married to John Marshall, and Cecily to Henry Caldebeck, and the latter became possessed of the manor; but we find a moiety in the inquis. p.m. of this Alice Marshall in 1454.[6]

3rd. The manor is included in the inquis. p.m. of John Gedding, who died 4th Feb. 1469.[7]

4th. The manor is included in the inquis. p.m. of Robert Gedding (son of the last John Gedding) in 1494, when it is stated that the manor was worth £10, and held of the King in chief by knight's service, and that Robert Geddyng, the son and heir, being under age, the manor came into the hands of King Edw. IV., and was then, in 1494, in the hands of the King.[8]

[1] See Manor of Lackford, in Thingoe Hundred.

[2] He married twice—1st Ann, daughter of Thomas Hethe, of Mildenham, and 2ndly Anne, daughter of Thomas Ashley, of Melton Constable, in Norfolk.

[3] He married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Heveningham.

[4] He married Margery, daughter of Geoffrey Bladwell.

[5] I.P.M., 21 Hen. VI. 23.

[6] I.P.M., 32 Hen. VI. 3.

[7] I.P.M., 8 Edw. IV. 17.

[8] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VII. 1001.

Margaret Lucas died 21st Sept. 1515, and Jaspar Lucas held the manor by the curtesy of England until his death 17th February, 1529,[1] when it passed to their son and heir, Thomas Lucas, then a minor; and amongst the State Papers in 1530 we find a grant to Thomas Lucas, the minor's grandfather, of the custody of the manor, with wardship of his grandson Thomas, son and heir of Jaspar and Margery Lucas, and an annuity of 20 marks out of the manor.[2] Thomas Lucas the minor had licence to alienate the manor in 1567 to Jaspar Warren, of Barrow, co. Cambridge, and Antonia his wife.

The conveyance of the property was effected by a fine levied this same year by the said Jaspar Warren against the said Thomas Lucas.[3] This same year Jaspar was called upon to show by what title he held the manor.[4] On the sale by Thomas Lucas to Warren the vendor reserved a yearly rent of £40, and this he sold in 1574 to Anthony Cage, citizen and salter of London, by deed dated the 17th May, 16 Eliz. [1574].[5]

Jaspar Warren had licence to alienate in 1592 to John Smyth, his son's father-in-law, as trustee. Jaspar Warren died in 1603-4., and in 1613 Thomas "Wareyn," son and heir of Jaspar, had livery, and on his death the manor passed to his son and heir, Jasper "Wareyn."

In 1715 John King presented to the living, and Davy mentions a Waldgrave as lord without Christian name or date.

Towards the middle of the 18th century we find Sir Cordel Firebrace sold to John Vernon, who died in 1756, and from that time the manor has passed in the same course as the Manor of Hundon, in this Hundred, and is now vested in the Hon. W. F. D. Smith, of Henley-on-Thames, M.P.

A rent roll of John Inkle for tenements called Wadeselio and lands belonging to the Manors of Thurlow Magna and Parva and Bradley Parva, 15th century, will be found amongst the Additional Charters in the British Museum.[6]

Manor of Wadgell's Hall.

This was the lordship of Sir William de Clopton, Knt.

In 1402 Agnes, Lady Bardolph, "late wife of Sir Thomas de Mortimer, Knt.," released all right to all her lands here, except Wadeseles, to Edmund de Mortimer and others.

In 1804 the manor was vested in Thomas Summonds.

Manor of Temple End.

In the reign of King Edw. I., Roger le Bretun and William le Bretun aliened 80 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow to the Templars, and probably this manor went with the grant.

In 1542 the manor was granted by the Crown to Thomas Barnardiston.

In 1805 the manor was apparently held by Stephen Hemsted.

Thurlow Parva Manor.

This lordship was vested in the Abbot of St. Edmund from a period prior to the time of Edw. I., and we know of its being vested in him in 1316.

[1] I.P.M., 22 Hen. VIII. 34.
[2] S.P. 1530, 6600 (19).
[3] Fine, Hil. 9 Eliz.
[4] Memoranda, 9 Eliz. Hil. Rec. Rot. 27.
[5] Add. Ch. 13566.
[6] Add. Ch. 24719.

At the Dissolution the manor vested in the Crown, and was granted to, and had become vested in, Henry Turner,[1] of Wratting, before 1536, for 4th Feb. this year he died seised of it. Henry Turner was found to be his heir, being son of Henry, son of John, son and heir of Henry Turner,[2] and on his death in 1572 the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Turner.

Shortly afterwards the manor was acquired by Thomas Wisbicke, and was sold by him to Sir Stephen Soame, Knt., Sheriff of London in 1589, and Lord Mayor in 1598. He was the 2nd son of Thomas Soame, of Bottley *al.* Beetley, co. Norfolk, and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Francis Knighton, of Little Bradley, and widow of Richard Lehunt, of the same place. Sir Stephen restored and reglazed the great north window of St. Paul's Cathedral, and at his own cost renovated the roof of the Grocers' Hall, giving to the same company £10 to be bestowed weekly in bread upon the poor prisoners of the counter in the Poultry of London for ever. He also built a new free school with £20 maintenance for a master and £10 for the usher in Little Thurlow.

He was knighted 25th April, 1599, was M.P. for London in 1601, and married Anne, daughter of William Stone, of Segenhoe, in Bedfordshire, by whom he had a numerous family. He must have purchased this manor before 1595, for this year we find from the Chancery Proceedings that he brought an action against Thomas Long for discovery, and to protect his title, as lord of this manor, to a piece of land parcel of the manor and messuage in Little Thurlow "purchased by him of Thomas Wisbricke."[3] The manor was probably acquired by Sir Stephen in 1582, for we meet with a fine this year levied by him against William Walpole and others.[4] He died 23rd May, 1619, aged 75, and was buried in the parish church of Little Thurlow.[5] He erected a fine mansion here, but it was destroyed by fire on 23rd Jan. 1809, supposed to have been occasioned by a large fire kept in an open chimney of the great hall during the severe weather to prevent firearms from rusting, which fire communicated with some cross beams on the second floor.[6] This hall had been built in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and after the year 1572, but the architect is unknown. Sir Stephen, by his will dated 15th Jas. I., declared that an almshouse which he had built in this parish should be for the habitation of eight poor unmarried persons, men and women; and for the ninth room in the midst of the almshouse he appointed it for the habitation of a ninth person, such an one as could read, and who he willed should every day, both forenoon and afternooon, read prayers there, with the rest of the almsfolk; and he gave for the maintenance of the said eight or nine poor persons and to every of them 14*d.* a week; and for payment thereof, his executors were to purchase land worth £30 a year, or a rent charge of £30 a year, out of some manor or lordship; and should by the same purchase provide that every year eight loads of good faggots should be brought and laid in at the almshouse for the use of the poor people, every one to have a load, and that every two years every one of the poor persons should have a gown of cloth worth 5*s.* a yard, made and given to them; and after reciting that he had erected a schoolhouse in Little Thurlow, the same should be

[1] See Manor of Wratting Parva, in this Hundred.
[2] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VIII. 50.
[3] C.P. iii. 57.
[4] Fine, Mich. 24-25 Eliz.
[5] There is a monument in St. Thomas Acons, London. For inscription on tomb in Little Thurlow, see Cornerth Hall, Bures, in Babergh Hundred.
[6] Page, Hist. of Suff. 902. *Ipswich Journal*, 11th Feb. 1809.

employed as a free school for that and several adjoining parishes, and all other towns in the county of Suffolk; and he bequeathed to the schoolmaster £20 a year, and to the usher £10 a year.'

The manor passed on the death of Sir Stephen Soame to his son and heir, Sir William Soame, who was Sheriff of Suffolk in 1632, and is said to have had an estate of £4,000 a year. He married Bridget, 4th daughter and coheir of Benedict Barnham, of London, alderman, and died in 1655, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Stephen Soame, who married 1st Mary, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Dynham, of Bourstall, co. Bucks, and widow of Laurence Banaster, son and heir of Sir Robert Banaster, of Passenham, in Norfolk, and 2ndly Anne Copinger, widow of Isaac Crane, of Lavenham, and made his will in 1657, and on his death the manor passed to his only son, Sir William Soame, created a baronet 5th Feb. 1684-5. He married Beata, daughter of Thomas Pipe, 3rd Earl of Downe, and 2ndly Mary, daughter of Sir Gabriel How, of Wotton-under-Edge, co. Gloucester, and died without issue at Malta in 1686. His will is dated in 1685, and it was proved Dec. 1686. The manor passed by devise to his uncle, Bartholomew Soame. From Bartholomew we suspect, but have no evidence of the fact, that the manor passed to his nephew, Stephen Soame (son of John), who married Susan, daughter of — Nash, of Shrewsbury, and was buried at Thurlow 25th Sept. 1727, when the manor vested in his son and heir, Stephen Soame, who married Anne, 2nd daughter of Joseph Alston, of Edwardstone, and died at Reading 3rd Nov. 1764,[2] when the manor devolved on his son and heir, another Stephen Soame, who married Frances, daughter of Sir John Wynn, Bart., and sister of Lord Newburgh, and died 11th Aug. 1771, leaving an only daughter, Frances, who died 5th Jan. 1772, aged 5 months and 3 days. Stephen was but 34 when he died, and the following lines, inscribed on his monument by Frances his widow in 1771 and 1772, explain the circumstances :—

Stop, Passenger, and drop one pitying Tear,
O'er the lamented Form that moulders here
Sad Proof, alas! how soon our Bliss is flown
And but just tasted e'er for ever gone.
Yet, stay, lov'd Shade! ah, yet a Moment stay!
(A Moment, and we all shall haste away)
Thy Frances only waits the Child to rear,
Sweet Pledge of all on Earth My heart held dear
When she can spare me, I will gladly come,
Follow thy Summons to the awful Tomb,
Where we may rest secure from mortal strife,
Where none will wish to part the Man and Wife.

Frances Soame 1771

The Tomb scarce clos'd, my Tears scarce ceas'd to flow,
When 'twas th' Almighty's Will t'increase my Woe.
A few short Months He spar'd my Darling Child,
That his Corrections might be slow and mild
His Will be done, and may this keen felt Smart
Prove the tri'd Furnace to refine my Heart.
When that is done, Lord, be it thy Decree,
To take me from this suff'ring World to THEE.

F. S. 1772.

[1] Page, Hist. of Suff. p. 903.

[2] Will 8th June, 1762, proved 16th Jan. 1765.

The manor passed to the last Stephen's brother, the Rev. Henry Soame, who 15th June, 1765, married Susannah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Sir William Bunbury, Bart., and died 29th March, 1813, without issue, his only child, Henry Francis Robert Soame, having died at Madras in 1803 unmarried.

In 1855 the manor was vested in Thomas Soame, in 1885 in Miss Soame, in 1896 in Roger William Bulwer Jenyns, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Fitzgerald Gambier Jenyns, of Bottisham Hall, rector of Knebworth (who died in 1888), by his 2nd wife, Rose Emily Lytton, eldest daughter of William Earle Lytton Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk. The manor is now vested in Charles Foster Ryder.

WICKHAMBROOK.

THERE was only one estate in this place under this head in the Survey. It was that of a freeman holding 60 acres, 2 bordars, a ploughteam, and 4 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s*. At the time of the Survey this land belonged to Richard, son of Earl Gislebert.[1]

There were, however, other estates in this place in Saxon times under different heads; as, for instance, Badmondisfield, Clopton, and Farley Green, all of which are in Wickhambrook. Under the head Bademondesfelda—no doubt Badmondisfield Hall—we find Algar holding it in the Confessor's time as a manor and as 10 carucates of land. There were 18 villeins (reduced to 14 at the time of the Survey), 14 bordars, 4 serfs, 5 ploughteams in demesne and 10 belonging to the men, 7 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for the support of 60 hogs, 2 rouncies, 7 beasts, 88 pigs, 24 sheep, and 25 goats. Also a church with 10 acres of free land, and there were 12 freemen with 2½ carucates of land.

Algar had soc and commendation, and the freemen did not render payment in the Confessor's time. There were attached to this estate 3½ ploughteams, and 9 acres of meadow, valued at £7. By the time of the Survey the ploughteams had come down to 2½, but the value had gone up to £10. The freemen rendered 40*s*. The estate was 12 quarentenes long and 8 broad, and rendered in a gelt 13½*d*. It was land of the King, of which Bigot had the charge.[2]

Under the head Copletuna, Cloptuna, which is stated to be a league long and 3 quarentenes broad, paying in a gelt 6½*d*., we have five entries, three of these amongst the lands of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, viz., the following:—

An estate in Saxon times held by two socmen, consisting of a carucate and 81½ acres of land, 9 bordars, 2 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne (increased to 3 when the Survey was taken), and half a ploughteam belonging to the men. Also 3 acres of meadow, wood sufficient to support 4 hogs, 2 rouncies, 6 beasts (doubled at the time of the Survey, when there were an additional 30 hogs), 40 sheep (also doubled at the time of the Survey), and 3 hives of bees. The value was in Saxon times 20*s*., but when the Survey was taken 40*s*.

A second estate had been that of Levett, a freeman, and consisted of 1½ carucates of land, a villein, a bordar, and 3 serfs, a ploughteam (increased to 2 at the time of the Survey), 4 acres of meadow, a rouncy, 10 beasts, and 83 sheep. At the time of the Survey there were also 34 hogs. The value was 20*s*., increased at the time of the Survey to 30*s*., when Roger held over the freeman above mentioned.

The third of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert's estates here, was a property formerly held by Roc, a freeman, and at the time of the Survey by William Peccatum over him. It consisted of 13 acres valued at 2*s*.[3]

Among the lands of William de Varennes at the time of the Survey was an estate held by Hugh de Wancy, and formerly by Toka the thane. It consisted of a carucate of land, a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 20*s*.[4]

[1] Dom. ii. 397.
[2] Dom. ii. 289*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. 390, 396, 396*b*.
[4] Dom. ii. 399.

Belonging to the Abbot of Ely was a holding formerly that of three freemen. It consisted of 20 acres valued at 2*s*. The soc, sac, and commendation belonged to the abbot, who also held the six forfeitures.[1]

The entry under the head Farley in the Survey was amongst the lands of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert. It consisted of 7 acres valued at 14*d*., and had formerly been held by a socman.[2]

Manor of Badmondisfield Hall.

Badmondisfield Manor, or the Manor of Bansfield, as it was originally called, was given by Hen. I. with the Honor of Montgomery to Baldwin de Boulers or Bulers on his marriage with Sibil de Falaise, to be held of the King in chief,[3] and the lord at the time of the compiling of the Hundred Rolls claimed free warren here.[4] Maud, the daughter and heir of Baldwin and Sibil, married Richard Fitz Urse, and they were succeeded by their son and heir, Reginald Fitz Urse, who left a daughter and heir Maud, married to Robert de Curtenai, who left a son, William de Curtenai, who died without issue. He died before 1242, as at that date Illaria Trusebut, widow of Robert de Bellers, held it in dower, and a partition was made of the estates of William de Curtenai between his heirs, William de Cantilupe and Vitalis Engaine.[5]

Vitalis Engaine, who had a moiety, died about 1249.[6]

George de Cantilupe, grandson and heir of William, had a moiety, and died in 1273, leaving an infant heir,[7] for in 1274 a grant was made by the King to Eleanor, his consort, of the manor during the minority of the heir of George de Cantilupe, late tenant in chief.[8] In 1292 John Engaine, 2nd son of Vitalis, sold his interest to Robert de Bures, Alice his wife, and James brother of Robert.[9] The infant heir of George de Cantilupe, seems to have died young, and he was succeeded by his father's nephew and heir, John de Hastings, 2nd Baron, who died seised of the lordship in 1312, leaving his wife Isabella and a son John.[10]

There is an order on the Close Rolls this year to deliver to Isabella, late wife of John de Hastings, in dower with assent of John, son of the said John, this manor, then of the yearly value of £19. 2s. 8d.[11] On the death of his mother John de Hastings, 3rd Baron, took the manor, and from this time to the death of Sir George Somerset in 1560 the manor devolved in the same course as the Manor of Reydon, in Blything Hundred.

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of John de Hastings, 3rd Baron, in 1325,[12] of Laurence Hastings, 4th Baron, in 1375,[13] and of Anne, widow of John, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, in 1382.[14]

The year previous to the extinction of the earldom of Pembroke by the venturous act to which we have referred in the account of Overhall Manor, in Ottley, the King exercised his right as guardian of the infant

[1] Dom. ii. 384*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 390*b*.
[3] H.R. ii. 150, 172.
[4] H.R. ii. 173.
[5] O. 26 Hen. III. 2.
[6] I.P.M., 33 Hen. III. file 9 (3).
[7] The Complete Peerage, by G. E. C. states that George died unmarried.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 2 Edw. I. 2.
[9] Pat. Rolls, 30 Edw. I. 22. Extent, Robert de Bures and Alicia his wife and James his brother. (I.P.M., 30 Edw. I. 131.)
[10] I.P.M., 6 Edw. II. 56.
[11] Close Rolls, 6 Edw. II. 8.
[12] I.P.M., 18 Edw. II. 61.
[13] I.P.M., 49 Edw. III. pt. i. 70.
[14] I.P.M., 7 Rich. II. 67.

tenant in chief to present to the church of Badmondisfield. The presentation was of William Bauky "to the free chapel of Badmonsfield" void by resignation of Simon Gaunstede.[1]

On the Patent Rolls we find this same year, no doubt shortly after the 3rd Earl of Pembroke's death, a grant for life to Thomas Upton of the keepership of the parks of Badmondisfield and Lidgate so long as they remain in the King's hands.[2]

In 1541, the year his stepmother died, Sir George Somerset was called upon to show by what title he held the manor.[3] He died in 1560, and was succeeded by his son and heir Charles. A fine was levied of the manor, 1565, by William Humberston against this Charles.[4] Charles Somerset, it is said, sold the manor to Sir Henry North, 2nd son of Roger, Lord North.

In a letter written by Peter Le Neve to Sir John Rous, July 12th, 1725, referring to the descent of this manor, he says, strangely, that it came to "Reginald Lord Grey, of Ruthyn, his son John, Lord Grey, of Ruthyn, and grandson Edmund, 1st Earl of Kent, of this family; his son George and his son Richard, both Earls of Kent, succeeded in the possession thereof, but the last Earl consumed most of his great estate at play, and among the rest he first mortgaged and then sold this manor, &c., and Reydon, to Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, then Lord Chamberlain to King Henry VIII., ancestor of the Duke of Beaufort, who by will dated 21st March, 1574, and 16 Hen. VIII., gave it to his countess Elinor for life. Sir George Somerset, 3rd son to the said Earl, had it and Reydon by settlement, lived and died here 10th May in the 2nd year of Elizabeth (1560); his son and heir Charles had livery of Badmondisfield, who I suppose was possest thereof 11 Eliz. (1569) and after of the Queen, sold this and all other his lands, for I can find nothing of him after. In the 1st year of K. James (1603) or thereabouts Sir Henry North, Knt., youngest son of the Lord North, lived here in or about the year 1620, when he was High Sheriff of Suffolk. He left it to his son, Sir Roger North, Knt., and he to his son, Henry North, Esq., after a baronet, who lived here before his father's death, and then removed to Mildenhall, so I suppose it is enjoyed by Sir Thomas Hanmer, Bart., with the rest of the estate of that family. Mr. North, of Benacre, was a younger branch of this family."

A fine was levied of the manor in 1596 by George Thomson and others against George Somerset,[5] and in 1600 by Roger North, Lord North, and others against the said George Somerset and others.[6] Probably the manor had before 1596 passed from Charles Somerset to George, and the sale was made by the latter and not by the former to Lord North. However this may be, Sir Henry North held the manor and died here 20th Nov. 1620, being succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Roger North.[7] He was in 1651 succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Henry North, afterwards baronet, who, dying in 1671, was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Henry North, Bart., who died in 1695 without issue. He seems to have sold before his death, probably to Francis Warner, 2nd son of Robert Warner, of Cratfield, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Alexander Courthorp, of Cromebroke, in Kent. Francis Warner married Alianora, daughter of Thomas Andrews,

[1] Pat. Rolls, 12 Rich. II. pt. i. 6.
[2] Pat. Rolls, 13 Rich. II. pt. ii. 2.
[3] Memoranda Rolls, 33 Hen. VIII., Pasch. Rec. Rot. 36.
[4] Fine, Mich. 7 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Mich. 38-39 Eliz.
[6] Fine, Hil. 42 Eliz.
[7] See Manor of Mildenhall, Lackford Hundred.

alderman of London and Lord Mayor, and died 17th Feb. 1684, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Andrew Warner, who married 15th April, 1683, Elizabeth, only surviving child of Richard Cutts, of Clere, by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter and heir of Henry Paulet, of Preston Forles, co. Somerset. He died 17th Dec. 1717, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Poulett Warner, who married 12th May, 1713, Margaret, daughter of Joseph Broksbanke, of London, and died 26th Aug. 1721, leaving three daughters, all of whom died without issue, and the manor vested in Poulett's brother, Nathaniel Warner, who married Anne Parman and died without issue 8th Aug. 1753.

In 1789 the manor seems to have been vested in Nathaniel Barrett, and it belonged to Warner Bromley in 1837. The manor in 1855 was held by Nathaniel Warner Bromley, who in 1861 married Henrietta Martha, daughter of Thomas Bradbury Winter, of Brighton, and died in 1896, leaving a son, Nathaniel Barrett Bromley, and the manor passed to his mother, who is now lady of the manor.

The manor house of Badmondisfield was surrounded by a moat and a park of the same extent, which according to a map in 1598 appears to have extended considerably into Lidgate, to the rector of which parish this estate had immemorially paid a modus of 2*s.* 6*d.* in lieu of tithes. A free chapel known as St. Edward's chapel, belonged to the hall, and stood within the moat. It was erected on a little island called St. Edward's Island within the moat before the hall door on the right hand. It was built of timber, panelled with brick, and covered with tiles. In 1591 a dispute arose as to the possession of tithes between the vicar of Wickhambrook and the owners of the Manor of Badmondisfield Hall, and the Exchequer Depositions in this suit disclose particulars respecting this chapel. It was alleged that of the tithe corn two sheaves were given to the chapel and one to the vicar. William Randall, of Thurlow Parva, aged 74, made deposition to the following effect: "He doth remember when he was a child he did see our old decayed chapel standing within the great moat of Badmondesfield Hall, environed also by itself within a little island, which chapel being utterly decayed was pulled down by the appointment of Sir George Somerset. He well remembereth that about 50 years past, when Sir George came to live at Badmondesfield Hall, there was used in place of a chapel a little chamber over the porch, called the chapel chamber, unto which the gallery at the end of the hall did adjoin, and lie in part open, and that the household servants unto Sir George Somerset, and divers of the inhabitants of Badmondesfield each repairing unto the said gallery did usually hear divine service there, which they had notice of by the ringing of a bell which did hang next unto the said chapel chamber."[1]

Amongst the Chancery Proceedings of Elizabeth is a bill by Richard Everard against Edward Hovell and others to set aside a conveyance as to lands held by Kath. Andrewe of this manor,[2] and also a claim by Sir Henry North for the performance of a will relating to the manor.[3]

Arms of CANTILUPE: Gu. 3 leopards' heads, inverted jessant 3 fleurs-de-lis, Or.

MANOR OF GAYNES HALL *al.* ATTILTON.

The de Bures family held lands here from the time of King Edw. I., and Robert de Bures had the lordship and obtained a grant of free warren

[1] Suff. Institute, xii. 6.
[2] C.P. i. 277.
[3] C.P. ii. 257.

in 1314.[1] He died in 1331, when his estate passed to his son and heir, Sir Andrew de Bures, Knt., and Alice his wife. Sir Andrew had a grant of free warren here in 1335.[2]

In 1353 a grant was made under the name of the "Manor of Nether Attylton" by Sir Andrew de Bures, Knt., to Sir William de Bures, vicar of the church of Brecham, his brother, for life. The deed is dated Easter Day, 26 Edw. III., and is amongst the Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office.[3]

Sir Andrew de Bures died seised in fee in 1360,[4] when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir Robert de Bures, Knt., who died in 1361, when the manor passed to his widow Joan, who remarried Sir Richard de Waldegrave, Knt. In 1420 Sir Richard Waldegrave granted to Sir William Bardwell, Sir John Heveningham, and others this manor with those of Smallbridge in Bures, and Newhall, in Ousden, and the following year Sir Richard Waldegrave, jun., released to Sir Richard Waldegrave, sen., and Joan the wife of Sir Richard, sen., all his right in his manor for the life of Joan. On the death of Sir Richard and Joan the manor apparently went to Sir Andrew de Bures, brother of Sir Robert, and on his death passed to Sir Richard de Waldegrave, Knt., son and heir of Sir Richard, and on his death went to his son and heir, Sir William Waldegrave, to whom succeeded his son and heir, Sir Richard Waldegrave, from whom the manor descended to Sir William Waldegrave in 1567, in the same course as the Manor of Smallbridge, in Babergh Hundred.

The manor is specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir William Waldegrave, who died 30th January, 1527,[5] leaving George his son and heir, and in that of Sir George Waldegrave, who died 8th July, 1528,[6] leaving William his son and heir. Also in that of Sir William Waldegrave, who died 7th November, 1554,[7] leaving William his son and heir. Sir William Waldegrave sold the manor this year to Humphrey Moseley, the sale being effected by a fine levied between them in Michaelmas Term 9 Eliz. This manor subsequently went in the same course as Ousden Manor, in this Hundred, through the Moseley family to John Moseley, who succeeded his father in 1785.

In 1837 James Moseley held the lordship. In 1847 and 1855 it belonged to Mrs. Sarah Sparke, widow of Ezekiel Sparke, of Bury St. Edmunds, and all the copyholds had been enfranchised and the manor extinguished.

Manor of Gifford's Hall.

In the reign of King Edw. I. Peter Giffard held half a fee here, and in 1321 William Giffard had a grant of free warren.[8] Subsequently the lordship was vested in Sir William Clopton, Knt., who died seised of the manor in 1377, when it passed to his widow for life, and subject to such interest vested in his son and heir, Sir William Clopton.[9]

A fine of the manor was levied in 1393 by Sir William Brian, Sir Richard Waldegrave, the younger, Sir William Berdewelle, Thomas Pynchebek, Robert Asshefeld, Richard Howe, John Yelverton, and John Palmere against Sir William de Clopton.[10]

[1] Chart. Rolls, 7 Edw. II. 10.
[2] Chart. Rolls, 9 Edw. III. 37.
[3] C. 498.
[4] See Manor of Acton, in Babergh Hundred, and Overhall Manor, Layham, in Cosford Hundred.
[5] I.P.M., 19 Hen. VIII. 44.
[6] I.P.M., 20 Hen. VIII. 18.
[7] I.P.M., 1 and 2 P. and M. 92.
[8] Chart. Rolls, 15 Edw. II. 29.
[9] See Hawstead Manor, in Thingoe Hundred.
[10] Feet of Fines, 17 Rich. II. 25; Harl. 58 H. 9; A. 37, 99.

The fine was levied for effecting an assurance of the manor to the petents at the death of Mary, the wife of Sir William Clopton, as the right of the said John Palmere.[1] The parties were, however, obviously trustees on some resettlement of the property, for in 1409 Sir William de Clopton granted the manor to Sir William Berdwell, Robert Cressner, and others, again, no doubt, as trustees and by way of resettlement.

In 1428 the manor was vested in Sir Hugh Franceys or Francis, Knt., whose daughter and coheir Isabel married Thomas Heigham. He was the son of Thomas Heigham, of Heigham, and Alice Boys, which Thomas was the son of Thomas Heigham, who died 7th Feb. 1409, by Alice his wife, daughter and heir of John Hume, of Tunstall, which Thomas was the son of Thomas Heigham, who died 24th May, 1404, and Maud his wife, which Thomas was the son of Richard Heigham who died 25th March, 1340, by Joan his wife, who died 23rd Aug. 1361. Isabel, wife of Thomas Heigham, died 26th March, 1452, and he 21st March, 1480, when the manor passed to their 2nd son, Clement Heigham, who married Joan, daughter of William Cotton, of Landwade, co. Cambridge, and died 20th March, 1520,[2] when the manor went to his 2nd son but heir, William Heigham, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Mordaunt, of Henstead, co. Essex, by Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas Huntingdon, of Henstead,[3] and died 17th Oct. 1558, when the manor passed to his son and heir, John Heigham, who married Anne, daughter of William Yelverton, of Rougham, co. Norfolk, by Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Fermor, Knt., of East Barsham, co. Norfolk, and died and was buried at Wickhambrook 21st July, 1597, at the age of 69, when the manor passed to the 3rd son, Thomas Heigham, a valiant soldier in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

We meet with a fine levied in 1602 by John Jackson and others against Clement Heigham and others.[4]

Thomas Heigham married Joan, daughter and heir of Sir John Fynche, of Gestingthorpe, co. Essex, and died 15th August, 1630, without issue. In the chancel of the church of Wickhambrook against the south wall within the communion rails is a large altar tomb on which is a figure in marble life-size of a man in armour with his sword by his side, bareheaded, with full beard. The figure is in a recumbent position, resting on the left arm. Above the figure, on a black marble tablet, is the following inscription :—

Dedicated to the Memory
of

The worthy and well deserving Souldier, Thomas Higham, Esquire, A Gentleman of auntient Descent and noble Allyance, suted to both with an Heroycall spirit, who in his younger yeares entred into the profession of Armes, at the Syege of Nimigen when Queene Elizabeth, of glorious memory, received the Hollanders into her protection, and when her most sacred M'tie sent over the Earl of Essex with Forces, to establish King Henry the 4th of France on his throne. This Gentleman, in the action before the Cyttye of Roan, was shott with a bullett and maymed, and her M'atie, upon just imformacon of his merritts, remumerated him with a good Pension, and appointed him to take charge of a Company in Ireland, when Sir William Russell went over Lord Deputye. In those warres he is worthy to be

[1] Harl. 58 H. 9.
[2] I.P.M., 12 Hen. VIII. 123.
[3] Her will is dated in 1574.
[4] Fine, Trin. 44 Eliz.

remembred for his good Service; at the taking in of Belney-Breket, Etnay and Skillen, and at the Winning of Slego Castell, in Connaugh, and at the Curlew did brave Service, when some English Commanders were slayne in the attempt against Cléin Castell with much difficulty and losse of most of his Company, he escaped the Enemyes Surprise, and at the overthrow given the Rebellious Irish, assisted by Spanish Forces at Blackwater, he fighting single with Sir Edward Stanley, that was a Commander of some of those trayterous Troopes (and took part against his Soveraigne) gave him the Guerdon of his Disloyalty, and deprived him both of Life and Honour."

On a tablet below the figure :—

"That Kingdome being brought into obedience this noble Souldier returned for England, where he happily and worthely lived till he came to the 63 yeare of his age and upon the 15 day of August 1630, like a good and faithful Servant entered into his Master's and Redeemer's Joy.

Sir Robert Knollys, of Stanford in the County of Berkshire, Knight, and Nephew to the Deceased, hath caused this Monument to be erected as a memoriall due unto the Fame of this well-deserving Gentleman."

Above the monument, supported by a bracket, is his helmet, surmounted with his crest—*On a wreath a horse's head erased Argent.* The shield, which some years since was in like manner suspended above the monument, has been removed.[1]

The manor subsequently passed to John Owen, and in 1764 belonged to George Chinery, but four years later was acquired by the trustees of William Baron Baynard with money left by him in 1698 to the parish of Thaxted, in Essex, for charitable uses. Gifford's Hall was not included in this purchase.

Arms of FRANCEYS: Gules, a chevron engrailed Ermine between 3 falcons displayed Argent, beaked and membered Or.

MANOR OF CLOPTON HALL OR CHAPPELEY MANOR.

Richard Fitz Gilbert held land here in the time of William the Conqueror, and in the time of Hen. I. William Clopton had the manor and resided here. He was succeeded by his son Walter and he by his son William. Walter, son of William, succeeded and held in the time of Rich. I. and Hen. III., being succeeded by his son William, who left a son Walter, who was lord in 1298. He married 1st Alice, youngest daughter and coheir of Warin Fitz Hugh, and 2ndly Ivetta, daughter and heir of Edmond de Weyland, and died in 1326, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Sir William Clopton, who married 1st Ivetta, daughter of Thomas de Grey, of Buckenham Castle, Norfolk, and 2ndly, Mary, daughter of Sir William Cockerel, Knt., and died in 1377,[2] and the manor passed to his third son, Sir Walter Clopton, of Toppisfield Hall, in Hadleigh, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Pygot, and died leaving two daughters only—Alice, married to Thomas Bendish, and Elizabeth, married to John Barwick. Davy says that in 1548 the manor was vested in John, Lord Russell, who held it of the Honor of Clare, but it does not seem to have left the Clopton family at this date, as in 1550 we meet with a fine of the manor levied by Francis Clopton against William Clopton.[3] There

[1] Howard's Visit. of Suff. ii. 233-4.

[2] Will 1376, proved 14th Jan. 1377, which does not support the marriage as given in Howard's Visit. of Suff. ii. 126.

[3] Fine, Mich. 4 Edw. VI.

are three fines levied of the manor of "Allfeld Hall" or "Aldersfield," all the lands being in Wickhambrook, it therefore seems not unlikely this manor was referred to. The first was in 1553 byRobert Grey and others against Thomas Carewe,[1] the second was in 1570 by Thomas Carewe against George Carewe,[2] and the third was in 1582 by Robert Page and others against Thomas Carewe and others.[3]

The manor towards the end of the 17th century became vested in Major Robert Sparrow, who died in 1684, when it passed to his son and heir, Captain Robert Sparrow, who died in 1690, when the manor passed to his sister and heir, Temperance, married to Devereux Edgar,[4] of Ipswich. He died in 1739 (buried at St. Mary's Tower, Ipswich, 31st Aug. 1739), and she in 1754 (buried at St. Mary's Tower, 26th Dec. 1754), when the manor vested in his son and heir, Robert Edgar, who died in 1750, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Mileson Edgar.

In 1855 the manor formed part of the charity estates of Lord William Maynard, and it is now vested in the Trustees of the Thaxted Charities. It is doubtful if the Sparrows had the manor.

[1] Fine, Easter, 7 Edw. VI.
[2] Fine, Easter, 12 Eliz.
[3] Fine, Mich. 24-25 Eliz. (vol. 8).
[4] See Manor of Burwash, Witnesham, in Carlford Hundred.

WITHERSFIELD.

A MANOR was held here in Saxon times by Wimer, who held it still at the time of the Survey from William de Varennes. It consisted of 2 carucates of land, 5 villeins, 5 bordars, 3 serfs, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, 2 acres of meadow, and wood for the maintenance of 20 hogs. Of live stock there were 2 rouncies, 4 beasts, 20 hogs, 80 sheep, 16 goats, and 6 hives of bees, valued at 7*s*. When the Survey was taken the serfs had disappeared, the ploughteams in demesne had increased to 3, and there were 3 rouncies, 12 beasts, 30 hogs, and 100 sheep, while the value was £4. William de Varennes also held 24 acres and half a ploughteam which had been held by a freeman, valued at 4*s*.[1]

All the other estates in this place belonged at the time of the Survey to Richard, son of Earl Gislebert. The first was held by Pagan over the former owner, Woolmar, a freeman, and consisted of 51 acres, a bordar, half a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, valued at 8*s*.

The second was held by Goddard over the former owner, Lemara, a freeman, and consisted of 100 acres, a bordar, and a ploughteam.

The third was held by Wilard over the former owner, Alwin, a freeman, and consisted of 3 carucates of land, 2 villeins, 11 bordars, 3 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men. Also 2 acres of meadow, wood for the maintenance of 20 hogs, 2 rouncies, 22 beasts, 60 hogs, 60 sheep, and 60 goats. At the time of the Survey the ploughteam belonging to the men was reduced to half a team, the beasts to 20, the hogs to 45, and the goats to 57, while the rouncies had risen to 3 and the sheep to 123. The value was 60*s*. The whole township was a league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 6*d*. The last holding consisted of 1½ carucates of land, and 2½ ploughteams, valued in Saxon times at 20*s*., but at the time of the Survey 30*s*. It had formerly been the estate of nine freemen.[2]

A place named Haningehet in the Survey is no doubt Hanchett Hall, in Withersfield.

Here Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, had an estate of 100 acres, a bordar, a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 15*s*. It had formerly been held by Alwine, a freeman, when it was valued at 10*s*. only.[3]

Manor of Withersfield Pellegrues *al.* Petticrues.

This was the estate of Wimer in the Confessor's day, and he held under William de Warrena at the time of the Survey. The lordship was held in the time of Hen. III. by William de Stutevile, and on his death in 1259 passed to his son and heir, Robert de Stutevile,[4] who was a firm adherent of King Hen. III. during his war with the Barons. Robert was taken prisoner by Henry de Montford, and reduced to the expedient of disposing of this manor to Sir Giles Argentine, one of the Barons' party, in order to redeem himself from captivity. In 1266, however, he had the manor restored to him by the King.[5] Robert de Stutevile died in 1273, when the manor passed to his nephew, Jordan Foliot, who, the Hundred Rolls state, appropriated to himself warren in his demesne here.[6] He shortly after-

[1] Dom. ii. 298*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 396*b*, 397.
[3] Dom. ii. 396.
[4] T. de N. 292.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 50 Hen. III. 42, 124.
[6] H.R. ii. 153, 173, 196.

wards sold the manor to Roger Luneday, who had a grant of free warren here in 1280,[1] and died in 1287,[2] when the manor so privileged passed to his widow Sibil for life, and subject thereto passed to his son and heir, Richard Luneday. There is an order this year on the Originalia Rolls that Sybil should have the manor as she and her husband were jointly seised.[3]

From certain proceedings which are recorded as pending in the time of Edw. I., it appears that the manor formerly belonged to Alice le Blund.

We find amongst the Abbreviation of Pleas in 1300 an action between Sybil, widow of Roger Loveday, plaintiff, and Ralph de Morthemer, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, and Joan his wife, and Gilbert de Clare, son of Gilbert de Clare, sometime Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, and two other defendants, for one messuage and one carucate of land in Withersfield, also as to matters touching the Manor of Withersfield "which once belonged to Alice le Blund."[4] And we find in 1285 also a deed of release of Warren Martill de Dunmawe to Lord Roger Loveday (the husband of the above-mentioned Sybil) and his heirs relating to lands which belonged to Alice le Blund.[5] Sybil remarried William de Ormesby, and in 1308 an action was brought by Margery, widow of Jordan "Folyat," against Sybil described as widow of Roger Loveday and Richard, son and heir of the said Roger, for a third part of the manor and advowson of Withersfield, when the defendants pleaded a feoffment of the same to the said Richard and his heirs. Judgment had been given against the said Richard by reason of his laches, but the said Sybil, then wife of William de Ormesby, obtained an order that they should recover their old seisin on proof that they were mentioned in the aforesaid judgment.[6]

We next find the manor in the Pulteney family. Sir John de Pulteney, Knt., had a grant of free warren here in 1338,[7] and died in 1349.[8] Roger, son of Roger de Tychebourne, in 1342 released all his right to Sir John de Pulteney and Margaret his wife, and Sir John's heirs. The release included the advowson, and is enrolled on the Close Rolls.[9] Sir William de Pulteney, Knt., granted the manor in 1362 to John de Barnet, Bishop of Worcester, John de Ludham, and William de Churchull.

In 1371 Sir Nicholas de Lovayne, Knt., quit claim to Sir Aubrey de Vere, Andrew Peverelle, Arnande Savage, Renande de Malyns, Knights, and six others all his estate in this manor. The document is dated 4th July, 45 Edw. III.[10]

Sir Philip de St. Clere, Knt. (son of Sir John St. Clere), who died in 1408,[11] probably held in right of his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas de Lovayne, of Burston, co. Surrey. Margaret de St. Clere died in 1420,[12] when the manor passed to her son and heir, Sir John St. Clere, on whose death without issue it passed into the King's hands, as we learn from the Memoranda Rolls in 1421.[13]

The manor, however, subsequently passed to Sir John's brother, Thomas St. Clere, who died seised of it 4th May, 1434,[14] leaving three

[1] Chart. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 20.
[2] I.P.M., 15 Edw. I. 33.
[3] O. 15 Edw. I. 14.
[4] Abbr. of Pl. 28 and 29 Edw. I. Mich. 46.
[5] Abbr. of Pl. 13 Edw. I. Minus Rec. East. 1.
[6] Abbr. of Pl. 2 Edw. II. East. 93.
[7] Chart Rolls, 12 Edw. III. 38.
[8] I.P.M., 23 Edw. III. 45.
[9] Close Rolls, 16 Edw. III. pt. i. 24*d*.
[10] Add. Ch. 15748.
[11] I.P.M., 9 Hen. IV. 44.
[12] I.P.M., 1 Hen. VI. 30.
[13] M. 8 Hen. V. Hil. Rec. Rot. 9.
[14] I.P.M., 17 Hen. VI. 56.

daughters and coheirs, Elizabeth, Alianora, and Editha, when it was assigned in 1446 as part of her father's estate to his eldest daughter and coheir Elizabeth.

She married 1st William Lovel, 2nd son of John, Lord Lovel of Tidmarsh, and 2ndly Richard Lewkenor, who died seised 13th February, 1502,[1] leaving her great-nieces Elizabeth and Agnes, daughters of Henry her son, her coheirs.

In 1512 we meet with a fine of the manor and the advowson levied by George Monour against John Emson and Agnes his wife, she probably representing one of the above three daughters and coheirs.[2]

We next find the manor vested in Sir Giles Alington, Knt., of Horseheath, who died in 1522, and from him the manor descended in the same course as the Manor of Halesworth, in Blything Hundred, until the time of Hildebrand, 4th Lord Alington. It passed to Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset. The manor is specifically included in the fine levied by Richard Catlyn and others against Sir Giles Alyngton and others in 1554.[3]

On the 6th Duke's death in 1748 this manor passed to his only surviving son Algernon, 7th Duke, who was created Baron Warkworth and Earl of Northumberland 2nd October, 1749, with a special remainder in default of male issue to his son-in-law, Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., and his heirs male by Lady Elizabeth Seymour. Algernon, 7th Duke, died without male issue 7th Feb. 1749-50,[4] and the manor passed by Act of Parliament to his half-sister Charlotte, youngest daughter of Charles, 6th Duke of Somerset, married to Heneage, 3rd Earl of Aylesford.[5] At this time the amount of the quit rents was £9. 11*s*. 4*d*., and the estimate yearly of fines the same.

In 1847 the manor and advowson were vested in Thomas Duffield, and 8th May, 1849, were offered for sale at the Mart in London under the following description: "The Withersfield Hall, Manor, and Estate, with lands comprising about 1,325 acres, producing with the woodlands and Manor about £955 p.a., but which together with a right of shooting are of the estimated value of £1,335 p.a. Also the Advowson of the Rectory. The wood contains 225 acres."[6]

In 1855 the manor was vested in the Rev. William Mayd, in 1885 in William Mayd, in 1896 in Colonel William Taylor, V.D., of Glenleigh, Hastings, who had married in 1874 Winifred Mary Letitia, only daughter of Louis Schill, of Stuttgart and Rose Cottage, Hanham, Hastings.

The manor is now vested in Charles Foster Ryder, of Great Thurlow Hall.

We meet with two fines of the manor difficult to fit in; one in 1522 levied by Sir Andrew Windsor and others against Anthony Windsor and others;[7] and the other in 1534 levied by Robert Wrythe and others against Sir Edward Bray and others of both manor and advowson.[8]

The writer has seen Court Rolls of a "Manor of Wethersfield," 27 Eliz., when John Wentworth was lord, in 1603 when Walter Wentworth and Edmund Thompson held a court as "olim Fermariorum Manerij,"[9] John Wentworth, lord, holding a court 23rd Jan. 4 Jac. I., and John Clerke, 19th July, 1652, and 11th June, 1671.

[1] I.P.M., 18 Hen. VII.
[2] Fine, Trin. 4 Hen. VIII.
[3] Fine, Easter, 3 Mary.
[4] Will proved 1750.
[5] See Manor of Gazeley Rectory, in this Hundred.
[6] *Ipswich Journal*, 14th April, 1849.
[7] Fine, Easter, 14 Hen. VIII.
[8] Fine, Mich. 26 Hen. VIII.
[9] 23rd Sept. 1 Jac. I.

The descent of lands called Hanchet Hall in 1567 is given in the Rawlinson MSS. in the Bodleian.[1]

Arms of ST. CLERE: Or, a lion rampant, tail forked and nowed Gu. collared Arg. Of TAYLOR: Or, three annulets Az. on a chief of the last, two lions passant of the first.

[1] Rawl. B. 319.

WIXOE.

A MANOR was held here in Saxon times by Godwin the thane. It consisted of 3 carucates and 15 acres of land, 6 villeins, 4 bordars, 6 serfs, 3 ploughteams in demesne and 2½ belonging to the men. Also wood sufficient to support 10 hogs, 12 acres of meadow, a mill, 24 beasts, 40 hogs, 60 sheep, and 5 hives of bees, with a church having 5 acres attached. At the time of the Survey this manor was held by Ralph Baynard, and the details were considerably altered. The bordars had increased to 5, the serfs reduced to 4, and the ploughteams in demesne come down to 2. There were in addition 2 rouncies, but the beasts were just half what they had been, the hogs were only 12, and there were but 40 sheep.

Two freemen held 25 acres, a ploughteam, and an acre of meadow, Baynard's predecessor having commendation and soc. The six forfeitures belonged to the Abbot of St. Edmunds. The value was 83*s*. This place was half a league long and 3½ quarentenes broad, paying in a gelt 3*d*. Others had land here.[1]

Manor of Wixoe *al.* Wickesher *al.* Waterhall in Wixoe.

In the time of Rich. I. the lordship appears to have been vested in the Chevre or Capra family. We find that in 1195 the prior of St. Leonard, at Gaures, in Essex, demanded a mill of William, son of Jeffrey Capra, in the parish of Wixoe, the priory having been founded by Michael de Capra and Rohesia his wife. Jeffrey de Capra was lord of Wixoe. By a fine levied in 1206 Hamon, son of Nicholas de Capra and Mariotta his wife, is shown to have held three parts of a fee here of Walter Fitz Robert.[2]

The estate of Hamon Chevre or Capra passed to his son and heir, Hamon Chevre, who had a grant of free warren here in 1267.[3]

From the Patent Rolls we learn that in 1275 there was a suit between Hamon Chevre and the prior of Stoke touching a pond in Wixoe.[4] There was also an action between them touching a fosse.[5]

From him the estate passed probably to his widow Joan, for we find in 1280 she brings an action as to a tenement here against Robert Fitz Walter and others.[6] An action touching the manor itself was in 1279 brought by Hamo de Redenhal and Kamilla his wife, William de Rothinge and Joan his wife, and John "Chevere" against this Robert Fitz Walter and Joan, described as late wife of Hamo Chevere.[7]

An action touching the manor was also brought in 1280 by John de Cokefeld against William de Rothing and others.[8]

Subject to Joan his widow's interest, the manor passed from Hamo de Chevre to William de Chevre, whose daughter and heir Isabel married Sir William de Sutton, Knt., who died in 1302, when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Sir Hamo de Sutton, Knt., who in 1306 levied a fine of a third part of the manor against William Chevre.[9] The manor passed to

[1] Dom. ii. 414.
[2] T. de N. 284, 292.
[3] Chart. Rolls, 51 Hen. III. pt. i., 1; H.R. ii. 173, 196.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. I. 28.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 3 Edw. I. 6*d*.; 4 Edw. I. 24*d*.
[6] Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 22*d*.
[7] Pat. Rolls, 7 Edw. I. 2*d*.
[8] Pat. Rolls, 8 Edw. I. 8*d*.
[9] Feet of Fines, 34 Edw. I. 42.

Edmund de Sutton, son of Hamo,[1] and then on to Sir Hamo de Sutton, for we meet with three fines levied of the manor in 1330, 1371, and 1374, the first by Edmund de Sutton and Petronilla his wife against Nicholas de Sutton;[2] the second by Henry Helyoun, Thomas Ewell, and William Colbayn against Sir Hamo de Sutton and Petronilla his wife;[3] and the third by Sir Hamo de Sutton and Petronilla his wife against the said William Colbayn, Thomas Ewell, and Henry Helyon.[4]

This last Sir Hamo's daughter and heir Joan married John Peyton, son and heir of Sir John de Peyton, Knt., and Margaret his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Gernon, Knt., of Lees, in Essex. From this time to the time of Sir John Peyton, who was created a baronet in 1611, the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Peyton Hall, Boxford, in Babergh Hundred. In the inquis. p.m. of Thomas Peyton, who died the 1st August, 1490,[5] the manor is specifically mentioned, and is then said to be worth £10 and to be held of the Manor of Peyton Hall. It is also specifically mentioned in the inquis. p.m. of Sir Robert de Peyton, who died the 27th March, 1518.[6]

Shortly afterwards the manor is found vested in John Soame, son of Thomas Soame, of Burnham, in Norfolk (whose will was proved in 1654), the son of John Soame, brother of Sir Stephen Soame, who died in 1639, and later in Hugh Middleton, son of Simon Middleton, of Hackney, created a baronet 6th Dec. 1681.

By deeds dated 13th and 14th July, 1677, he settled the manor, under the description of the "Manor of Wixoe *al.* Wickesho *al.* Waterhall in Wixoe" upon his marriage with Dorothea, daughter of Sir William Oglander, Bart., to the use of himself for life, then to Dorothea for life by way of jointure, with remainder to sons in tail male. They were divorced by Act of Parliament. By deeds 22nd and 23rd Dec. 1702, made on the marriage of their daughter Dorothy with Henry Berkeley, of the Inner Temple, one third of the manor was granted to trustees to the use of Dorothy, the daughter, until her marriage, then to the use of Berkeley and Dorothy for their lives and the life of the survivor, then to sons in tail and to daughters in tail with an ultimate limitation to the said Berkeley and Dorothy in fee. Dorothy, the daughter, by her will dated 10th Feb. 1710,[7] gave all her estates to her husband. By deeds dated 8th and 9th April, 1713, the remaining two-thirds of the manor were conveyed by Berkeley and his wife (Dorothy the wife having been the only child and heir of her parents) to trustees, that a recovery might be suffered, and enure to the same uses as the deed of 23rd Dec. 1702, except that Berkeley and wife might during life jointly appoint the two-thirds by way of mortgage. The recovery was suffered Easter term 12 Anne. On the death of Dorothy, Henry Berkeley became entitled to the whole manor in fee, there being no issue of the marriage. Henry Berkeley, then of Richmond, co. Surrey, by his will dated 26th July, 1749, subject to certain charges, devised the manor to the use of Samuel Berkeley, eldest son of Samuel Berkeley, of the parish of St. Ann, Westminster, during life, then to his sons in tail male, with remainder to the use of Charles, 3rd son of Samuel, the father, for life, with remainder to his sons in tail male, with remainder to the use of William, 2nd son of Samuel the father, then to his sons in tail male, with

[1] Close Rolls, 26 Edw. III. 8*d*.
[2] Feet of Fines, 3 and 4 Edw. III. 35.
[3] Feet of Fines, 45 Edw. III. 22.
[4] Feet of Fines, 48 Edw. III. 1.
[5] I.P.M., 6 Hen. VII. 740.
[6] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VIII. 1.
[7] Proved P.L.P. 2nd Oct. 1749.

remainder to the use of John Berkeley, son of John Berkeley, of Warwick Street, St. James, Westminster, for life, then to his sons in tail male, with remainder to Samuel Berkeley the father in fee.

On the marriage of Samuel Berkeley the younger, son and heir apparent of Henry Berkeley, of Richmond, with Elizabeth Mayne, in 1750, Henry Berkeley granted two-thirds of the manor to trustees to the use of Henry Berkeley until the marriage, then to the use of trustees for 500 years if the said Henry Berkeley and Elizabeth Mayne should so long live upon trusts mentioned, then to the use of Henry Berkeley for life, then to Elizabeth Mayne for life, and by way of jointure,[1] with divers remainders over, including, in default of issue, limitations to Samuel Berkeley, jun. in tail general, to Charles Berkeley, younger son of the said Samuel the father for life, and then to his sons in tail male.

Of this marriage there was no issue, and Samuel Berkeley, jun., Charles Berkeley, younger son of Samuel Berkeley the father, and others named in the settlement, died without issue. Henry Berkeley, who made the settlement on the marriage of Samuel Berkeley the younger with Elizabeth Mayne, died in 1751, and on his death the reversion in fee of the whole of his estates not comprised in the settlement devolved on Samuel Berkeley the elder under the limitations contained in the will of 26th July, 1749.

Samuel Berkeley the father died in 1764, and by his will dated 24th March, 1760,[2] gave the manor to his widow, Beaumont Mariana Berkeley, who died in 1773. It will be noted that Henry Berkeley held the manor until his death in 1751, when Samuel Berkeley the younger entered and held the same under the settlement of 1750, until his death in 1764, when his widow entered upon and held it under the same settlement until her death in 1773, when Mariana, wife of James Bromfield (and daughter of Samuel Berkeley the father, and entitled under the settlement of 1750 in default of issue of Charles Berkeley) entered and enjoyed under the same settlement until her death in 1786, when William Berkeley, son of the said Beaumont Mariana Berkeley by the said Samuel Berkeley deceased, entered and enjoyed under a settlement made by the said B. M. Berkeley, 5th and 6th Sept. 1764, until her death, which happened in May, 1790. On her death without issue, the manor passed to Mrs. Finetta Mattingley, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Berkeley, and widow of Thomas Mattingley, of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, who entered and held the manor. She conveyed it in 1792 to Thomas Mattingley, her eldest son, and he sold by deeds dated 25th and 26th May, 1797, to John Timms Hervey Elwes, from which time the manor has descended in the same course as the Manor of Stoke by Clare, in this Hundred, and is now vested in Gervase Paget Elwes, of Edmondsham, Cranborne, Dorset.

Arms of SUTTON: Or, a chevron Gu. on a chief Az. three crescents of the field. Of BERKELEY: Gu. a chevron betw. 10 crosses pattée Arg.

[1] She died 8th Feb. 1773.

[2] Will and cod. 31st May, 1764, 4th July, 1764, proved 8th Aug. 1764.

WRATTING.

RICHARD, son of Earl Gislebert, had three estates in this place when the Survey was taken. The first was held by Ulmar over the former owner, a socman. It consisted of a carucate of land, a villein, 3 bordars, a serf, a ploughteam in demesne and half belonging to the men (reduced to 2 oxen at the time of the Survey). Also 4 acres of meadow and a church with 32 acres of free land valued at 20*s*.

The second was held by Pagan over the former owner Goda, a freewoman. It consisted of 2 carucates and 30 acres of land, 9 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and half belonging to the men, 7 acres of meadow, and a mill. Of live stock there were 1 rouncy, 4 beasts, a hog, 80 sheep, and 4 goats, valued at 30*s*. When the Survey was taken the rouncies were doubled, the beasts had increased to 10, there were 52 hogs, 100 sheep, and 40 goats, while the value was 40*s*. The township was a league long and half a league broad, and paid in a gelt 12*d*.

The last estate mentioned here was held by Albern, a freeman, and consisted of 3 carucates of land, 5 villeins, 10 bordars, 2 ploughteams in demesne and 1 belonging to the men, 12 acres of meadow, wood sufficient for the support of 8 hogs, and a mill. Also 2 rouncies, 9 beasts, 24 hogs, 60 sheep, and 6 hives of bees. Under him were nine freemen with half a carucate of land and half a ploughteam (which had disappeared at the time of the Survey), and an acre of meadow, also a church with 13 acres. When the Survey was taken several of the details of this estate had been altered. The ploughteams in demesne were reduced to 2, the rouncies were increased to 3, the beasts to 13, the hogs to 48, and the sheep to 700. The value was formerly 50*s*. increased to 60*s*. at the time of the Survey.[1]

Another holding here at the time of the Survey was that of the Abbot of St. Edmunds, formerly held by a freeman, valued at 12*d*. It consisted of 7 acres.[2]

Wratting Magna Manor.

This was the estate of Richard Fitz Gislebert at the time of the Survey, and passed to his son and heir, Gilbert de Clare, who died in 1151, as the Manor of Sudbury, in Babergh Hundred. Page says: "In the 31st of Hen. II., Gilbert, son of Walter Pykard, was in the custody of Gilbert de Vere, by grant from the Crown; of whom they held in chief, Great Wratting,[3] and was of the age of twenty years. The Pykards were tenants of the Earls of Oxford. In the 14th of Edw. I., Walter Pykard, of Wratting, held 100 acres of land of the King in chief by the serjeanty of finding for him one footman with a bow and four arrows, as often as the King went into Wales with his army, for forty days, at his own proper cost."[4]

But the Pykard estate was sold to Gilbert Peche.[5]

The lordship appears in the latter part of the reign of Edw. I. to have been in Sir Peter de Talewithe, Knt., and we find that his son, Robert de "Thalewithe"[6] held a knight's fee here of the Honor of Clare.[7]

In 1316 the manor was vested in Sir Richard de "Talworth," Knt., but by 1341 it had passed to John Bourchier, archdeacon of Essex.

[1] Dom. ii. 390*b*, 396, 396*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 371*b*.
[3] See T. de N. 285, 286.
[4] Page's Hist. of Suffolk, p. 908.
[5] H.R. ii. 151, 171, 172, 195.
[6] Bodl. Suff. Ch. 1441.
[7] T. de N. 292.

There is an order on the Patent Rolls in 1340 for the arrest of persons who lately imprisoned John de "Bouser," archdeacon of Essex, and afterwards beseiged him in Wratting Manor to extort money.[1] The following year on the Close Rolls we find the enrolment of a grant by John de Bourchier, archdeacon of Essex, to Sir Robert de Bourchier, Knt., his brother, of £30 yearly rent to be received of his Talworth Manor in Wratting, and of all his lands called "Gannok in Bernaston and Great Wrattyng." The deed is dated the year previous to the enrolment.[2]

At the end of the 14th century the manor was vested in Sir Thomas Mortimer, Knt., who forfeited on his attainder, when it was granted in 1397 by the Crown to Sir John Bursey, Knt. It was, however, restored to Sir Thomas Mortimer, who was dead by 1401, for we find that this year Agnes, Lady Bardolf, late wife of Sir Thomas Mortimer, released all her right to the manor to Edmund Mortimer and others. Edmund Mortimer was attainted, and the manor granted by King Hen. IV. in 1403 to his son Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

From the Rolls of Parliament in 1455 we learn that the Commons prayed that the profits of this manor might be applied to pay the debts of the late Duke of Gloucester.[3]

The manor again vested in the Crown. In 1466 we find a grant on the Patent Rolls for life to Queen Elizabeth of £7 yearly from the farm of Talworth Manor, in Wratting,[4] and in 1470 we find on the Patent Rolls a grant for life to George, Duke of Clarence, of the manor.[5] A grant by Hen. VII. to Thomas Lovell and Thomas Underhill of the custody of the manor for 21 years at the yearly rent of £7. 3s. 4d., and improved rent of 8*d*. appears on the Originalia Rolls in 1486.[6] The same year we find a grant to Elizabeth, Queen of England, for life of the manor.[7]

Amongst the State Papers in 1540 is a grant for life to Lady Anne of Cleves of the manor in consideration of her marriage with the King,[8] and in 1542 a lease of the manor was granted to Thomas Barnardiston.[9]

In 1543, however, the manor was granted in fee to Thomas Barnardiston,[10] from which time to 1764, when the manor vested in Catherine Lady Barnardiston, widow of Sir Samuel Barnardiston, Bart., the devolution is the same as that of the Manor of Kedington, in this Hundred.

We meet with a fine of the manor in 1600 by J. Bankes and others against Thomas Barnardiston.[11]

The manor was about 1770 acquired by Edward, Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor, who was elevated to the peerage 3rd June, 1778, as Baron Thurlow, of Ashfield. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Thurlow, B.A., rector of Ashfield, and afterwards of Knapton and Worden, co. Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter and eventually coheir of Robert Smith, descended paternally from a family named Hovell, of Ashfield. Lord Thurlow held the Great Seal, with the exception of a short interval, from 1778 until 1792.

[1] Pat. Rolls, 14 Edw. III. pt. ii. 34*d*, 26*d*; pt. iii. 5*d*.
[2] Close Rolls, 12 Edw. III. pt. iii. 3*d*.
[3] R.P. v. 339.
[4] Pat. Rolls, 5 Edw. IV. pt. i. 5, pt. ii. 8 and 7; R.P. v. 627.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 49 Hen. VI. 5, 4.
[6] O. 1 Hen. VII. m. 8.
[7] Privy Seal, 1 Hen. VII. No. 759; Pat. Rolls, 1 Hen. VII. pt. iii. 25 (3) and 24 (4).
[8] S.P., 1540, 144 (2).
[9] 34 Hen. VIII. Exch. Dep. D.K.R. 25 App. p. 5.
[10] Particulars of this grant will be found in the Record Office (D.K.R. 9, App. ii. p. 164, 35 Hen. VIII.)
[11] Fine, Easter, 42 Eliz.

His reputation as a lawyer is not ranked very high, and Foss terms him a *political* chancellor. In one matter, however, he is said to have been pre-eminent, namely, in hard swearing, which gives force to the retorts made to his asseveration that: "When I forget my debt of gratitude to the King, may God forget me," on which Fox remarked: "The very best thing he could do for you." Wilkes adding: "He'll see you damned first."

He was created 11th June, 1792, Baron Thurlow, of Thurlow, with a special remainder, failing heirs male of his body, to his three nephews, Edward Thurlow and Thomas Thurlow, sons of Thomas, late Bishop of Durham, and to Edward South Thurlow, clerk, prebendary of Norwich, and died unmarried 12th September, 1806,[1] when the manor passed to his nephew, Edward Thurlow, 2nd Baron, who married 13th Nov. 1813, Mary Katharine, eldest daughter of James Richard Bolton, of Long Acre, attorney.

Lord Thurlow in 1814 assumed the surname of Hovell as a descendant maternally from Richard Hovell of the body of King Hen. V. He died 4th June, 1829, and the manor passed to his son, Edward Thomas Hovell-Thurlow, 3rd Baron, who married 8th Nov. 1836, Sarah, only daughter of Peter Hodgson, and died 2nd March, 1857, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Edward Thomas Hovell-Thurlow, 4th Baron. He died unmarried 22nd April, 1874, and was succeeded by his brother and heir, Thomas John Hovell-Thurlow, 5th Baron, afterwards Hovell-Thurlow Cumming-Bruce, the additional names being assumed by Royal licence in 1870 in consequence of his wife's descent, he having married in 1861 Elinor, eldest daughter of James Bruce, 8th Earl of Elgin, only surviving child and heir by his 1st wife Elizabeth Mary, only child of Charles Lennox Cumming-Bruce, of Roseisle, Dumphail, and Kinnaird, in Scotland.

The manor was before 1885 acquired by the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P.

Amongst the State Papers in 1617 is a licence to Sir Stephen Soame to hold court in Great Wratting Manor and elsewhere.[2]

There are two fines of "Wratting Manor" we have not been able to place—the one was levied in 1596 by William Heigham and others against Roger Thornton and others,[3] and the other was levied in 1601 by W. Heigham and others against Dudley Fortescue and others.[4]

Arms of Talworth: Barry of 6 Or and Az. a chevron Gu.

Manor of Little Wratting or Capell's.

This was the estate of Richard Fitz Gislebert, and passed to his son, Gilbert de Clare, who died in 1151, as the Manor of Sudbury, in Babergh Hundred.

In 1316 it was the lordship of Alberic de Capel, who held it of the Honor of Clare, and died this year, when the heir of Alberic being an infant, and the heir of Gilbert de Clare, of whom the manor was held, being also an infant, the King granted the custody of the manor to John de Sandale, Bishop of Winchester, the Honor of Clare being then in the King's hands.[5]

[1] Will proved 1806.
[2] S.P. 1617, 434.
[3] Fine, Mich. 38 and 39 Eliz.
[4] Fine, Easter, 43 Eliz.
[5] Pat. Rolls, 10 Edw. II. pt. ii. 15.

Two years later the King committed the custody of the manor to Robert de Watevill.[1]

The manor was next vested in Edmund de Hengrave, Knt.,[2] who seems in 1371 to have enfeoffed Almain de Shilond with some interest in the manor,[3] but it apparently passed to his 2nd son but heir, Sir Thomas Hengrave, Knt., on his death in 1379. Sir Thomas Hengrave sold the manor to Laurence, rector of Snaylwelle in 1404, and in 1414 it was vested in Thomas Rolfe and others. It subsequently passed to Philip Caxton, who died seised of the manor in 1432,[4] when it passed to his son and heir, Philip Caxton. On Philip Caxton's death the manor appears to have passed to his widow Dionise, who remarried Thomas West, and amongst the Early Chancery Proceedings in 1452 we meet with a suit by them against John Veer, Earl of Oxford, and Sir Richard and Sir Robert Veer, Knts., stated to be feoffees of Philip Caxton and Dionise as to the manor. The suit extended also to the advowson of the church, and lands in Great Michell and Little Wratting, Thurlow, Withersfield, Haverhill, Hanchett, Steeple Bampstead, Clare, Kedington, and Barnardiston.[5]

The manor was in the time of Hen. VIII. vested in Henry Turner, who died seised of it 4th February, 1536, leaving Henry Turner his great-grandson his heir, namely, son of Henry, son of John, son and heir of the said Henry Turner.[6]

This great-grandson, Henry Turner, died in 1572, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Turner.[7] The manor was apparently vested in Giles Lewster in 1596, for that year we meet with a fine of it levied by Hugh Lancaster and others against him and others.[8]

The manor, or at least a moiety of it, next vested in Sir Stephen Soame, Knt., who died seised in 1639.

In 1764 the manor was vested in Catherine, Lady Barnardiston, and is now vested in John James Sainsbury, of London.

Manor of Blunt's Hall.

This was at the time of the Domesday Survey the estate of Richard Fitz Gislebert, and continued in the Clare family until the death of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, in 1295, descending in the same course as indicated in the devolution of Sudbury Manor, in Babergh Hundred. At that date, 1295, this manor passed to Gilbert's widow Joan of Acres. In 1380 the manor was vested in Robert Kempe and Margaret his wife, and Robert Noble and Joan his wife, and they for 100 silver marks acknowledged in a final concord the manor to belong to Edmund Lackynghethe, Edmund Hethe, and Robert Hethe in fee.[9]

We next find the manor, like the last treated of, in the time of Hen. VIII. vested in Henry Turner, and passing to his great-grandson, Henry Turner, and from him to his son and heir, Thomas Turner.

In 1837 the manor was vested in Robert Bird, and is now vested in the trustees of Major Bird, deceased.

[1] O. 12 Edw. II. 1, 3.
[2] See Manor of Hengrave, in Thingoe Hundred.
[3] I.P.M., 45 Edw. III. (2nd Nos.) 82.
[4] I.P.M., 10 Hen. VI. 18.
[5] E.C.P., Bundle 21, 31.
[6] I.P.M., 28 Hen. VIII. 50.
[7] See Manor of Thurlow Parva, in this Hundred.
[8] Fine, Easter, 38 Eliz.
[9] Add. Ch. 6258.

Wilsey Hall Manor.

This also was the estate of Richard Fitz Gislebert at the time of the Survey, and passed to his son and heir, Gilbert de Clare, who died in 1151, as the Manor of Sudbury, in Babergh Hundred.

Little is known respecting this manor. Davy gives the lords as follows, mostly without any date :—

John Felee.
John Cornwall, gent.
Thomas Cornwall, son and heir.

In 1553 the manor was vested in Robert Cornewall, and a fine was this year levied against him by William Berners.[1] The manor in 1556 was held by Sir Giles Alington, against whom a fine was levied this year by Richard Catelyn and others.[2] Sir Giles Alington in 1558 sold to Henry Turner, and the fine for effecting the transfer was levied in Hilary term, 5 Mary. Henry Turner[3] died in 1572, when the manor passed to his son and heir, Thomas Turner, from whom it appears to have passed to John Turner, who it seems sold in 1599 to John Skinner,[4] and he sold two years later to William Smythe.[5]

Arms of Cornwall : Arg. a lion rampant Gu. crowned Or, over all a bend Engrailed, Sa. eight bezants.

The following places mentioned in the Domesday Survey we are not able to identify with certainty :—

Boyton.

There were two holdings in this place in Saxon times. The first was that of a socman, consisting of 60 acres, 3 bordars, a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow, valued at 10*s*. The second was that of Ulgar, a freeman, consisting of 8 acres valued at 16*d*., held over him at the time of the Survey by Ralph.

Both these estates belonged to Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, at the time of the Survey.[6]

In the other Boyton was a holding of Almar, a freeman, consisting of 24 acres valued at 4*s*., and held over him at the time of the Survey by W. Peret. This estate also belonged to Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, at that time.[7]

Brockley.

A holding here was that of a socman having half a carucate of land, a ploughteam, and 2 acres of meadow. The value was 8*s*., but when the Survey was taken it had increased to double, and was the property of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert.[8]

Lafham.

Woolmer had two estates in this place at the time of the Survey. The first consisted of 24 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 4*s*., the soc

[1] Fine, Trin. 1 Mary, I.
[2] Fine, Easter, 3 Mary, I.
[3] See main manor.
[4] Fine, 41-42 Eliz.
[5] Fine, Trin. 43 Eliz.
[6] Dom ii. 396*b*.
[7] Dom. ii. *Ib*.
[8] Dom. ii. 390*b*.

belonging to the Abbot of St. Edmunds. The second in the same township Woolmer took in pledge in King William's time, from Ralph Pinel's predecessor, for 21*s*. It consisted of 9 acres valued at 12*d*. Roger the sheriff had a heriot from his father.[1]

Wimundston (?).

Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, had two estates here at the time of the Survey. The first was formerly that of 3 socmen, and consisted of 65 acres and half a ploughteam, valued at 10*s*. From them Richard's predecessor had all customs.[2]

The second was formerly that of six freemen, and the Survey puts it as follows: "Of the sixth, who is called Brictric, the Hundred knew not if he could sell his land or not in King Edward's time; but bear witness that they saw him swear that he could not give (or) sell his land away from Richard's predecessor." This estate consisted of 2 carucates and 11 acres of land, 2 ploughteams, 7 acres of meadow, 2 cows, 6 hogs, and 16 sheep. When the Survey was taken the live stock had considerably increased. There were 3 cows, the hogs were 30, the sheep 62, and there were an additional 2 rouncies. The whole was valued at 60*s*. at the time of the Survey, and was held by Gerold.[3]

Risbridge Hundred.

Among the lands of Earl Alan the Survey says: "In this same Hundred were 9 acres and a villein included in the valuation of Weston in Cambridgeshire."[4]

Another entry in the Survey among the lands of Richard, son of Earl Gislebert, under this heading is as follows: "These are the freemen who in King Edward's time could sell and give their land. Wisgar, Richard's predecessor, had (over them) commendation and soc and sac, except the six forfeitures of Saint Edmund."

End of Vol. V.

[1] Dom. ii. 445*b*.
[2] Dom. ii. 391, 397*b*.
[3] Dom. ii. *Ib*.
[4] Dom. ii. 292*b*.

INDEX RERUM.

Affleck Arms, 219
,, Sir Edmund, under Admiral Rodney, 273
"Alba firma," Payment of, in early times, 85
Aldeburgh sends Vessels, &c., to London, 96
Alexander Arms, 123
Almshouse, Curious Devise of an, 297
Audley Family of Norfolk, 71*n.*
Bacon Family, 131
Badmondisfield Hall, Description of, 303
Bardolphe Arms, 222
Barnardiston Arms, 260
,, Family, 191, 256-260
,, Sir Nathl., Champion of Civil Liberty, 259
,, Sir Thomas, Account of, 258
,, ,, Will of, 1542, 258
,, Thomas de, Account of, 256
Base Arms, 108
Beaumont Arms, 242
Benhall Arms, 108
,, Family, 106
,, Manor-house rebuilt, 104
,, ,, Various claims to, 101
Berkeley Arms, 314
Bertie, Peregrine, Claims Title of Willoughby, 149
,, ,, Remarkable Courage of, 150
,, Sir Will. in great favour with Edward IV., 262
Bigot Family, 193, 194
Blomvile Arms, 42
Blundeston Arms, 12
Boar, Wild, Attacked by one man, 97
Boston Arms, 76
Botetourte, Sir John, Admiral, 194
Brame Family, 112, 113
Brand Arms, 196
,, Family, 195. 196
Bridge over the Waveney built, 58
Broomholm Priory, 72
Broos *al.* Bruce Arms, 222
Broughton Arms, 229
Burgh Castle, Situation and Description of, 21
,, ,, View of, 22
Burghersh Arms, 71
Bussey Arms, 257
Butley Priory, Foundation of, 133
Caldecot Arms, 33
Camoys Arms, 223
Campsey Ash, Founder of Nunnery at, 116
Cantilupe Arms, 303
Carlton Hall Destroyed by Fire, 1736, 71
"Cato," The, Loss of, 104
Chaucer the Poet, 102
Chievers, Office of, in a Manor, 37
China, Fine clay found for making, 41
Clare Arms, 201
,, Castle, 201
Claxton, Licence to make a Castle at, 175
Claydon Arms, 130
Cockfield Arms, 273
Coell Arms, 233
,, Thomas, Inscription on, 232
Colvile Family, 69
,, Sir Roger de, Tyrannical Character of, 69
Conway Arms, 120
Cornwall Arms, 319
Cotton, Sir John, conveys College Plate to the King, 269
,, ,, ,, Shields on Tomb of, 268
Cressener Arms, 250
,, Sir John, at Siege of Tournay, 249
Custom, Ancient, as to Settlement on Royal brides, 214
Customs of Dalham Manor, 219
Dalham Hall built in 1705, 218
Dalingridge *al.* Dalahache Arms, 222
Daniel, George, Will of, 1563, 289-290
De Dreux Arms, 37
Denston Hall, Description of, 229
,, ,, View of, in 1676, 227
Denston's Chantry, 230
Depden Church, List of Presentations to Living of, 232
Derehaugh Arms, 134
,, Family, 133, 134
Despencer Arms, 71
Dickins Arms, 208
,, Francis, Inscription on, 208
D'Oyley Arms, 223
Duke Arms, 106
,, Family, 104
,, Sir Edward, has 29 children, 104
Dunningworth Church in ruins, 126
Dunwich, Bishop's Seat at, 18
Echingham Arms, 222
,, Family, 80
Edgar Family, 138, 139
Elwes Arms, 201, 289
,, John (Meggott), the celebrated Miser M.P., 287, 288
Ely, Hostel for young Monks of, 177
Englise or Inglosse, Robert, Gravestone of, 4*n.*
Esturmy, Sir William, Estates of, 144
Farmer Arms, 226
,, Samuel, Purchases a Royal Residence, 225
Fastolf Family, 83
,, John, Inscription on, 60
Felix, Bp., zealous in promoting Christianity, 18
Felton Arms, 262
Fishing, Right of, claimed by Lord of Benhall, 105, 106
Fish-ponds at Ashby, 5, 6
Fitz-Osbert Arms, 45
Fleetwood Arms, 22
,, Charles, Will of, 137
,, Family, 137
,, Rt. Hon. Charles, Marriage Settlement of, 137
Flixton and Lawneys Manors often confused, 25
Footmen, Army of, Commanded by Baron Willoughby, 155
Forgery of Deeds, Action respecting, 257
Franceys Arms, 306
Friston Hall built by Mich. Hall, 131
,, ,, rebuilt by Sir Hen. Johnson, 131
,, ,, View of, 132
Froissart's Chronicle translated by command, 206
Furseus, an Irish Monk, at Dunwich, 18

Gisleham Hall, Discovery at, 76
,, ,, Double Moat at, 76
,, ,, Murder at, 76
Glemham Arms, 130
,, Family, 127
,, Hall, 141
,, Sir Thomas, Distinguished services of in the Civil Wars, 128
Gloucester, Thomas, Earl of, beheaded, 111
Gonville Arms, 13
Gorleston Manor, Curious Court Books of, 37
Gournay *al.* Gurney Arms, 223
Grocers' Hall, Roof of, renovated, 297
Guildford, Earl of, Arms, 141
,, Francis, E. of, Remunerative Appointments of, 141*n.*
Halsham Arms, 223
Hastings, E. of Pembroke, Arms, 269
Hawking carried on at Gunton, 42
Hazlewood Church in ruins, 142
Heigham Family, 221
,, Thomas, Inscription on, 305-306
Helion Arms, 243
Hemegrave Family, 86
Hereford, E. of, appointed Gamekeeper at Sudbourn, 178
Hickling Priory, Foundation of, 152, 157
Hobart Arms, 60
,, Family, 58, 75
,, Sir Henry, C. J. of Common Pleas, 58
,, Sir James, Account of, 58
Hollond Arms, 106
,, Edward, Fête given by, 105
Howard Arms, 132
Howland Arms, 242
Hurt's Hall Destroyed by Fire, 163
,, ,, View of, 162
Inglose Family, 4
,, Sir Henry, Will of, 4
Jenkinson Arms, 181
Jenney, Sir Arthur, four times married, 143
Jernegan Family in East Anglia, 35
,, Sir Henry, Efforts of, on behalf of Q. Mary, 35, 36
Kerdeston Family, 174, 175
,, Sir Will. de, Lawsuits conc., 175
Kessingland Manor-house rebuilt, 80
Kilderbee Arms, 138
Knights Arms, 108
Latimer Arms, 92
Leathes Arms, 45
,, Family, Antiquity of, 44
,, H. M., at Waterloo, &c., 45
,, William, Large Estates of, 44
Leek Arms, 257
Le Hunte Arms, 197
Le Neve, Curious Letter of, 302
Lewkenor Arms, 222, 226
,, Edward, a prisoner in the Tower, 221
,, ,, Sermon on Death of, 224
,, Family, 221-224
,, Sir Edward, Description of Monument to, 222
,, ,, ,, Sermon on Death of, 223
Lidgate Castle, Remains of, 267
Loddon Parish Church rebuilt, 58
Long, Dudley, Description of Monument to, 129
,, Family, 129, 130, 163
Longespee Arms, 208
,, William, Account of, 203
,, ,, Doubt as to his being E. of Salisbury, 204
,, ,, in the Crusades, 204
,, ,, Petition of, to the Pope, 204
Lothingland Hundred, 1-66
,, ,, Entries of, unidentified, 66
,, ,, Map of, 1
,, ,, Parishes and Manors of, 2-3
,, Island, Freedom of, from attack, 2
Lowdham Arms, 42
Luson, Hewling, establishes a China Manufactory. 41
Lutterell Arms, 273
Manners, Duke of Rutland, Arms, 270
Markets and Fairs, Charter for, in 1442, 55
Mauteley Family, 28, 29
,, Robert, Will of, 29
Montacute, *see* Salisbury
Mortimer, E. of March, Arms, 201
Moseley Arms, 277
Mutford Hall, 88
,, Hundred, 67-92
,, ,, Map of, 1
,, ,, Parishes and Manors of, 67
Noell Arms, 223
Norfolk, Thos., 3rd D. of, Note of, as to Benhall Manor, &c., 103
,, ,, 4th D. of, attainted and beheaded, 96
North, Lady Margaret, Epitaph on, 210
,, Sir Dudley, a Turkey merchant, 129
,, Sir Edward, Account of, 209
,, ,, ,, Chapels built by, 211
,, ,, ,, Monument to, 210
,, ,, ,, Will of, 209
,, Sir Roger, created Knight Banneret, 211
,, ,, ,, Curious Deposition of, 211
,, ,, ,, Monument and Inscription to, 213
Norwich, Sir John de, Account of, 215
Oulton High House, Description of, 60
,, Manor, Sale Particulars of, 59
Ousden Hall, Ancient Porch of, 276
,, ,, View of, 275
Parham Church built by E. of Suffolk, 152
,, Hall, View of, 153
,, Park, Theft of Deer from, 152
Parker, Sir Hyde, Gallant Services of, in American War, 104
Paston, Margaret, Curious Will of, 29
Peche, Gilbert, Lord, Prisoner at Bannockburn, 294
Pembroke, Hastings, E. of, Arms, 269
Petre Arms, 266
Petre Arms, 266
,, Sir Will., Account of, 263-265
,, ,, ,, Commissioned to inquire into state of the Monasteries, 263
,, ,, ,, Will of, 1571, 264
Pilkington Arms, 199
Plomesgate Hundred, 93-188
,, ,, Entries of, unidentified, 187, 188
,, ,, Map of, 1
,, ,, Parishes and Manors of, 93, 94

Plume Arms, 245
Pole, Michael de la, E. of Suffolk, Death Sentence of, remitted, 101
Powell, Seth, Will of, 159-160
Quarles Arms, 223
Radmylde Arms, 223
Raveningham, Foundation of a Chantry in, 216
Reeve Arms, 60
Rhodes Arms, 223
Richman or Richmond Arms, 76
Risbridge Hundred, 189-320
,, ,, Entries of, unidentified, 319, 320
,, ,, Map of, 189
,, ,, Parishes and Manors of, 189, 190
Robinson Arms, 229
Roke Hall, Description of, 116, 117
,, ,, Fish in Moats at, 116
Roundhead, Origin of the Term, 259
Rushe Arms, 84
Rushmere Hall, Description of, 91
Rutland, Manners, D. of, Arms, 270
St. Benedict, Rule of, translated into English, 177
St. Clere Arms, 311
St. Edward's Chapel at Badmondisfield erected within the Moat, 303
St. Paul's Cathedral, Restoration of North Window of, 297
Salisbury, Will., E. of, Military Exploits of, 78
,, ,, ,, Supposed Poisoning of, 204
Scroope, Thomas, the Carthusian Monk, 195
Sermon, Bequest for preaching of, 15
Seymour Arms, 120
,, D. of Somerset, Arms, 269
Snape Priory, 131
,, ,, Complaint respecting, 167
,, ,, Foundation of, 166
Soame Family, 297-299
,, Stephen, Pathetic Lines on Monument of, 298
,, Sir Stephen, Account of, 297
Somerleyton Hall, Description of, 65
,, ,, Sale Particulars of, 65
,, ,, View of, 64
Somerset, Chas., D. of, loses the King's favour, 237
,, ,, ,, Marble Statue of, 237
,, Seymour, D. of, Arms, 269
Stapleton Pedigree, 78
Steward Arms, 223
Stoke-by-Clare Priory, 285
,, ,, List of Deans of, 286
Stotevill, Arms, 219
,, Sir Martin, Letters of, 218, 218*n*.
,, Thomas, Inscription on, 217
Stutevile, Robert de, Prisoner of Hen. de Montford, 308
Sudbourn Hall, Martin's Description of, 178
Suffolk, Duchess of, Curious ballad relating to, 149
,, Earl of, Robert de Ufford created, 147
Sutton Arms, 314
Sydnor Arms, 12
,, William, Inscription on, 11
,, Curious Will of, 11
Talworth Arms, 317
Taverner Arms, 45
Taylor Arms, 311
Thornhill Arms, 233
Thurlow, Edward, Baron, L.C. Account of, 317
Thurlow Magna, Manor, Differences in Devolution of, 295
,, Parva Hall destroyed by Fire, 1809, 297
Thurston Hall, Description of, 248
,, ,, View of, 246
Tilting at Windsor in 1343, 78
Townshend Arms, 226
,, George, Marquis, Account of, 225
,, Lord, Clarendon's Account of, 224
Tregose Arms, 222
Trevor, Surname assumed by Lord Dacre, 195, 196
Tunstall Parish Registers, Curious Entry in, 126
Turner Arms, 197
Tye, Dionysia Atte, Will of, 80
Ufford Family, 146, 147
,, Will., E. of Suff., Distinguished Services of, 147
Urquhart, D. H., Tablet to, in Belton Ch., 16*n*.
Vernon Arms, 98
,, James, Charitable Donations of, in 1737, 252*n*.
Villiers, Sir Edward, Lines to Memory of, 280
Vision at Sea, Dugdale's Account of, 203
,, before a Battle, Account of, 205
Vyse Arms, 132
Wancey Arms, 233
Ware Arms, 280
Warner Arms, 157
Wentworth Arms, 98
,, John, Gift of, to Christ's College, Cambridge, 52
,, Thomas, Baron Raby, Highly Esteemed by Foreign Princes, 97
,, Thomas Baron Raby, in favour with Royalty, 98
,, Thomas, Baron Raby, Military Distinction at Landen, &c., 97
White Arms, 157
Will, Pretended, sought to be set up, 113
Willoughby Arms, 157
,, Family, 153-155
,, Francis, Lord, a Commander under Cromwell, 156
,, Robert, Baron, at Agincourt, &c., 153
,, Sir Christopher, Assessor of Poll-tax, 154
,, ,, ,, Defeats Lambert Simnel, &c., 154
,, ,, ,, Will of, 154
,, William, Baron, attends Hen. IV. in Scotland, 153
Wood Family, 124-125
,, Mary, Marriage Settlement of, 124
,, Sir Henry, Will of, 125
Wolrich, or Worlich, Arms, 208
Workhouses, Three, erected by James Vernon, 252*n*.
Wyth Arms, 53
,, Sir Jeffrey, ordered to march against the Scots, 52
Yale, Eihu, President of Madras, 129
Yarmouth Arms, 12

INDEX LOCORUM.

Abbotts M., 189, 224, 226
Abbotts Denham, M., 226
Abington H., 266
Acres, 205, 318
Acris, co. Kent, 223
Acton M., 304*n.*
Africa, 171
Agincourt, 35, 102, 153
Akethorp M., 3, 54, 56
Albury, co. Herts., 100
Alde River, 93
Aldeburgh, 93, 95-99, 128, 131*n.*, 132, 142, 143, 166, 167, 178
Allfeld H. or Aldersfield M., 307
Alpheton M., 187
Alresford, co. Hants., 141*n.*
Althorpe, 268
Althorpe's or Applethorpe *al.* Bovill's M., 189, 238
Alton, 19
America, 129, 288
Amersham, 75
Ampton M., 232*n.*
Amsterdam, 218
Angod, 251*n.*
Angoulême, 215
Anstey H., co. Camb., 197
Antrim, co., 44
Appleby, co. Kent, 208
Argentine's M., 269, 272
Armesby, co. Linc., 257
Armiger's M., 94
Arneborough, 189
Arniger's M., 176
Ash, 107, 112, 114, 138
Ashburnhay Coppice, 258
Ashby or Haskeby, 2, 4-7, 9, 12, 23, 24, 27, 31, 37, 40*n.*, 43*n.*, 51, 53, 55*n.*, 56, 65, 71, 87*n.*, 88, 91
Ashen, co. Essex, 197
Ashfield, 316
Ashley, co. Camb., 250
Ashwellthorpe, 86, 87, 128
Ask, 79
Askeby, 46
Aspeden, co. Herts., 207
Asshen, 290
Astrop, co. Northants., 241
Astwood, co. Bucks., 280
Atherstone, co. Warw., 60
Attleborough, co. Norf., 216
Aylesbury, 126
Babergh Hund., 29*n.*, 96*n.*, 167*n.*, 187-189, 198, 200, 207*n.*, 227, 234, 240, 247, 251, 255, 271*n.*, 273, 276, 278*n.*, 282, 289, 291, 297*n.*, 304, 304*n.*, 313, 315, 317-319
Babylon, 205
Bacon Hill, Beaumaris, 226
Bacon's M., 2, 37-38
Baconsthorpe, co. Norf., 57, 58, 122, 127, 184
Bacton, 27*n.*, 75
Badingham, 170*n.*, 171
Badley, 196, 196*n.*
Badley Magna, 203
Badmondisfield, 190, 227, 300-303
Balderton, co. York, 257
Balls, co. Herts., 225
Banbury, 129
Banksea, co. Essex, 45
Bannockburn, 294
Bansfield, *see* Badmondisfield
Barham H., 82, 90
Barley M., co. Herts., 100
Barmes or Barnes M., 93, 159-160
Barnardiston, 189, 191-192, 256, 257, 318
Barnby or Barnaby, 67, 68, 72
Barnet, 112, 206
Barnetby, 257
Barnham, 266
Barrow, 220, 224, 226, 238
Barrow, co. Camb. 296
Barsham, 80, 80*n.*
Barsham, E., co. Norf., 305
Barsham, W., co. Norf., 232
Barton, Little, 291*n.*, 292
Bath, 219
Baugé le Vieil, 4
Bawdsey M., 147*n.*
Baylham M., 16
Baynard's or Banyards M., 94, 184-185
Bealings, Gt., M., 24*n.*
Beaumaris, 226
Beaumesguil, 153
Beaumond's M., 189, 229-230
Bec Priory, 285
Beccles, 19, 61, 72, 74
Becclinga, 166
Bechetuna, 48
Becklings or Blecking H. or Blicking M., 93, 132-133
Bedale, co. York, 216
Bedford, co., 44, 97, 202, 218, 229, 258, 297
Bedingfield, 5
Beeston, co. Norf., 52
Bekling M., 93, 168
Belney-Breket, 306
Belstead, 104
Belton, 2, 8-13, 15-17, 26, 30-32, 182
Belvoir Castle, 193
Benacre, 229, 302
Bencoolen, 113
Bengal, 105*n.*, 219
Benges M., 116
Benhall, 93, 96, 100-108, 124, 128, 165, 172, 182
Berbice, 156
Bergholt, E., 134, 249
Bergholt, W., *al.* W. Burfield M., 9
Berkeley Castle, 262, 263
Berks., co., 97, 206, 223, 287, 306
Berkyng Mon., Essex, 263
Berlin, 97
Bernaston, 316
Berstete St. John's, 11
Beversham M., 93, 141-142
Billesford or Bilston or Bilford of Bilson M., 93, 142-143
Billingbere, co. Berks, 223
Bishopsbourne Ch., 141
Bishop's Castle, co. Salop, 229
Bishopswood, co. Heref., 272
Blackbourn Hund., 23, 35, 55, 55*n.*, 87, 102, 161, 168, 168*n.*, 176, 207*n.*, 274*n.*
Black Heath, 132
Blackheath, Friston, 98
Blacklands, 219
Blackwater, 306
Blackworth, co. Norf., 216
Blanchard M., 80
Blaxhall, 93, 109-114, 124, 138, 140*n.*, 141, 143, 184, 187
Bloomsbury, 59
Blundeston, 2, 6, 9-13, 25, 26, 30, 51*n.*-53, 61, 71*n.*
Blunham M., 267, 268
Blunt's M., 190, 273*n.*, 318
Blythford M., 58, 124, 125, 187
Blything Hund., 45*n.*, 62, 67, 75, 89, 93, 104*n.*, 117, 125, 140, 142*n.*, 174, 187, 233, 301, 310
Bodmin, 229
Bohemia, 280
Boketon, 66
Bolton, 10, 13, 51, 249
Bookham, co. Surrey, 131
Borley, co. Essex, 265
Borobridge H., co. York., 229
Bosmere and Claydon Hund., 25*n.*, 118, 184, 196*n.*, 206, 206*n.*, 228*n.*
Bottisham H., 299
Bottley *al.* Beetley, co. Norf., 297
Boughton Ch., 132
Boulge, 109
Boulogne Honor, 274, 294
Bourstall, co. Bucks, 298

Bouvines, 85
Boxford, 313
Boxstead, 245, 250
Boyland Hall, 75
Boyle, co. Roscommon, 260
Boys M., 27*n.*
Boyton, 319
Bradburne, co. Derby, 269
Bradenham, co. Bucks., 97, 143
Bradfield, 214, 215
Bradley, 193-197
Bradley, Gt., 189, 193-196
Bradley, Little, 189, 196-197, 208, 230, 279*n.*, 296, 297
Bradwell, 2, 8, 9, 14-17, 19, 32, 38, 63, 83*n.*
Brampton, 74, 104*n.*
Branches Park, 208
Brandeston, 110*n.*, 113, 119*n.*, 184, 261
Braughing, co. Herts., 259
Braxted Pk., co. Essex, 156
Braydon, 19
Brecham M., 304
Brecon, co., 45
Bredfield M., 215, 216
Brent *al.* S. Brent M., 264
Brent Eleigh H., 258
Brent Pelham, 258
Brighton, 253, 303
Brinckloves, 112
Brisingham Ch., 198
Bristol, 129, 262, 262*n.*, 280
Briton (?) Ch., 130
Brittany, 262, 293
Brixworth, co. Northants., 198
Brocket H., co. Heref., 44, 213
Brockford H. M., 107, 114
Brockley, 319
Brocostone M., 38
Brokes H. M., 83*n.*
Brome H., 51*n.*
Bromeswell, 124, 150, 187*n.*
Bromley-by-Bow, 104
Brooklands, co. Camb., 197
Broome, 131
Broomholm Priory M., 67, 69, 72, 88
Brotherton, 8
Broughton M., 228*n.*
Browston, 2, 8, 16
Broxley Park, 254
Bruisyard, 93, 115-117
Brunfeld M., 216
Brunne, co. Camb., 294
Brunship, co. Denbigh, 104
Brussels, 44
Brutge, 115
Buckenham Castle, 206, 306
Bucks., co., 75, 97, 131, 132, 143, 221, 280, 298
Bugden, 149
Bulchamp M., 140, 174, 175, 175*n.*
Bulley H. M., 279
Bures, 207*n.*, 228, 276, 297, 304
Burgate Ch., 173
Burgh, 91
Burgh Castle, 2, 15, 18-22, 43, 45, 79, 137, 137*n.*
Burgh St. Mary, 276
Burghersh, co. Sussex, 70
Burnham, co. Norf., 313
Burnham Market, 75
Burnham Thorpe, 52
Burnham Westgate, 87
Burston, co. Surrey, 309
Burton, co. Linc., 206
Burwash M., 182, 307*n.*
Burwell Ch., 211
Bury St. Edmunds, 44, 45, 62, 129, 130, 156, 173, 194*n.*, 218*n.*, 231, 232, 249, 253*n.*, 259, 261, 268, 273, 276, 281, 304
Bury Abbey, 89
Butley, 5
Butley Priory, 54, 95, 100*n.*, 101, 101*n.*, 107, 119, 127, 128, 133, 138, 174, 187
Butley River, 93
Buttersbury, co. Essex, 264
Buxhall, 144, 169
Caen, 153
Caistor, 82
Calais, 155, 271
Caldecot, 2, 28, 30-33
Caldecotes M., 38
Cambridge, 12, 52, 177, 197, 218, 245, 269
Cambridge, co., 129, 189, 196, 197, 206, 209, 211, 214, 224, 229, 249, 250, 268, 269, 272, 294, 296, 305, 320,
Cambridge, Christ's Coll., 52
Cambridge, Corpus Christi Coll., 285, 285*n.*, 286
Cambridge, Downing Coll., 213
Cambridge, Emmanuel Coll., 129
Cambridge, Gonville H., 12
Cambridge, Jesus Coll., 254
Cambridge University, 211, 237
Campsey, 113, 114
Campsey Ash Coll., 116
Campsey Ash Priory, 152, 169
Campsey, co. Staffs., 154
Candelent M., 27*n.*
Caneford, 272
Canham, 223
Canning's Farm, 197
Canterbury, 18, 38, 214
Capton *al* Gapton H. M., 9
Carleton Hamlet, 93, 118, 120
Carleton Rode, 197
Carlford Hund., 24*n.*, 70*n.*, 138*n.*, 144, 182, 188, 268, 269, 307*n.*
Carlisle, 128
Carlton, 57, 61, 67, 69-72, 74, 78, 88, 133, 140*n.*
Carlton Colville, 67, 69-73, 140*n.*
Carlton Ham., 71
Castle Rising, 97
Castletown, Ireland, 98
Catmarsh, 178
Cavendish, 197, 202, 207*n.*, 284
Cavenham, 224, 235, 241, 285
Caxton H. M., 2, 16
Chalelotte M., 211
Chamber's, 10
Charing Cross, 36
Charsfield, 107
Chartley, 225
Chatteris, 229
Chedburgh, 189, 198-199
Chediston, 181
Chelmondiston, 26
Chelton, 109
Chertsey, co. Surrey, 183
Chester, 48, 70
Chester, co., 132
Chester Honor, 82
Cheveley Park, 272
Chevertons *al.* Stonehall, 271
Chiddingstone, co. Kent, 70
Chilborne M., 189, 192
Chilbourne, 191
Chillesford, 93, 118-120, 134, 145, 150, 178, 187*n.*
Chippenham, co. Camb., 224
Churchill, co. Northants., 219
Chyselford Ch., 110
Cileburna, 191, 192
Cinque Ports, 70
Cirencester, 314
Clare, 189, 200-202, 220, 285, 288, 318
Clare Castle, 289
Clare Honor, 214, 227, 230, 234, 249-251, 286, 288, 306, 315, 317
Clattercote Priory, 263
Claxton M., 175
Claydon M., 82, 93, 130
Clehough, co. Heref., 44
Clein Castell, 306
Clere, 303
Cleveland, Duchy, 149
Cleydon Ch., 130
Clopton, 70*n.*, 190, 306-307
Clowerwall, co. Glos., 36
Clypesby, co. Norfolk, 134
Cushersburg, 18, 21
Cockfield M., 110
Cockrell's *al.* Foster's M., 190-291
Coddenham, 261
Codham, 243
Codham H., co. Essex, 279
Cokeley, 165
Cokenhatch, co. Herts, 156
Colchester, 160, 173, 288
Colchester Abbey, 95, 131, 166, 167
Cold Ashton, 129
Cole-Orton, co. Leic., 242
Colne, co. Essex, 221
Colneis Hund., 9*n.*, 27*n.*, 70*n.*, 83*n.*, 182
Coltes Hall, 197
Colthorp, 153
"Colvilles," 105
Combey Park, 226, 241*n.*
Combs 153*n.*, 164, 182
Conisford at the Gate, 11
Connaught, co., 306

Cornerde M., 228
Cornerth M., 207*n.*, 297*n.*
Corton, 2, 6, 10, 10*n.*, 13, 13*n.*, 23-24, 53
Cosford Hund., 51*n.*, 102*n.*, 304*n.*
Cossey, co. Norf., 43, 63
Costessey, 36, 49
Costesy, 5
Cotes, Great, 257, 258
Cotton M., 189, 258*n.*, 260-261
Coughton, co. Warw., 43*n.*
Courtlets or Cautlets M., 93, 168
Cove, South, M., 51
Covent Garden, 265
Coventry, 261
Cowling, 189, 197, 197*n.*, 203-213
Cranborne, co. Dorset, 201, 288-314
Cransford, 93, 121-123
Cratfield, 124, 302
Cratfield le Ros M., 233
Crawley Grange, 280
Creke N., co. Norf., 146
Cresseneres, 235
Cresseners M., 189, 224, 235, 249-250
Cressy, 70, 78
Cretingham, 80, 80*n.*, 273
Cretingham, co. Norf., 46
Cromebroke, co. Kent, 302
Crow's H. M., 171*n.*
Cullenden, 156
Cumberland, co., 44
Cwehowe, 14*n.*
Dagenbaum, co. Essex, 61
Dalham, 189, 214-219, 221, 224, 226, 234, 238, 272, 273, 293*n.*
Dallinghoo M., 216
Damieta, 203, 204
Danecastre, co. York, 257
Darsham, 128, 202
Dartford, co. Kent, 216
Deanes, 41
Dean's H., co. Essex, 279
Debach, 32
Debenham, 171*n.*, 271
Delft, 41
Denbigh, co., 104
Denham, 189, 220-226, 236, 236*n.*, 272, 285
Denmark, 45
Dennington, 59, 121, 123, 140, 140*n.*, 142, 142*n.*, 176
Denston, 189, 207*n.*, 227-230, 250, 282, 282*n.*
Depden, 189, 231-233, 249*n.*
Derby, co., 143, 156, 269
Derneford H. M., 9, 94, 181-182
Dernford or Derford, 105
Desning M., 189, 224, 234-236, 239, 273*n.*
Dettingen, 156
Devon, co., 264, 265
Dinton, co. Bucks, 126
Ditchingham, co. Norf., 46
Dorset, co., 131, 201, 288, 314
Dorston Ch., 245
Dover, 227
Dover Castle, 70
Drayton M., 76
Drinkstone, 124, 131, 138, 276
Dullingham, co. Camb., 229
Dumphail, 317
Duneston, 57
Dunningworth, 93, 110, 124-126, 150, 187
Dunnowe Priory, 281
Dunstan, co. Norf., 156
Dunster, 78
Dunwich, 18, 163
Dureance, co. Middx., 221
Earetuna, 66
Earls Colne, co. Essex, 249
Earl Soham M., 119, 134, 178
East Anglia, 35
East Indies, 129, 225
East Monlyn, co. Kent, 107
Easton M., 145
Edgehill, 134
Edmondsham, co. Dorset, 201, 288, 314
Edwardstone, 298
Egremound, 244
Eibury or Erbury M., 189, 289-290
Elgh M., 90
Elgham Ch., 72
Eligh, 90
Ellingham, Gt., 223
Ellington Ch., 211
Ellough, 61
Elmswell M., 124
Elnhalle, co. Staffs., 207
Elsing, co. Norf., 111
Eltham, co. Kent, 288
Elveden, 224
Ely, 189, 250
Ely, Isle of, 52, 209
Ely Priory, 144, 177
Enfield, co. Middx., 221
Enville, co. Staffs., 276
Eresley, 147*n.*
Eriswell M., 24, 24*n.*
Erwarton, 14*n.*, 134
Esham, 169
Essex, co., 8-10, 44-46, 59, 61, 100, 102, 143, 156, 172, 181, 189, 191, 197, 221, 228, 243, 245, 249, 259, 263-265*n.*, 279-281, 283, 288, 290, 305, 306, 312, 313, 315, 316
Estry Park, 254
Etnay, 306
Euston, 122, 157
Ewell Castle, 288
Exning, 268*n.*, 272
Eye, 30, 83
Eye Honor, 101, 124, 127, 203
Eyke, 125, 150
Falkborne H., 243
Farley, 251, 253, 301
Farley Green, 300
Farnborough, co. Hants, 195
Farnham, 93, 105, 107, 112, 127-130, 138, 140, 142, 163, 171, 173, 174, 176, 185
Farnham Walks, 106
Farnham, co. Sussex, 276
Farthinghoe, 104
Fastolfs, &c., M., 3, 60-61, 67, 69, 72-73
Fawsley, co. Northants, 259
Feltwell M., co. Norf., 271
Finborough, 32
Fishley, co. Norf., 41
Flanders, 97, 149, 253*n.*
Flint, co., 157
Flixton, 2, 10, 13, 25-27, 41, 57, 61, 172
Fontenoy, 156
Fornham All Saints, 276
Fort St. George, 225
Framlingham, 93, 96*n.*, 104*n.*, 122, 124, 138, 164, 262
Framlingham Castle, 35, 123, 161, 182
Framsden M., 77
France, 4, 18, 45, 101, 153, 175, 194, 203, 215, 216, 223, 247
Freckenham, 273
French H. M., 189, 271, 273
Fresh Marsh, 58
Fressingfield, 169
Freston Ch., 92
Frettenham, co. Norf., 38
Friston, 93, 97, 98, 131-132, 167
Fritton, 2, 11, 12, 28-33
Fritton Fen, 5
Frostenden, 74, 138
Fulford, co. York, 225
Fulpitts, 292
Furley Park, 104
Furnival's Inn, 60
Gannok in Bernaston, 316
Gapton H. M., 8, 9, 16
Gascony, 18*n.*, 70, 215, 256
Gatesburies or Catesbye's M., 189, 283
Gatesbury, co. Herts, 283
Gaures, co. Essex, 312
Gaynes H. *al.* Attilton M., 190, 303-304
Gaywood M., 103
Gazeley, 189, 217, 221, 221*n.*, 224, 234-239, 272, 273*n.*, 310*n.*
Gedgrave, 93, 133-134, 178
Geneva, 258, 287
Germany, 149
Gestingthorpe, 305
Gifford's H. M., 190, 304-306
Gillam's, 10
Gillesland, 36
Gillingham, co. Norf., 44
Ging-Margaret, 264
Ging-Mounteney, 264
Gipping, 92, 104
Gisleham, 7, 67, 72-76, 84, 85, 88, 90
Gisning, co. Norf., 123
Glanvilles M., 162, 171
Glemham, 107, 127, 128, 140, 141, 163, 171, 174, 184
Glemham Gt., 93, 135-139, 141
Glemham Parva, 93, 127*n.*, 140-143, 174, 176, 185
Glemsford, 261

Gloucester, co, 36, 111, 194, 196, 262*n.*, 288, 298, 314
Gloucester House, 271, 273
Godalming, co. Surrey, 143
Goor, The, 97
Goringe, co. Sussex, 221
Gorleston, 2, 13, 16, 19, 23, 34-39, 41, 43*n.*, 48, 55, 56, 58, 61, 62, 87, 88
Gorriton Magna, 264
Gosfield, co. Essex, 243, 279-281, 283
Great Park, 254
Greenwich, E. M., 56
Gresham, 175
Gressingdale, co. Norf., 111
Grimsley, 257, 260
Grimston H. M., 92, 182
Griston M., 94, 140*n.*, 174-175
Groby, 147, 217
Groton, 230
Guisnes, 263
Gunton, 2, 4, 10, 13, 37, 40-42, 45, 45*n.*, 61
Gunville's *al.* Blunston Gunvile's M., 2, 12-13
Hacheston, 114, 157
Hackney, 259, 313
Hadleigh, 306
Hagden H. M., 254
Hague, 44, 224, 225
Hailsham, 79
Hainton, co. Linc., 155, 266
Halelound M., 38
Hales, 81, 104*n.*
Halesworth M., 75, 310
Hallaton, co. Leic., 15
Hamells, co. Herts, 259
Hammersmith, 46
Hampshire, co., 141*n.*, 195, 197, 208
Hanchett H., 308, 311, 318
Hanham, 310
Haningehet, 308
Hanmer, co. Flint, 157
Hanningfield, West, 249
Hanover, 98
Harcourt Grove, 20
Hardley, co. Norf., 41
Harfleur, 102, 153, 161
Hargrave, 224
Harklington, 125
Harkstead, 46, 60
Harleston, 1
Harley, co. Berks, 97
Harrington, 280
Harringworth, 153
Hartismere Hund., 27*n.*, 51*n.*, 107, 114, 196*n.*
Hartz or Hurtz or Hurts H. M., 161-164
Harwich, 44
Haryngsworth, 194
Haskeley, *see* Ashby
Hasketon, 144, 152
Haslington, 98
Hastings, 25, 310
Hatfield Peverell, 38
Haugh M., 114
Haverhill, 189, 240-243, 295, 318
Haverland, co. Norf., 4
Hawkedon, 189, 244-250
Hawkehurst, co. Kent., 264
Hawstead, 58, 199*n.*, 253, 257, 257*n.*, 304*n.*
Hazlewood, 142
Hazlewood, co. York, 257
Hedenham, 72, 75
Hedingham, 121
Hedingham Castle Honor, 221
Heigham, 221, 221*n.*, 222, 305
Helions or Helyon Haverhill M., 189, 241-243
Helmingham H. M., 25*n.*
Helyon Honor, 243
Hemesley, 13
Hempnall, co. Norf., 31
Henbury, co. Dorset, 131
Hendon, 280
Hendon, co. Middx., 279
Hengrave M., 220*n.*, 318*n.*
Henham, 89, 103, 117, 175
Henley-on-Thames, 253, 296
Henstead, 10, 11, 72, 74, 82
Henstead, co. Essex, 305
Hepworth M., 50
Hereford, 107, 128
Hereford, co., 36, 44, 213, 272
Heringsley College, 81, 82
Heron-Green, co. Essex, 264
Heron Place, co. Essex, 265
Herons, co. Essex, 279
Herringfleet, 2, 6, 43-46, 48, 52, 76
Herringswell, 273
Hersecroft, 294*n.*
Hersham M., 189, 241-243
Hertford, 214
Hertford, co., 44, 100, 117, 156, 195, 196, 225, 258, 259, 283
Hessett, 10, 131, 173
Heveningham, 304
Heveringland, 36, 88
Heydon H., co. Norf., 299
Hickling H. M., 93, 157
Hickling Priory, 152, 157
Higham, 183, 189, 221*n.*, 224, 236, 238, 273
Highgate, 280
Highworth, co. Wilts., 286
Hilton, co. Staffs., 98
Hintlesham, 38, 38*n.*
Hitcham, 262
Hobland, &c., M., 2, 16-17, 38
Holderness, 155
Holland, 128
Hollesley-cum-Sutton M., 125
Holy Land, 203, 204, 268
Home Close, 13
Honington, 238
Hoo Manor, 80
Hope House, 46
Hop Grounds, 248
Hopton, 2, 4, 6, 8, 15-17, 38, 40, 40*n.*, 41, 47, 52
Horham, 14, 63, 206
Horham Jernegan, 5*n.*, 62, 63
Hornes, 66
Horninghall M., 82
Horseheath, 310
Horsham, 21
Horsham Priory, 4
Horton M., 279
Hough, co. Linc., 252
Houghton, co. Norf., 225
Houghton Tower, 269
Howth, Ireland, 279
Hoxne, 267
Hoxne Hund., 5*n.*, 51*n.*, 63, 93, 102, 140*n.*, 142*n.*, 161*n.*, 163, 170*n.*, 171, 176, 183, 220
"Hulverhouse," 105
Hundon, 189, 251-254, 289, 291, 292, 296
Huntingdon, 20, 225
Huntingdon, co., 207, 268
Huntingfield, 35, 56, 63
Hurts, &c., M., 129, 130, 161-163, 168, 171, 173
Icklingham, 196
Ickworth, 199, 287
Iken, 93, 124, 144-145
Ilketshall, 91, 216
Illington, co. Norf., 75
Impey M., 279
India, West, 31
Ingarston *al.* Gyng ad Petram 263, 264
Ingerston, co. Essex, 264, 265
Ingham Ch., 57, 60
Ingolverton, 94, 188
Inner Temple, 41, 313
Ipswich, 9, 21*n.*, 41, 76, 83, 95, 120, 138, 150, 182, 307
Ipswich, Cardinal's College, 95, 131, 142, 167, 168
Ireland, 44, 98, 102, 195, 225, 279, 280, 305
Isleham, 46*n.*, 217, 273
Itteringham, 19
Ivy Mountjoy, co. Essex, 283
Ixworth, 146, 274, 274*n.*
Ixworth Thorp, 238
Jamaica, 31, 129, 163, 219
Jernemuth, 37
Jersey, 225
Jerusalem, 16
Kedington, 189, 191, 201*n.*, 255-266, 316, 318
Kelsale, 133, 161, 166
Kelton, 101
Kennet, 224, 266
Kennet and Kentford *al.* Kennett *al.* Kentford M., 189, 224, 262-266
Kenninghall, co. Norf., 20, 35, 96
Kent, co., 70, 107, 153, 208, 216, 223, 232, 258, 264, 279, 288, 302
Kentford, 224, 238, 265, 272
Kenton, 122, 155
Kessingland, 14*n.*, 61, 67, 72, 74, 77-82, 88, 91
Kettlebaston M., 102*n.*
Kettleburgh, 138, 140
Ketton, 256, 257, 259, 260, 260*n.*
Kimbolton, 149
Kime, co. Linc., 155
Kingsbridge, co. Devon, 264

Kington Bousey, Sussex, 221
Kington's M., 67
Kinnaird, 317
Kirkley, 1, 14*n*., 67, 72, 82-85, 90*n*.
Kirkley Ham, 1
Kirtling, co. Camb., 129, 209-213
Kislea, 66
Kitts, Great, 156
Knaith, co. Linc., 155
Knapton, co. Norf., 316
Knapton, Queen's co., 229
Knaresborough, 229
Knebworth Ch., 299
Knettishall M., 23
Knottishall, 45*n*., 142*n*., 148, 154
Lackford, 294
Lackford Hund., 24, 24*n*., 86, 86*n*., 189, 196*n*., 208, 235, 241, 268*n*., 269, 272, 273*n*., 291*n*., 292, 295*n*., 302*n*.
Lafham, 319-320
Lakenheath, 220, 273
Lambeth, 147*n*.
Lancaster, co., 198, 269
Lancaster Duchy, 144, 145, 201, 252, 286
Lancaster Honor, 144
Landen, 97
Landwade, co. Camb., 221, 268, 269, 305
Langenho Ch., 40, 45
Langley, co. Norf., 75
Langwade Bridge, 105
Larderne Marsh, 178
Lavenham, 37, 221, 298
Lawneys M., 2, 25, 27
Laxfield, 77, 95, 115, 121, 127, 166
Layer Breton, co. Essex, 59
Layham, 304*n*.
Leamington, co. Warw., 280
Leasure Grove, 226
Leathes-Water, co. Cumb., 44
Lees, co. Essex, 313
Leet, East, M., 3, 26, 35, 36, 47, 49, 55, 56
Leet, H. M., 3, 30, 35, 36, 49, 55, 56
Leet, S. M., 3, 10, 27*n*., 35, 36, 49, 55, 56
Leet W. M., 3, 35, 36, 49, 55, 56
Leffey M., 93, 169
Le Frith, 203
Leicester, co., 15, 242
Leigh, W., co. Lanc., 198
Leighs Priory, 8, 9, 181
Leistoft *al.* Lowstoft M., 36
Leiston, 188
Leiston Abbey, 54, 101
Letheringham, 58, 83, 128, 144
Levirsedze, co. York, 79
Lewes, 82, 90, 146, 196, 274
Lidgate, 189, 208, 267-270, 303
Lidgate Castle, 267
Lidgate Park, 269, 302
Lille, Flanders, 253*n*.
Lillesley, 230
Lincoln, 148*n*., 149, 203, 268
Lincoln Castle, 203
Lincoln, co., 44, 125, 148, 155, 203, 206, 252, 256-260, 266
Lincoln's Inn, 31
Little Lees, co. Essex, 228
Livermere Magna, 238
Livermere Parva, 238
Loddon, co. Norf., 58, 81, 83, 90
Loddon Inglose, 4
Loes Hund., 80*n*., 93, 96*n*., 104*n*., 110*n*., 117*n*., 119, 119*n*., 124, 134, 145, 162, 178, 184, 261, 262
London, 6, 7, 31, 34, 41, 43, 65, 69, 96, 104, 105, 107, 113, 123, 128, 129, 141, 149, 156, 157, 163, 182, 187, 207, 209, 210, 213, 216, 228, 230, 235, 259, 260, 263-265, 276, 280, 286*n*., 287, 289, 294, 296-298, 303, 310, 318
Long Acre, 317
Longville (Jamaica), 129, 163
Lothing, Lake, 2, 67
Lothingland, 3, 46-49
Lothingland Hund., 1-66, 67*n*., 71*n*., 75*n*., 76, 79, 81*n*., 83*n*., 87, 87*n*., 88, 91, 182
Lothingland Island, 4, 36
Loudham, 2, 40*n*., 45-56, 76, 156
Lound, 3, 10, 23, 50-53
Lowestoft, 1, 3, 4, 4*n*., 6, 9, 10, 16, 20, 30, 41*n*., 42, 48, 49, 51, 54-57, 59, 61, 67, 72, 75, 195
Ludlow, co. Salop, 207
Lydiard Tregoze, 280
Lymm, 140
Lyng, co. Norf., 216
Lynn, 13
Lynn-Regis, co. Norf., 225
Madingley, co. Camb., 269
Madras, 129, 299
Malgruoes, co. Essex, 172
Mallerforde, co. Bucks., 221
Malta, 298
Manchester, 208
Mandeville's M., 93, 170-172
Manheim, River, 97
Maplestead, Great, 279
Marcham, co. Berks, 287
Marlborough, 204
Marlesford, 141, 164
Marston Moor, 128
Martlesham, 107
Massingham Gt. M., 215
Maundeville's M., 162
Maunteby, co. Norf., 29
Mauteby Ch., 29
Maybie Hill, co. Peebles, 225
Melford, Long, 104, 208, 245, 257
Melkesham, co. Wilts, 85
Mellis, 159, 216
Melton, 238
Melton Constable, 295*n*.
Menabilly, 130
Mendham, 112, 169
Merrifield, co. Som., 265
Merton, co. Norf., 171
Metfield, 169, 183
Mettingham, 148*n*., 216
Mettingham Castle, 147, 215*n*., 216
Mettingham Coll., 148, 154
Michell, Great, 318
Middlesex, co., 19, 104, 129, 150, 211, 221, 225, 279
Middle Temple, 208
Middleton M., 110
Milbourne St. Andrew, 131
Mildenhall, 302, 302*n*.
Monblay, 153
Monewden, 80
Monk's Eleigh, 230
Montagu, co. Som., 264
Montgomery Honor, 301
Morford, 37
Morley, co. Norf., 249
Morningthorpe, 75
Mortimer's M., 249
Moulton, 189, 224, 271-273
Moulton, co. Norf., 6, 7
Mountjoy Priory, 4
Munster, Ireland, 280
Mutford, 36, 41, 55, 56, 67, 68, 72, 74, 85-87, 91
Mutford Hund., 14*n*., 65, 67-92, 140*n*.
Nacton, 61, 83*n*.
Narborough, 5, 63, 119
Needham, 221, 224, 238, 272
Nefold, 5
Netherhall M., 189, 197, 198, 249, 279-281
Nettlestead, 97, 118, 127, 184
Newark-upon-Trent, 154
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 52, 256
Newhall M., 276, 304
Newick Park, 219
Newington, co. Middx., 19
Newmarket, 229, 250, 259, 268, 269, 272
Newport, 129
Newton, 26, 23, 24, 52, 152
Newton Flotman, 40, 156
Newtown, co. Ches., 132
New York, 219
Nimigen, 305
Nonsuch, co. Surrey, 225, 226
Norfolk, co., 4-6, 18-23, 29, 31, 36, 38, 41, 43-46, 49-52*n*., 58, 59, 63, 67, 69, 71*n*., 72, 75, 81-83, 85-87, 96, 102, 111, 117*n*., 119, 122, 123, 127, 128, 131, 134, 137, 138, 146, 152, 156, 157, 171, 175, 175*n*., 197, 206, 215, 216, 221, 224, 225, 232, 249, 256, 258, 271, 276, 295*n*., 297-299, 305, 306, 313, 316
Norgate Head, Wakefield, 97
Normandy, 153
Normanston House, 59
Normenton, 41
North, River, 19
Northampton, co., 104, 132, 198, 219, 241, 259, 280
Northbury, 94, 188
Northhill, co., Bedf., 229
Northlands M., 114
Norton Conyers, 79
Norton-Coupe Cors Ch., 216

Norwich, 1, 4, 7, 11, 14, 20, 21, 30, 31, 35, 38, 40, 41, 42*n*., 47, 61*n*., 80, 88, 143, 156, 225, 226, 267, 317
Norwich Castle, 14, 146
Nostell, 260
Nottingham, 156
Nottingham, co., 110, 219
Nowton, 248
Oakfield Coppice, 258
Oakley Great, 44
Oakley, Little, 44
Ocland, Sweden, 218
Okenhill H. M., 170*n*., 171
Ollantigh, co. Kent, 232
Onehouse, 32
Orford, 93, 104, 119*n*., 146-150, 152-153*n*., 154, 156, 177, 178, 178*n*., 182
Orford Castle, 146-148, 150, 153, 178
Orford Haven, 93, 96
Orford Honor, 150
Orford Ness, 166
Ormesby, co. Norf., 46, 82
Osgodby, co. Linc., 260
Osterley, co. Middx., 150
Otley, Ottley, 128, 145, 182, 202, 208, 268, 269, 301
Oulton, 3, 6, 10, 13, 15, 26-27*n*., 38, 41, 57-61, 72, 75, 75*n*., 81*n*.
Oulton Broad, 59
Ousden, 189, 274-277, 294, 304
Overhall M., 189, 207*n*., 268, 269, 279-281, 301, 304*n*.
Over Pistrie or Petistre-cum Armiger's, 93, 142, 176
Overy Slips, 178
Oving Ho., co. Bucks, 75
Oxburgh, 5, 36, 63
Oxford, 34, 156, 269, 280; Cardinal's Coll., 95, 131, 142, 167, 168; Christ Church, 281; Exeter Coll., 264; Magdalen Coll., 16, 32, 39, 56, 56*n*.; St. John's Coll., 288; Wadham Coll., 265
Oxford, co., 6, 213, 263
Oxford University, 264
Pakefield, 67, 72, 85, 90
Pakefield Pyes, 76
Pakenham, 131, 262
Palestine, 204, 293
Palmers M., 189, 261-262
Parham, 93, 124, 124*n*., 145, 147-149*n*., 151-157, 159, 216*n*., 221, 224, 291
Parham Half Hund., 115
Paris, 101, 229
Pashelowes M., 224
Passelewes, 235
Passelowes M., 235
Passenham, co. Norf., 298
Peebles, co., 225
Penda, 18
Peppers, 226
Perlethorpe, co. Notts, 110
Pettaugh H. M., 207*n*.
Petworth, co. Sussex, 237
Peyton H. M., 120*n*., 313
Pheyties, 176
Pirton, co. Herts, 156
Playford, 207
Plenny, 176
Pleshy, co. Essex, 102, 191
Plomesgate Hund., 93-188, 216*n*.
Pluckley, co. Kent, 279
Plumstead, co. Norf., 50
Poictiers, 70, 78, 111
Poltallock, 192
Poplar, 97
Portsmouth, 209
Poslingford, 189, 202, 202*n*., 278-281, 284*n*.
Poslingworth, 294
Preston, 94, 188
Preston Forles, 303
Priditon H. M., 189, 283-284
Purowe *al.* Gorreles or Penowe H. M., 189, 253-254
Pyes H. M., 67, 76, 90
Queen's co., 229
Quiddenham, co. Norf., 44
Raitby, co. Linc., 257
Ramsholt, 120*n*.
Ranton, 221
Rattlesden, 276*n*., 282*n*.
Ravenesworth, 154
Raveningham Ch., 216
Ravensworth, 184
Rawmere, co. Sussex, 232
Raynham, co. Norf., 224
Reading, 298
Redesham M., 216
Reedham, co. Norf., 29, 44-46
Rendham, 93, 158-160
Rendlesham, 156, 157
Reston, 37
Retheresthorp, 256
Reydon M., 301, 302
Richmond Honor, 159
Richmond, co. Surrey, 313, 314
Richmond, co. York, 129
Ripplington, co. Hants, 208
Risbridge Hund., 189-320
Risby Pk., co. York, 225
Risyng M., 103
Roan, 305
Roc, 300
Rome, 204
Roscommon, co., 260
Rothenhall M., 67, 81-82
Rotherfield, 194
Rotherhithe, 225
Rouen, 153
Rougham, 156, 207, 248, 250
Rougham, co. Norf., 305
Rouse H. M., 70*n*.
Roxburgh, 256
Roxton, co. Bedf., 218
Rushall, co. Wilts., 130
Rushbrooke, 221, 222, 269
Rushmere, 41, 67, 72, 74, 85, 91-92, 94, 188
Rushworth College, 12
Russell's M., 93, 120
Rutland, co., 40
Rysing M., 93, 168-169
St. Augustine's Friars, 263
St. Botolph Without Aldersgate, 264
St. Briavel's Castle, 194
St. Edmund Liberty, 267
St. Edward's Chapel, 303
St. Edward's Island, 303
St. Faith's, co. Norf., 21
St. Ives, 156
St. Leonard Priory, 312
St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, 276
St. Olave's Priory, 14, 62
St. Paul's Cathedral, 297
Salisbury Castle, 204
Salisbury Cathedral, 237
Salop, co., 207, 229
Samford Hund., 14*n*., 38*n*., 71*n*.
Sapiston, 238
Saxham, 19, 232
Saxham, Great, 233
Saxham, Little, 258, 295
Saxmundham, 93, 106, 129, 130, 161-165, 168, 171, 173, 181
Scarborowes M., 289
Sconington, co. Kent, 208
Scotland, 35, 153, 215, 317
Scotts M., 93, 96, 169
Screens, co. Essex, 46
Seckford Hall, 46
Segenhoe, co. Bedf., 297
Shaddingfield, 159
Shardeloes, co. Bucks, 75
Shardelowes M., 189, 190, 208-213, 224, 235, 291-292
"Shawforde rent," 103
Shelton H., co. Norf., 197
Shimpling M., 247, 255, 278*n*.
Shipmeadow M., 216
Shirburne Castle, 203
Shouldham, 29
Shrewsbury, 298
Sibton Abbey, 159
Silkstone, co. York, 219
Skillen, 306
Slaughter, Upper, H., 131
Sleaford, co. Linc., 148
Sligo Castle, 306
Slough, co. Bucks, 132
Smallbridge, 221, 276, 304
Smithes, 38
Snailwell, co. Camb., 249
Snape, 93, 95, 96, 166-169
Snape Bridge, 178
Snape Priory, 95, 131, 166-168
Snaylwelle Ch., 318
Soca Bretun M., 67, 88-89
Soca Franchevile M., 67, 89
Soca Luvel M., 67, 89
Sogenhoe M., 148
Somerleyton, 3, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 26, 31, 33, 36, 52, 62-65
Somerset, co., 19, 203, 264, 265, 303
Somerton, 245
Sotterley, 92, 117, 207, 276
Southampton, 141*n*., 209
Southby, 209
South Kensington, 219
South Marsh, 96, 178
South Town, *see* Yarmouth, Little.

Southwark, 32, 264, 287
Southwold M., 289
Southwood Pk., 226, 236
Spain, 128
Sparham, 29
Spettishall, 122, 127
Spexhall, 184
Spittings M., 2, 38-39
Spratt's, 71
Stadenfield, 74
Stafford, co., 98, 154, 207, 276
Stainborough, 97
Stalham's in Lound M., 3, 51-53
Stalham, co. Norf., 51
Stanford, co. Berks, 306
Stanninghall, 19
Stansfield, 189, 208, 282-284, 291
Stanstead, 29*n*., 198
Stanwick, co. York, 97
Stapleford, co. Linc., 260
Stapleton Ho., co. Glos., 288
Stapleton-upon-Tays, 78
Stappleford Abbot, 143
Staverton, 124, 125, 150, 186
Steeple Bampstead, 318
Steinkirk, 97
Stepney, 260
Sternfield, 93, 162, 170-173
Stockwell, co. Surrey, 207
Stoke, 102, 189, 198, 285-290
Stoke College, 201, 254, 259, 281, 285, 286, 288
Stoke Ash, 196*n*.
Stoke by Clare, 189, 201, 229, 236, 285, 289, 314
Stoke by Clare Priory, 236, 289, 312
Stoke Nayland, 96*n*., 167*n*., 215
Stoke, co. Essex, 264
Stoke, co. Notts, 154
Stoke Doyly, 221
Stoke Ho, 285
Stoke Place, co. Bucks, 131, 132
Stokesbee, co. Norf., 221
Stoley, co. Norf., 131
Stone, &c., M., 189, 201-202, 230, 279*n*.
Stonham, 75
Stonham Aspal M., 206, 206*n*., 228*n*.
Stonham Jernegan M., 14, 63
Stonhams M., 282*n*.
Stoughton Grange, 242
Stour, River, 189
Stovers House, 212
Stow Hund., 144, 153*n*., 169
Stowe Park, 147*n*.
Stradbroke, 102, 169
Stradishall, 190, 208, 251-253, 291-292
Stratford, 54, 94, 107, 128, 141, 174
Stratford St. Andrew, 94, 140*n*., 174-176
Stratford, co. Essex, 256*n*.
Stratton, co. Norf., 59
Stroud, co. Glos., 196
Studley, co. York, 79
Sturmer Mere, 259
Sturmyns M., 145
Stuttgart, 310
Sudbourn, 94, 119*n*., 120, 134, 145, 150, 150*n*., 177-179, 186
Sudbury, 44, 189, 200, 227, 234, 240, 251, 259, 260, 282, 286*n*., 289, 291, 315, 317-319
Sudbury, co. Kent, 258
Sunny Bank, co. Brecon, 45
Surrey, co., 104, 131, 143, 183, 207, 225, 226, 288, 309, 313
Sussex, co., 70, 90, 219, 221, 232, 237, 259, 269, 276
Sutton H. M., 172*n*.
Swan's M., 93, 162-165, 189, 250
Sweden, 45, 218
Swefling, 9, 94, 105, 180-183, 184*n*.
Syleham, 124, 169
Tacolnestone H., co. Norf., 22
Talmaches *al.* Talmages M., 224, 235
Talmag's *al.* Talmytie's and Passelowe's M., 189, 239
Talworth M., 316
Tanfield, 78
Tastard's M., 93, 96, 168, 169
Tatshall, 148
Tebenham, co. Norf., 137
Temple End M., 190, 296
Tendring H. M., 96*n*.
Teroven, 154
Tewkesbury, 70, 111
Thaxted, co. Essex, 306, 307
Thedwestry Hund., 232*n*., 276*n*., 282*n*.
The Hoo, co. Herts, 195
Thetford, 13
Thetford Priory, 136
Thieve Glemham, 140
Thingoe Hund., 189, 196*n*., 199, 199*n*., 220*n*., 248, 295*n*., 304*n*., 318*n*.
Thorington M., 216
Thorndon M., 101
Thorndon, co. Essex, 265
Thorneden, East, 264
Thorp, 166
Thorp, The, 188
Thorpe M., 94, 103, 144, 206
Thredling Hund., 77, 171*n*., 207*n*.
Thurlow, 258, 293-299, 317, 318
Thurlow Coppice, 258
Thurlow, Gt., 190, 196, 196*n*., 208, 253, 293-296, 310
Thurlow, Little, 190, 208, 259, 296-299, 303, 318*n*.
Thurning, co. Norf., 137
Thurstanton, &c., M., 189, 245-249
Thurstoe, co. Devon, 264
Thurston H. M., 248*n*.
Thwaite, co. Norf., 20
Tidmarsh, 310
Timworth, 248
Toddington, co. Bedf., 44, 97
Todenham Ch., 72
Toppisfield H., 306
Torbrian, co. Devon, 265
Tournay, 154, 249
Tower, The, 70, 96, 104, 221, 258, 265, 286*n*.
Tresswell, co. Notts, 219
Trimley, 9, 138, 143
Trimley St. Martin, 99*n*., 182
Trimley St. Mary, 27*n*.
Troston, 238
Trowse, 11
Trumpington, 197
Tuddenham (Todenham), 86, 86*n*., 138*n*., 224
Tunbridge Wells, 20
Tunstall, 124, 126, 184-185, 208, 221*n*., 305
Turkey, 129, 288
Twickenham, 225
Tyntenhulf, 264
Ubbeston H., 123*n*.
Ufford, 124, 147, 148, 153, 154
Uggeshall M., 62
United States, 45
Upton M., co. Norf., 102
Valence M., 93, 112-114
Valhdolid, 128
Veales M., 124
Vicarage M., 93, 98-99
Vicedelence or Visdelieu or Fidlers H. M., 93, 123
Vienna, 97, 211
Virginia, 173
Virlies or Glanville's M., 93, 172-173
Wadeseles, 296
Wadgell's H. M., 190, 296
Wadley, co. Berks, 206
Wainsted, 212
Wakefield, co. York, 97
Waldingfield, 271, 273
Walebanke Lands, 286
Wales, 315
Walkeringham, 209
Walsham le Willows, 245
Wangford Hund., 80, 80*n*., 159, 172*n*., 215*n*.
Wantisden, 94, 110, 119, 125, 150, 186-187
Warley, Little, 243, 279
Warley, co. Essex, 265
Warneham, co. Sussex, 269
Warwick, co., 43*n*., 60, 280
Waterloo, 45
Waterstock, co. Oxon, 6
Wathe M., 14, 62
Wattisfield, M., 35, 55, 55*n*., 87, 102*n*., 161, 168, 168*n*., 176
Wattisham H. M., 51*n*.
Waveney, R., 1, 2, 21, 58, 67
Waxham, 81, 82
Wendon, co. Norf., 19
Wenham Combust, &c., M., 9
Wenham, Great, 71*n*.
Wenhaston M., 216
Wentworth Castle, 98, 130, 132
Wentworth Woodhouse, 97

Wesel, 149
Westhall, 61
Westhall, St. Mary's, 75
Westminster, 13, 85, 143, 211, 224, 253, 256, 287, 313, 314
Weston, co. Camb., 320
Weston Market M., 207*n.*
Wetherden, 122
Weybread M., 51, 51*n.*
Whepstead M., 124
Wherstead Lodge, 253
Whitechapel, 15
Whitehall, 36, 173, 237
Whittle, co. York, 257
Wicflet, River, 70
Wickhambroke, 190, 207, 252*n.*, 300-307
Wighill, co. York, 79
Wilford Hund., 120*n.*, 147*n.*, 187*n.*
Willows, 292
Wilsey H. M., 190, 319
Wilton, 129
Wilts, co., 85, 130, 280, 286
Wimbledon, co. Surrey, 104
Wimundhale, 48
Wimundston (?), 320
Winchester, 140, 141*n.*
Windsor, 78, 225, 237, 280
Winestead, 155
Wingfield, 35, 56, 161*n.*, 163
Wingfield Castle, 36, 123, 172
Wingfield College, 106
Winwick, 6
Wissett, 137, 138, 181
Witchingham, co. Norf., 86
Witham, co. Som., 19
Withersfield, 190, 236*n.*, 258, 308-311, 318
Witnesham, 182, 307*n.*
Wixoe, 190, 312-314
Woderysingg Ch., 50
Wodeton Ch., 159
Wodhall M., 289
Wolfage, co. Northants, 198
Wolsey's College, 167
Woodbridge, 91, 107
Woodbridge Ufford M., 117*n.*, 162
Woodhall M., 196*n.*, 271*n.*
Woodhall, co. Herts, 117
Woolpit M., 124
Worcester, co., 45
Worden, co. Norf., 316
Worlingham, 182
Worlingham Parva, 14
Wortwell, 104
Wotton-under-Edge, 298
Wratting, 208, 258, 297, 315-319
Wratting Magna, 190, 258, 315-317
Wratting Parva, 190, 297*n.*, 317-318
Wrenthams, 10
Wreston, co. Bedf., 202
Wretham, E., co. Norf., 171
Writtle, 265
Writtle-Ging, 264
Wrothing, Little, 86
Wykes Ufford M., 148
Wyndevele le Kay ac Stagnum de Wodbrigge M., 148
Wythermundeford, 45
Wytlesham Ch., 130
Yare or Gerionus R., 1, 21
Yarmouth, 1, 7, 19, 30, 31, 31*n.*, 34-36, 41, 42, 48, 61, 65, 66
Yarmouth, Great, 14-15, 19, 20, 38, 46, 50
Yarmouth, Little, or South Town, 16, 34, 37, 38, 66
Yeldersley, co. Derby, 143
York, 79, 128, 219, 224
York, co., 79, 97, 98, 129, 132, 195, 216, 219, 225, 229, 257
Youghal, 280
Yoxford, 131, 165, 165*n.*
Zutphen, 211

INDEX NOMINUM.

Abbot, 250
Abbott, 268
Abergavenny, Lord, 111, 268
Adair, 233
Adams, 36, 56, 106
Affleck, 218, 219, 226, 234, 273
Affleck, or Auchinlech, 218
Ages, 50
Agnellis, 273
Agneus, or Dyvenes, 273
Ailad, 255
Ailmar, 54, 56, 140
Ailsbury, Marq. of, 98, 132
Ailur, 180
Aisshefeld, 275
Aisshfeld, 74
Ala, 57
Alan, E., 57, 100, 109, 112, 115, 118, 120, 121, 133, 135, 140, 151, 158, 170, 180, 186, 203, 320
Albemarle, D. of, 237
Albern, 315
Albiniaco, 89
Albold, Abbot, 267
Alcocke, 165
Aldborough, E. of, 129
Aldburgh, 79
Aldred, 41
Alexander, 63, 122, 123
Alflet, 186
Algar, 161, 227, 245, 300
Alger, 256
Alington, 75, 310, 319
Allen, 196
Alleyn(e), 126, 228
Allin, 6, 7, 12, 27, 30, 37, 45, 51, 71, 88
Allin, *al.* Anguish, 3, 31
Almar, 135, 319
Almot, 159
Alnod, 151
Alnot, 152
Alostan, 254
Alric, 23, 50
Alsac, 82
Alston, 298
Althorp, 238
Aluric, 43, 91, 118, 136, 141, 151, 180, 186, 203
Alverd, 167
Alvey, 274
Alwin, 109, 135, 174, 186, 308
Alwine, 249, 308
Alwold, 62
Alwthorpe, 238
Alyngton, 75, 310
Amasia, Archbp. of, 237
Amoundeville, 170, 171
Amyas, 27, 281
Andrewe, 111, 303
Andrews, 302
Anglesey, E. of, 281
Anguish, 6, 7, 9, 59, *see* Allin
Angus, *Title*, 247
Anos, 25
Antingham, 122*n*., 127
Apsley, 178
Apthorp, 238
Apulton, 133
Aquillon, 271
Archill, 95
Argentein, or Argentine, 28, 74, 75, 308
Argyll and Greenwich, D. of, 98
Arlington, Lord, 125
Armyne, 260
Arniger, 176
Arragon, Katherine of, 148
Artis, 38
Arundel, 148
Arundel, E. of, 96, 104, 111, 137, 153, 154, 159, 178, 232
Arundel and Surrey, E. of, 104, 124, 168
Arundell, 36, 43, 48
Ashe, 225
Ashfeld, 274
Ashley, 295*n*.
Ashman, 65
Ashurst, 6, 59
Ask, 79
Askby, or Ashby, 4
Askeby, 4, 57, 60
Aslakby, 177
Aspal(e), 136, 205, 207, 220, 294
Aspall, 196, 294*n*.
Asshcroft, 50
Asshefeld, 274, 275, 304
Assheton, 198
Asshfeld, 147
Astley, 220
Aston, 181
Athelstan, 8
Athill, 137
Atkins, 283
Atsur, 121
Auberville, Oberville, or Othurvill, 100
Aubrey, 44, 151, 152
Audele, 235
Audeley, 235
Audley, 71, 71*n*., 235, 239, 241*n*.
Auneye, 27
Aunger, 272
Aylesford, E. of, 237, 238, 310
Aylmer, 281
Ayre, 126

Babylon, Soldan of, 205
Bacon, 10, 14, 19, 37, 44, 45, 57, 117, 122, 122*n*., 127, 131, 142, 157, 159, 172, 173, 175, 181, 184
Bacoun, 63, 65
Bacun, 26, 37, 60, 101, 101*n*.
Badingham, 83
Badlesmere, 70
Baget, 268
Bainard, 255
Baker, 120, 236, 265, 281, 281*n*.
Bakton, 30
Baldry, 83
Baldwin, Abbot, 62
Baliol, 3, 146
Balistarius, 31
Balliol, 34, 48, 54
Balls, 19
Bamfold, 87
Banaster, 298
Bancke, 261
Bandon, 124
Bankes, 316
Banks, 12, 52*n*., 247*n*.
Banning, Visc., 281
Bannister, 141
Banyard, 61, 121, 122
Barber, 38, 143
Barbour, 87
Bardewell, 15
Bardolf, 82, 316
Bardolph(e), 90, 221, 222, 274, 296
Bardwell, 304
Baret, 20, 21
Barker, 96, 155, 276
Barlow, 91
Barnardiston, 131, 187, 191, 201, 232, 256, 261, 266, 290, 316, 318
Barneby, 72
Barnes, 172
Barnesley, 285, 286
Barnet, 309
Barney, 133
Barnham, 298
Barnye, 23
Barrett, 182, 503
Barrow, 276
Barstow, 225
Bartlot, 63
Bartram, 87
Barwick, 306
Base, 107, 108, 162, 163, 165
Basingborne, 117
Bateman, 172, 177, 217
Baths and Wells, Bp. of, 87
Banky, 302
Bavent, 70
Bawd, 227
Baxster, 185
Baxter, 60, 122
Bayeux, Bp. of, 240
Baynard, 127, 184, 255, 278, 306, 312
Baynham, 36, 56
Bayspoole, 15, 51
Beauchamp, 29, 70, 111, 112, 119, 147, 162, 168, 194, 269-272
Beaufort, 162, 168
Beaufort, D. of, 302
Beaufre, 4
Beaumont, 241, 242
Becher, 226
Becket, 69
Bedale, Baron of, 78
Bede, 21
Bedell, 43, 44
Bedford, *Title*, 194, 228
Bedingfield, Bedyngfeld, &c., 5, 6, 23, 24, 36, 60, 61, 63, 65, 128, 163, 202, 261
Beecher, 218, 226
Beeston, 129, 163
Bekensawe, 286
Belhagh, 63
Bell, 61, 184, 280
Bella Aqua, or Belle w, 78
Bellamye, 23
Bellers, 301
Belli, 242
Bello Campo, 235

Bence, 112, 143
Bendish, 306
Benet, 98
Benhall, 106, 108
Benyngton, *see* Wode
Berdewell(e), 220, 304
Berdwell, 305
Bergavenny, Lord, 70 164
Berkeley, 111, 124, 187, 262, 263, 313, 314
Bernard, 196
Berners, 206, 319
Berneston, 261
Berney, 5, 29, 46, 159
Berneys, 29
Bernyngham, 169
Berri, 116, 121, 141
Berry, 58, 90
Bertie, 149, 149*n*., 150
Bethingford, 87
Bettenham, 279, 280
Betts, 176
Bewley, 107
Bickerston, 97
Bigg, 283, 284
Bigot, 8, 23, 25, 28, 34, 43, 47, 48, 50, 54, 57, 62, 66, 68, 77, 83, 85, 90, 91, 100, 106-109, 110, 115, 121, 124, 127, 133, 136, 146, 151, 158, 161, 163, 166, 170, 180, 186, 193, 262, 268, 300
Bigrave, 259
Bird, 217, 260, 261, 318
Birton, 191, 256
Bishop, 165
Biskele, 74
Blaccheson, 151
Black, 231
Blackmore, 147
Blackwell, 59
Blackwin, 231
Blacson, 158
Bladwell, 295, 295*n*.
Blaket, 286
Blakeway, 260
Blanche, 132
Blenerhassett, 81
Bliss, 126
Blome, 62
Blomefield, 52*n*., 79*n*., 82, 104, 117*n*., 175*n*.
Blondoyle, or Blonville, &c., 5, 40, 41, 41*n*., 42, 47
Blount, 194*n*.
Blund, 25, 146, 274, 309
Blundeston, 9, 10, 12, 50
Blundevile, or Blonvirle, 5
Blyth, 21
Bocy, 203
Bohun, 271
Boileau, 21, 22
Bokenham, 275
Bolebee, 283
Boleyn, 206
Boll(e), 63, 216
Bolton(e), 161, 317
Bonds, 82, 90
Boneton, 235
Boniface IX., Pope, 166
Booth, 198
Borde, 101
Borland, 275
Borley, 217
Borough (? Broughton), 261
Borrett, 123
Bosco, or Bois, 8, 85, 89, 203
Boston, *Title*, 75, 79, 84, 90
Boteler, 104
Botetourt(e), 194, 195, 243
Botild, 74
Boulers or Bulers, 301
Bounds, 13
Bourchier, 206, 253, 315, 316
Bouser, 316
Bovile, 238
Bower, 291
Bowtell, 156
Boycott, 80
Boys, 46, 74, 91, 144, 305
Boys *al.* de Boyes, 221*n*.
Bradburne, 269
Bradewell, 15, 57
Bradley, 98
Bradshaw, 198
Bradstreet, 107
Brag, 38
Bragge, 273
Braham, 113
Brainard, 81
Brame, 112, 113, 164
Bramston, 46
Branch, 82, 249
Brand, 195, 196
Brandon, 9, 102, 122, 127, 142, 149, 164, 172, 174, 184, 195, 235, 263
Bray, 310
Brecknells, 79
Bressey, 125
Bret, 42
Bretagne, *Title*, 35, 54
Bretan, 88
Breteuil, 293
Breton, 59, 126, 170, 171, 244, 267
Brettell, 183
Bretun, 296
Braves, 71, 72
Brews (Breouse), 216
Brewse, 57, 208, 291
Brewys, 5
Brian, 304
Brictmar, 100, 115
Brictric, 186, 320
Bridge, 286
Bridger, 226
Brigadine, 209
Brighrrich, 45
Bristol, *Title*, 12, 199, 233, 283, 287
Brito, or Breton, 170, 193
Brittany, *Title*, 35, 118
Britton, 46
Brocket, 213
Broder, 8
Broke, 14*n*.
Brokesby(e), 195
Broksbanke, 303
Bromfield, 314
Bromflete, 153*n*.
Bromholm, Baron of, 172
Bromholm, Prior of, 18
Bromley, 192, 303
Bromsal, 229
Brooke, 5, 52, 63, 117, 131, 210
Broos *al.* Bruce, 222
Brotherton, 124, 147
Brotho, 109
Broughton, 207, 228-230, 282-284, 291
Brown, 41
Browne, 107, 165, 265
Browning, 60
Bruce, 317
Bruce, Brudenell-, 98
Bruce, Cumming-, 317
Brusiard, or Bruseyard, 159
Bryan, 206
Bryghtyeve, 10
Brykeleye, 163
Buck, 15
Buckingham, *Title*, 191, 235, 241-243, 247, 262, 280
Bulkeley, Williams-, 226
Bulwer, 299
Bunbury, 299
Bund, 31
Bundo, 193
Bungey, 71
Bunting, 145
Burcester, 70
Burchard, 48, 66, 68, 69, 74, 77, 82, 83
Burd, 228-230
Burdett, 15
Bured, 122
Bures, 301, 301*n*., 303, 304
Buresyerd, 116
Burgate, 63
Burgh, 18, 98, 146, 204, 216, 291
Burghersh, 70, 71, 71*n*., 110, 111, 140, 175, 184, 187
Burgo, 200, 251
Burgundy, D. of, 35
Buric, 180
Burke, 44*n*., 163*n*., 204*n*., 205*n*.
Burley, 58
Burnell, 194, 194*n*., 195
Burroughes, 79
Bursey, 316
Bursyerd, 70, 116
Burton, 32, 219
Bury, 11, 12
Bury St. Edmunds, Abbot of, 100, 136, 189, 193, 198, 240, 255, 267, 268, 278, 282, 293, 296, 312, 315, 320
Bussey, 257
Bussy, 191, 256
Butler, 36, 56, 210, 260, 261
Butley, Prior of, 107, 119, 167, 168, 176
Buttetourt, 194
Button, 76
Buxton, 31, 137
Bygot, 193, 194
Cadge, 288
Caen, 177
Cage, 131, 296
Cailly, 147
Caily, 216
Caldebeck, 295
Caldebeke, 217
Caldecot(t), 31, 31*n*., 33, 60
Caldwell, 6
Calthorp(e), 37, 51, 51*n*., 52, 75
Calverley, 268
Calvin, 258
Camden, 213, 264
Camoys, 221, 223
Campbell, 98, 197
Campe, 61
Candler, 99
Canne, 129
Canterbury, Abp. of, 242, 263, 286
Cantilupe, 301, 303
Canute, 48
Capel, 317
Capon, 142
Capra, 312
Carcetarius, 194
Cardinal (l), 133, 134
Carew(e), 5, 52, 221, 261, 307
Carleton, 187
Carnarvon, Pr. Edw. of, 175
Carnville, 205
Carpenter, 262
Carr, 254
Carrell, 269
Carter, 223
Cartwright, 165
Cary, 145
Castell, 6*n*.
Castelli, 23
Castile and Leon, King of, 35
Castle Acre, Pror. of, 242
Castlehaven, E. of, 145

Catelyn, 319
Catlin, 223
Catlyn, 310
Cattelyne, 220
Catter, 16
Caundish, 9
Cavendish, 9, 16, 182, 196, 252, 291
Cawse, 46
Cawson, 249
Caxton, 318
Cecil, 156
Cedric, 110
Chaderton, 235
Chalmer, 32
Chalmers, 276
Chamberlain, 50, 223
Chamberlein, 10
Chambers, 29
Chapman, 117, 125, 126, 138, 187
Charlesworth, 42
Charmere, 270
Chaucer, 102, 140, 175, 176, 196
Cheeke, 260
Cheke, 61, 122, 191, 201, 252, 254, 258, 259, 286, 286*n.*, 289
Chenery, 233
Cheney, 88, 89, 206
Chesham, Lord, 196
Chesilford, 120
Chester, 125, 156
Chester, E. of, 48, 203, 268
Chester and Huntingdon, E. of, 3
Chetwynd, 141
Chevere, 312
Chevre, or Capra, 312
Cheyne, 228, 283, 284
Chilburn, 251, 253
Chinery, 306
Churchman, 75
Churchull, 309
Chyverston, 271
Clanricarde, Marq. of, 98
Clare, 200, 200*n.*, 201, 220, 234-236, 240-242, 251, 253, 260, 278, 279*n.*, 285, 289, 315, 317-319
Clare, E. of, 200, 238, 255
Clarebald, 242
Clarebold, 240
Clarence, D. of, 4, 111, 116, 251, 316
Clarendon, 224
Clark, 120, 134, 145, 178, 219, 244
Clarke, 132, 276
Claudius, Emperor, 22
Claydon, 130
Clayle, 87
Cleidon, 147
Clere, 29, 46, 81, 82, 130, 221
Clerk, 276
Clerke, 15, 133, 310
Cleveland, Duch. of, 124, 281
Cleves, Anne of, 55, 138, 172, 174, 176, 252, 316
Cleydon, 147
Clifford, 124, 125, 205, 293
Clift, 266
Clinton, 155
Clipesley, 134
Clive, Lord, 229
Clopton, 61, 87, 195, 208, 244, 257, 259*n.*, 281, 291, 296, 304-306
Cloptune, 261
Clotterbucke, 107
Clyatt, 134
Clydon, 146
Clynton, Lord, 174
Cnoberi-Urbs, 18
Cobbe, 112
Cobham, 5, 52, 63, 244
Cockayne, 141*n.*, 215
Cockburn, 208
Cockerel, 306
Cockfield, 273
Cocksedge, 276
Coell, 232, 233
Coggeshall, 253, 254
Coke, 13, 165, 238
Cokefeld, 271, 312
Cokerell, 152
Cokkeshall, 244
Cokysall, 254
Colbayn, 313
Colchester, Abbot of, 95, 166, 167
Cole, 241
Colet, 30
Coleville, 12, 70
Collett, 159
Collevill, 152
Collins, 15
Collymore, 112
Collyn, 273
Colte, 197
Colvile, 52, 69, 72
Colville, 72, 105, 152
Colvyle, 4, 40
Colvylle, 69, 105
Combirworth, 148
Compton, 196, 225
Comyn, 146
Conolly, 98, 132
Constable, 79, 155, 261
Conway, 119, 120, 134, 145
Conyers, 95
Cook(e), 45, 61, 238, 276
Cooper, 75
Copinger, 298
Copley, 221
Coppinge, 16
Corbet(t), 23, 72, 283
Corbould, 112, 123
Cordel, 130
Cork, Earl of, 280
Corley, 195
Cormvaille, 54
Cornerde, 228
Cornwaleys, 96
Cornwall, 319
Cornwall, E. of, 204
Cornwallis, 12, 102, 131
Corrance, 156, 157, 159
Corton, 23, 40
Cotton, 218, 221, 268, 269, 272, 305
Courteney, 87, 252, 271, 289
Courthorp(e), 294*n.*, 302
Cowper, 6
Crabtree, 159
Crane, 298
Cranevyle, 284
Cranmer, 125
Craster, 242
Crawdone, or Craudene, 177
Crawfield, 291
Crawley, 283
Creke, 25, 26, 146
Creketot, 146
Cressener, 249, 250
Cressingham, 174
Cressner, 249, 305
Cressy, 136
Creswell, *see* Wentworth
Cretynge, 259*n.*
Cretyngge, 261
Criketot, 274, 275
Criol, 100
Criollys, 220
Crofts, 19, 232
Cromwell, 148, 263
Crosbie, 195
Crosse, 145
Crossley, 31, 33
Crow, 282
Crowfoot, 80
Cruwe, 195
Cryell, 101*n.*
Cuccill (?), 198
Cuddon, 183
Cullum, 12, 223*n.*, 253, 257*n.*, 267
Culpeper, 228
Culynge, 205
Cumberlege, 280
Curtenai, 301
Curteys, 15
Cus, 121
Cust, Lady, 252
Cutler, 83, 162, 182
Cyprus, King of, 78
Dacre, 36, 96, 195 196, 206, 263
D'Adda, 237
Dade, 31, 122
Daggord, 14
Dale, 213
Dalingridge *al.* Delabache, 223
Dalingrige, 221
Dalizone, 181
Dame, 56
Damery, 231
Damont, 122
Damory, 235
Dandy, 182
Daniel, 289, 290
Danvers, 32, 162, 168, 253
Dappell, 259*n.*
Dapphall, 261
Darcy, 133
Darrel, 78
Dautree, 32
Dautreys, 74
Davenant, 15
Davers, 156, 269
D'Avilers, 14
Daviller, 31
Davyeus, 273
Dawe, 36
Deane, 279
Death, 44
Debenham, 63
Debynham, 65
Deeds, 46
Delahay, 241*n.*
Delamare, 221
Deline, 59
Dengayne, 42
Denham, 220
Denmark, King of, 97
Denny, 159, *see* Ives
Denston, 228, 229
Denton, 79
Denys, 144
Derby, Earl of, 216
Derehaugh, 133, 134
Derneford, 181
Deseburgh, 130
Despencer, 70, 71, 71*n.*, 110, 111, 140
Despenser, 184, 187, 234, 242
Deverell, 268
Devereux, 51, 119, 134, 150, 155, 178
Devon, *Title*, 252, 271, 289, 291
Dickins, 208
Diver, 20
Dixon, 289
Dod, 123
Dodson, 122
Doget, 196
Dol, 91
Dolben, 218
Dolven, 226
Dome, 273
Dorset, *Title*, 127, 128, 248
Dot, 180
Dow, 71*n.*
Downe, E of, 298
Downes, 42, 122, 185
Downing, 213
D'Oyley, 223
Doyly, 221
Dracott, 217
Drake, 41, 75
Drayton, 76, 90
Dreux, 3, 34, 35, 37, 48, 54
Dromore, Bp. of, 195
Druery, 14*n.*, 41, 60
Drury, 11, 14, 58, 142, 199, 207
Du Cane, 156

Duckins, 197
Dudley, 235
Dudley, Baron of, 194
Duffield, 171, 310
Dugdale, 116*n.*, 203, 204, 215
Duke, 58, 82, 84, 104, 104*n.*, 106, 113, 117, 182
Dundas, 42
Dunmawe, 309
Dunn-Gardner, 229
Durand, 121
Durham, Bp. of, 87, 317
Durhaunte, 10
Dutton, 90
Duye, 165
Dymoke, 232
Dynham, 298
Eccles, 124
Echingham, 80, 222
Eden, 141
Edenham, 286
Edgar, 138, 139, 182, 307
Edilt, 186
Edith, 293
Ednam, 286
Edred, 293
Edric, 25, 77, 95, 100, 109, 115, 116, 118, 121, 127, 133, 135, 140, 151, 158, 166, 170, 172, 174, 177, 180, 184, 188, 278
Edward, 166
Edward the Black Prince, 78*n.*
Edwin, 118, 186, 188
Egremont, *Title*, 247
Eland, 257
Elgin, E. of, 317
Ellerker, 225
Ellice, 196
Ellis, 33, 219
Ellison, 15
Elsham, 78
Elton, 288
Elveden, 284
Elvedon, 283
Elwes, 201, 229, 286-289, 314
Elwes *al.* Meggott, 287
Elwin, 137, 138
Ely, Abbot of, 95, 109, 110, 115, 116, 118, 135, 136, 141, 151, 152, 174, 177, 186, 198, 301
Ely, Bishop of, 177, 198, 218
Ely, Prior of, 177
Elye, 236
Emly, 98
Emson, 310
Engaine, 301
Englise, or Inglosse, 4*n.*
Englisse or Inglosse, 4
Enque, 81
Eresby, *Title*, 147-150, 153, 217
Ernulf, 151, 152
Erpyngham, 161-289
Erskine, 252
Essex, 260
Essex, *Title*, 128, 155, 211-213, 305
Estan, 31
Estegate, 29
Esturmy, 144, *see* Sturmy
Etchingham, 81
Ethelwold, Bp., 177
Etmar, 245
Eu, Earl of, 268
Eudes, 136
Eureux, 203
Eustace, Earl, 274
Evan, 141*n.*
Evelger, 15
Everard, 141, 248, 303
Evermue, 86
Everwood, 60
Ewell, 273, 313
Exeter, Bp. of, 161
Exeter, Duke of, 102
Fagniani, 120
Faireweather, 88
Falaise, 301
Fanshaw, 12
Farewelle, 194
Farmer, 225, 226, 236
Farnham, 120
Farr, 91
Farwell, 195
Fastolf, 4, 9, 10, 14-16, 32, 38, 39, 42, 60, 61 73, 83, 90, 207
Fausebroun, 144
Felbrigg(e), 28, 29, 148, 154, 207
Felbrygg, 130
Felee, 319
Felix, Bp., 18
Felton, 57, 144, 207, 261, 262
Fenne, 81, 289
Ferdinand, King, 148
Fermor, 305
Ferrars, 225
Ferre, 101*n.*
Ferrers, 110, 147, 217, 247, 262
Ferrier, 19, 20
Fienes, 263
Filiol, 14
Finch, 236, 279
Fineux, 58
Firebrace, 296
Fison, 21
Fitz Alan, 78, 153, 154, 279
Fitz Eustace, 257, 275
Fitz Gilbert, 200, 214, 220, 249, 255, 282, 285, 289, 306
Fitz Gislebert, 315, 317-319
Fitz-Henry, 78
Fitz-Herbert, 55
Fitz Hugh(e), 148, 154, 306
Fitz Lewis, 172
Fitz Osbert, 26, 28, 43, 45, 48, 62, 63
Fitz-Osborn(e), 15, 293
Fitz Otho, 194
Fitz-Peter, 51*n.*
Fitz Robert, 32, 146, 312
Fitz-Roberts, 32
Fitz-Roy, 119
Fitz Simon, 279
Fitz Symon, 268
Fitz Thomas, 194
Fitzwalter, 58, 146, 150, 175, 214, 247, 248, 278, 312
Fitzwater, 247
Fitz William, 148
Fitz Wise, 301
Flamaville, 268
Fleetwood, 19, 22, 137, 181
Foliot, 308
Folkard, 244
Folyat, 309
Foranan, 148
Forrester, 245
Fortescue, 317
Fortesen, 87
Forth, 5, 119, 176
Foss, 317
Foster, 138, 196, 197
Fowler, 16, 42, 45
Fox, 21, 317
Framlingham, 171
Framncheville, 89
France, K. of, 35, 203, 204, 214
France, Q. of, 89
Franceys, 221*n.*
Franceys, or Francis, 305, 306
Francys, 223
Frank(e), 14, 83, 257
Fray, 32
Fredebern, 240
Freeman, 143, 207
Freke, 131
Frenche, 291
Frere, 101, 101*n.*
Freston, 182
Freton, 28
Frodo, 62, 198, 231
Froissart, 206
Fryer, 126, 289
Frysth, 90
Fubchered, 180
Fulkered, 244
Fuller(e), 31, 31*n.*, 65, 281
Fullerton, 286
Fulmerston, 140
Furseus, 18
Fynche, 305
Fynes, 124
Gadric, 158
Gael, or Guader, 293
Galyerd, 28
Ganden, 224
Gardiner, 125
Gardner, 229
Garner, 116
Garneys, 6, 9, 27, 29, 75, 76, 90, 122, 155, 159, 181, 182, 184
Garnons, 224
Garrod 20, 44
Gatesbury, or Salisbury, 283, 284
Gatisbury, 283
Gaunstede, 302
Gavestone, 235
Gawdy, 106, 171, 218*n.*, 223
Gazeley, 253
Gedding, 196, 294-295
Geddyng, 196, 295
Gelyngham, 82
Genne, 291
Geoffrey, 191
Gernegan, 15, 80
Gernon, 313
Gernoun, 216
Gernun, 8
Gernyngham, 30
Gerold, 320
Gerrard, 265
Gibson, 286
Gifart, 110
Giffard, 136, 174, 304
Gifford, 32, 126
Gilbert, 109, 121, 152, 166, 184, 186, 289
Gilby, 248
Giles, Parson of Depden, 231
Gillam, 10
Gillingwater, 4*n.*
Gipps, 276
Girold, 227
Gislebert, E., 191, 193, 200, 214, 220, 227, 231, 234, 236, 240, 244, 251, 255, 278, 282, 285, 291, 293, 300, 301, 308, 315, 319, 320
Gisleham, 74
Gislingham, 181
Gladeson, 8, 9
Glanville, 24, 100, 127, 133, 135, 172, 174, 180
Glemham, 103, 104*n.*, 106, 107, 119, 122, 127-130, 138, 140, 142, 159, 165, 172, 174, 176, 181, 184, 187
Gloucester, *Title*, 70, 111, 112, 162, 168, 175, 191, 200, 200*n.*, 227, 234-236, 241, 241*n.*, 251, 278, 316
Gloucester and Hereford, E. of, 253, 260, 309, 318
Glover, 15, 223
Gloys, 30
Goate, 258
Goda, 315
Godall, 256
Godbold(e), 122
Goddard, 308
Godewene, 228
Godfrey, 266

Godric, 121, 135, 158, 184, 188
Godsalve, 41
Godsave, or Godsalve, 38
Godwin, 8, 28, 34, 312
Golafre, 102, 162, 168
Golding, 197, 201, 202, 245, 248, 279, 281
Goldingley, 230
Goldsmithe, 11
Gollie, 182
Goneton, 40
Gonvile, Gonville, 10, 12, 13
Gooch, 75, 229
Goodday, 276
Goodrich, 119, 151, 191, 293
Goodwin, 75, 107, 113, 191, 231
Goodwyn, 107
Gordon, 195
Gorel, Gorell, 253
Gosnall, 128, 202
Gosnold, 182
Gosselyn, 216
Gotts, 248
Gould, 131, 137
Gournay, Gourney, or Gurney, 223, 232
Gower, 272
Grafton, Duke of, 219
Granby, *Title*, 238, 269
Grandison, Lord, 78, 280
Granger, 259*n*.
Grant, 268
Grapmel, 256
Grapnall, 234
Grapnel, 236
Graunt, 294
Graves, 59, 60
Gray, 9, 202
Greene, 138
Gregory, Pope, 177
Grene, 122, 159, 286
Grenehood, 29
Gresle, 89
Gretton, 294
Grey, 40, 141, 171, 194, 209, 214*n*., 227, 242, 248, 259*n*., 262, 282, 283, 293, 303, 306, 307
Greystoke, Lord, 247
Grigge, 216
Grim, 109
Grimesthorpe, 283
Groby, 110
Groos, 29
Gross, 131
Grouce, 292
Grygges, 74
Grymoneston, 110
Grys, 161
Guernsey, Baroness, 238
Guert, *see* Gurth
Guildford, E. of, 112, 140, 141, 174, 176, 185
Gulafre, 170
Gunning, 129
Gunton, 40, 51
Gunvile, 13
Gunville, 38
Gunvyle, 13
Gurdon, 145
Gurney, 41
Gurth, or Guert, 23, 25, 28, 31, 34, 47, 50, 51, 62, 66, 74, 77, 85, 90, 91
Gylmyn, 284
Gyney, 4
Habelund, 16
Hacon, 88, 159
Hacun, 25
Hadenham, 238
Hale, 245
Hall, 131, 256, 292
Halsham, 223
Halsted, 234
Hamilton, 242
Hamilton and Brandon, D. of, 139
Hammond, 46
Hamo, 115, 118, 135, 140, 151, 251
Hamon, 191
Hamond, 245, 249, 250
Hampden(e), 102, 162, 196
Hanchet(t), 256, 259
Hand, 276
Hanmer, 157, 302
Hansard, 78
Hapelond, or Hapelund, 16
Harborne, 11
Hardynge, 122
Hare, 59, 60, 117, 117*n*., 122, 162
Harecourt, 207
Harire, 61
Harland, 253
Harleston(e), 124, 148
Harling, 13
Harlock, 250
Harlyng, 24
Harlyng, or Herling, 13
Harold, 48, 115, 180
Harrington, 198, 247
Harrison, 20, 21, 141, 225
Harrolde, 145
Hartly, 41*n*.
Hartop, 137
Harvey, 38, 41, 72
Harvin, 180
Harvy, 15, 81, 87
Haryngton, 199
Hasburgh, 81
Haseley, 32
Haslewood, 116, 229, 249
Hasley, 162
Hastings, 36, 70, 111, 267-269, 301
Hatcliffe, 155
Haughfen, 120, 185
Havering, 256
Haverington, or Harrington, 247
Haward, 252, 289
Hawes, 79
Hawkedon, 242
Hawley, 191, 257
Hawtayne, 176
Hayford, 165
Hayward, 145, 150, 167
Heath, 217
Hedersete, 169, 215
Hedgeman, 244, 250
Hedgman, 244, 248
Heigate, 178
Heigham, 61, 221-223, 226, 234, 236, 249 276, 305, 317
Helion, 242, 243
Helyon, 242, 313
Helyoun, 313
Hemegrave, 67, 70, 74, 86, 87
Hemegrave, or Hengrave, 86
Hemenhale, 124
Hemsted, 296
Hende, 269
Heneage, 155, 211, 237, 238, 266
Hengrave, 318
Herbert, 129, 272, 288
Hereford, 116
Hereford, *Title*, 119, 134, 142, 150, 155, 178, 200, 200*n*., 236, 271 293
Herion, 240, 242
Herling, 10, 23, 24, 50
Herling, or Harling, 23, 50
Herman, or Herym, 78
Hermen, 14, 84, 90
Herne, 174
Heron, 81
Hertford, 259*n*., 261
Hertford, *Title*, 119, 120, 134, 145, 285
Hervey, 177, 287
Hervy, 102, 162, 238
Hesketh, 132
Hesley, 102
Heth, Atte, 72
Hethe, 220, 220*n*., 295*n*., 318
Hethecote, 228
Heveningham, 10, 12, 23, 26, 27, 30, 36, 51, 63, 71, 72, 88, 196, 276, 295*n*.
Hevenyngham, 29, 154
Heydon, 58, 102
Heyford, 165
Heywood(e), 120, 155
Hide, 195, 259
Higford, 96
Higham, 221, 236*n*., 254, 272, 305
Hikelinge, 101*n*.
Hildebrand, 310
Hildyard, 155
Hillen, 126
Hines or Hemer, 90
Hingham, 57
Hinton, 283
Hirne, 36, 49, 56, 88
Hitcham, 88
Hobart, 25-27, 56, 58-61, 75, 76, 81-84, 90
Hobbate, 26
Hobberde, 82
Hobert(e), 58, 122
Hobland, 16
Hodgson, 317
Hoe, 116
Holand, 71*n*., 153
Holbeche, 273
Holbroke, 184
Holdyche, 244
Holland, 20, 32, 35, 48, 49, 54, 78*n*., 102, 104, 182
Holle, 41
Hollinshed, 35, 264
Hollond, 104-106
Holneston, 26
Honeywood, 173
Honorius, Pope, 18, 236
Hoo, 41, 81, 88, 102, 161, 162, 168, 273
Hookton, 283
Hooton, 280
Hopton, 19, 81, 87
Hore, 227, 281
Horsey, 48, 138
Houdan, 43
Houghton, 269
Hovell, 303, 316, 317
How(e), 298, 304
Howard, 61, 91, 95-98, 104, 131, 132, 137, 169, 176, 201, 206, 223*n*., 226, 230, 235*n*., 279, 306*n*.
Howard-Vyse, 132
Howland, 241, 242
Howley, 242
Howth, Baron of, 279
Hubbard, 75, 81
Huberd, 243
Hubert, 186
Huck, 42
Hucton, 284
Huggeford, 112
Hugh, E., 68, 69, 74, 77, 82, 90, 91, 151
Hughes, 288
Hull, 143
Humberston, 142, 302
Hume, 305
Hunden, 281
Hundon, 227, 275
Hune, 135, 158, 221*n*.
Hunepot, 135
Hungate, 32
Hungerford, 87
Hunt, 61, 86, 199, 218*n*.
Hunt *al*. Knyghton, 197
Hunte, 197
Huntercombe, 283
Huntingdon, 305
Huntingdon, E. of, 35, 48, 49, 102, 111, 268
Huntingfield, 170, 171, 216
Hurant, 220
Husbande, 32
Hussey, 148

Hygate, 96
Hylton, Lord, 132
Hynklegh, 295
Ilketshall, 72
Impey, 219
Ingelose, 45
Ingham, 257
Inglose, 4, 4*n*., 5, 40, 40*n*.
Inglosse, *see* Englisse
Inkle, 296
Insula, 86
Ipswich, Bp. of, 107
Irley, 75
Ireland, 276
Irmine, Viscount, 119
Isabella, Queen, 77
Ive, 63
Ives, 22, 84, 90
Ives *al*. Denny, 182
Jackson, 305
Jacob, 112
Jay, 20
Jeaffreson, 229
Jeffreson, 106, 107
Jenkinson, 38, 181
Jenney, 10, 51, 61, 76, 90, 127, 142, 143, 154, 164, 184
Jennour, 159
Jenny, 5, 45, 46, 148
Jenyns, 299
Jermy, 61
Jermyn, 82, 208, 221, 222, 232, 269
Jernegan, or Jerningham, 3, 5-6, 10, 13, 14, 23, 24, 26, 33-36, 41, 43, 48, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 62, 63, 65, 67, 88, 88*n*., 241-243
Jernemutha, 57
Jernygon, 61-87
Jerold, 284
Jerusalem and Sicily, King of, 35
Jettor, 13
John, 78
Johnson, 15, 38, 41, 97, 98, 131, 143, 164, 165, 167-169, 171
Johnston, 31, 44
Jolker, 284
Jones, 228
Juyn, 87
Kaylwey, 144
Keble, 163
Kedington, 250
Kedyntone, 227
Kedyton, 275, 281
Kelke, 257
Kelling, 69
Kemp(e), 123, 208, 213, 318
Kempston, 40
Kendale, 272
Kenny, Keny, 107
Kent, E. of, 71*n*., 78, 111, 153, 302
Kerdeston, 29, 140, 174, 175, 175*n*.
Kerry, 128, 174
Keteryngham, 227
Kettle, 66
Kilderbee, 123, 138
Killett, 20
Killigrew, 223
King, 126, 260, 292, 296
Kingeston, 5
Kingsman, 256
Kingston, 35, 55, 67, 81, 87
Kirkeley, 294
Kirkham, 236
Kirtling, Baron of, 211
Knevet, Knyvet, 128, 206
Knightly, 259
Knighton, 191, 197, 297
Knights, 107, 108
Knockyn, *Title*, 153
Knolles, 212
Knollys, 306
Knowles, 171
Knyvet, 7, 24, 30, 50, 207
Kokefeld, 271
Kydde, 290
Kymburle, 72
Kynardesle, 256
Kyne, 247
Kyrkeley, 294
Lacey, 242
Lackynghethe, 318
Lacock, Abbess of, 204, 205
Lacy, 205
Lamb, 182
Lamprell, 197
Lancaster, 116, 216, 283, 318
Lancaster, E. of, 52, 144, 205, 244
Lancastre, 27
Lane, 220, 273
Lanfranc, Abp., 271
Langholm, 148
Langle, 87
Langley, 70, 71*n*., 153
Langtoft, 110, 174
Larwood, 38
Latham, 156
Latimer, 69, 91, 92, 111, 112, 153
Launce, 169
Laurence, 318
Lavingham, 283
Laweney, 32
Lawes, 163
Lawney, 27, 32
Lawrence, 230
Lawson, 229
Layton, 288
Leake, 61
Leathes, 44, 45, 266
Ledmar, 200
Lee, 44, 71, 125
Leedes, 187
Leeds, Duke of, 7
Leek, 191, 256, 257
Legate, 122
Lehunt, 297
Le Hunte, 197
Leicester, 106, 107
Leicester, E. of, 211, 212, 225
Leigh, 181
Leighs, Prior of, 181
Leiston, Abbot of, 142
Lemara, 308
Le Neve, 302
Lennox, Duke of, 96
Lerlings, 12
Lescrope, 79
Lestrange, 96, 249
Leukener, 235, 235*n*.
Leukenor, 236
Leurie, 28, 127, 135, 170, 193, 274
Leustan, 200
Lever, 199
Levett, 300
Lewin, 193
Lewkenor, 221-224, 226, 310
Lewster, 318
Leyburne, Bp., 237
Limoges, *Title*, 35
Lincoln, Bp. of, 149, 285
Lincoln, E. of, 55, 88, 102, 154, 155, 205
Lincolne, 268
Lindsey, E. of, 150
L'Isle, *Title*, 102, 112, 127, 142, 184, 262
Logan, 279
Loher, 278
Lomnowe, 30
London, 203
Long, 106, 129, 130, 156, 163-165, 171, 173, 297
Long Champ, 85, 89
Longe, 87
Longespee, 203-205, 208
Lopham, 194
Loring, 247
Loudham, 40, 45
Loudon, 9
Louis, King, 203, 204
Lovayne, 309
Love, 61
Loveday, 309
Lovel, 310
Lovelace, 97
Lovell, 86, 228, 232, 316
Loveyn, Lord, 29
Lowdham, 42, 90, 138
Loyd, 260
Lucas, 176, 258, 294*n*., 296
Lucie, 245
Lucy, 223, 247, 261
Ludham, 40, 309
Lukas, 263
Luneday, 309
Luson, 41, 42
Luttell, 244
Lutterell, 271-273
Luvel, 89
Lyatt, or Legate, 122
Lyell, Viscountess, 206
Lympenhowe, 50
Lytton, 299
McCalmont, 272
McFadden, 76
Mace, or Mase, 123
Mackwilliam, 259
Macro, 61
McWilliams, 259
Madox, 147
Magna, 100
Maine, 146
Mainers, 203
Malavilla, 186
Malcolm, Lady, 192
Malet, 95, 100, 109, 110, 115, 116, 118, 120, 121, 127, 133, 135, 136, 140, 146, 151, 152, 158, 166, 170, 172, 174, 177, 180, 184, 186, 188
Mallory, 78
Mallowes, 281
Malteby, or Mauteby, 28-30
Maltrevers, 154, 279
Maltrevers, Lady, 283
Maltyward, 248
Malyns, 309
Man, 72
Manby, 182
Mandevil, 146
Mann, 203
Manners, 155, 269, 270
Manning, 57
Mansfield, E. of, 145
Mar, Earl of, 252
Maratti, 258
March, *Title*, 96, 201, 251, 285
Markaunte, 263
Marlborough, D of, 44, 97
Marlere, 217
Marshall, 20, 203, 295
Martel, 95, 131, 166
Martin, 44, 178
Martyn, 280
Masham, *Title*, 153*n*.
Mason, 126
Massyngham, 217
Matchett, 51
Mattingley, 314
Mavor, 283
Mawe, 15
Maximilian, Emp., 211
Maxwell, 286
May, 232
Mayd, 310
Maynard, 307
Mayne, 314
Meadow, 46
Mechilles, 26
Meeke, 225
Meggott, 287, 288
Megre, 72, 74, 81
Menzies, 242
Mere, 274
Merry, 45
Mersey, 167
Merteus, 260
Message, 195
Metcalfe, 218
Metheville, 15
Mettingham, E. of, 236
Middlesex, E. of, 127
Middleton, 134, 313
Mighell(s), 26
Mijn, 44

Mildenham, 295*n*.
Mildmay, 254, 286
Miller, 272
Modyford, 129
Mohant, 72
Moleton, or Multon, 244
Moleyns, 57
Molyford, 163
Molyns, 57, 58
Monasterio, 203
Mondevile, 121
Monk, 224
Monmouth, D. of, 237
Monour, 310
Monson, 182
Montacute, 77, 78, 124, 147
Montagu(e), 129, 130, 147, 148, 265
Montall, 77
Montchensy, 34
Monte Gomery, 215
Montford, 142, 308
Montfort, 48, 66, 69, 74, 77, 82, 83, 91
Montgomery, 225, 243
Montgomery, E. of, 88
Monynge, 207
Moore, 10, 45, 123, 126, 213, 279, 281
Mordaunt, 97, 305
More, 74
Morewin, 186
Morley, 87, 111, 127
Morrice, 236
Morris, 187
Morse, 79
Morthemer, 309
Mortimer, 200, 201, 216, 251, 285, 296, 316
Mortlock, 197, 266
Moseley, 138, 182, 183, 276, 277, 304
Motley, 149*n*.
Moulton, 57
Mowbray, 262
Moyse, 122
Multon, 220, 244, 245, 247
Muncy, 89
Mundeville, or Amoundeville, 170, 171
Munro, 288
Muntfichet, 283
Mure, 233
Murray, 145, 286
Mussenden, 44-46
Mutford, 86
Myrffyn, 209
Nabbe, 199
Nalbys, 5
Nash, 298
Nassau, 145
Naunton, 58, 128, 157, 157*n*., 207
Nerford, 152
Nevil, 111, 164, 249
Nevill, 70, 153, 223, 265, 268, 269
Neville, 78, 79
Nevylle, 161
Newburgh, Lord, 298
Newcastle, D. of, 225
Neweton, 257
Newmarch, 255, 256
Newmarket, or Novo Mercato, 256
Newport, 258
Nichol, 262
Nobbs, 98
Noble, 318
Noell, 223
Noioun, 15
Nollekins, 129
Norden, 150
Norfolk, *Title*, 95-97, 102-104, 110, 124, 131, 137, 141, 144, 146, 159, 167, 168, 171, 193, 206, 211, 226, 235, 262, 268, 293
Noriolt, 278
Norman, 68, 69, 77, 95, 100, 109, 115, 127, 133, 136, 158, 161, 170, 186
Norris, 6, 143
North, 112, 128, 129, 139-141*n*., 163, 165, 171, 174, 184, 208-213, 302, 303
Northampton, E. of, 225
Northey, Hopkins-, 75
Northtoft, 243
Northumberland, *Title*, 70*n*., 97, 155, 209, 213, 236, 247, 310
Northwode, 206
Norton, 79, 159
Norwich, 101, 147, 175*n*., 215-216*n*.
Norwich, Bp. of, 18, 157, 166, 177, 195
Norwich, E. of, 97, 293
Norwych, 217
Notebeme, 284
Notheme, 294
Nottingham, E. of, 262
Novo Mercato, or Newmarch, or Newmarket, 255
Noyoun, 62, 63
Oakes, 248
Ocle, 29
Oglander, 313
Ogle, 195
Okeley, 142
Okolte, 168
Oldmayne, 224
Olf, 115, 118, 121, 158, 193, 244
Oliver, 60, 245
Olton, 60
Onby(e), 125, 126, 187
Onslow, 104, 266
Orford, E. of, 62, 225
Ormesby, 309
Osbern, 170, 180, 231
Osbert, 10
Osborn(e), 7, 63, 195
Oschetel, 170
Osfert, 77
Osiet, 170
Oslac, 186
Osmund, 180
Ostula, 158
Otway, 195
Owen, 306
Owkedok, 74
Oxford, E. of, 150, 221, 245, 271, 315, 318
Pabenham, 223
Packe, 173
Pagan, 240, 308, 315
Page, 238, 307
Paine, 183
Pakenham, 146
Pakyngton, 181
Palgrave, 40
Palliser, 42
Palmer(e), 16, 17, 21, 51, 124, 125, 304, 305
Pane, 261
Panton, 104
Parham, 4, 40
Paris, 204
Parkard, 79
Parker, 81, 96, 104, 106, 134, 286
Parman, 303
Parsey, 292
Paschall, 249
Passelewe, 234, 236
Paston, 5, 16, 29, 29*n*., 30, 32, 39, 42, 56, 58, 84, 236
Patrick, 218
Paul IV., Pope, 264
Paulet, 87, 303
Pavely, 70
Paye, 260
Payne, 15, 235, 235*n*., 248, 252, 272, 288
Payter, 61
Peacocke, 96
Peartre, 291
Peccatum, 300
Peche, 101, 196, 214, 260, 279, 293-294*n*., 315
Peck, 126, 250
Peeche, 260
Pegge, 126, 143
Pekker(e), 32
Pelham, 129, 225
Pembroke, *Title*, 57, 89, 129, 212, 268, 269, 301, 302
Penjent, 103
Penred, or Pendred, 122
Penrice, 17
Pepper, Brigadier, 128
Percy, 70*n*., 236, 247
Peret, 319
Perevell, 214
Pering, 266
Perpounte, 191, 256
Peterborough, E. of, 97
Peterson, 218
Peto, 3, 7, 47, 65, 91
Petre, 263-266
Pettus, 276
Peverelle, 309
Peynell, 256
Peyton, 46*n*., 195, 207, 236, 313
Phelip, 140-142, 147, 176, 216
Philip the Bold, 214
Philipp(e), 130, 236
Philips, 172
Pichard, 70
Pigg *see* Bigg
Pigott, 229
Pilgrim, 20
Pilkington, 198, 199
Pincheon, 265
Pinel, 320
Pipe, 298
Pirho, 25
Pirot, 136
Pishale, 74
Pitcairne, 16
Pitt, 12
Plantagenet, 70, 71*n*., 78, 111, 112, 153
Plate, 284
Playter, 92, 207
Playters, 6, 117, 276
Playtor, 23
Pleavance, 250
Plume, 244, 245
Plumer, 183
Plummer, 182
Poictou, 110, 136, 186, 188, 244, 245
Poland, King of, 97
Pole, 3, 35, 48, 49, 54-56, 67, 73, 87, 93, 101, 102, 106, 132, 148, 161*n*., 163, 164, 168, 171, 172, 175, 176, 196
Poley, 196-197, 250-283
Pool, 55
Poore, 130
Porter, 20, 143, 286
Poulett, 291
Pouncy, 284
Powell, 31, 159, 160
Powis, Lord, 266
Powle, 182
Powys, Lord of, 87
Poyndel, 251*n*.
Poynings, 57
Praed, 276
Prattant, 38
Pretyman, 75
Price, 107, 178
Priditon, 283
Primrose, 21
Prince, 219
Proctor, 76, 79, 81, 82, 90
Prosser, 245
Prussia, K. and Q. of, 97
Pryce, 107, 128, 174
Pulteney, 309
Purslowe, 181
Pye, 76, 90
Pygot, 306
Pykard, 315
Pykenham, 286
Pynchbeck, 88
Pynchebek, 304
Pyshale, 144
Quarles, 223
R., 89
Raby, *Title*, 97, 153
Radcliffe, 58
Radmylde, 223

Radmylle, 221
Rainald, 267
Ralph, 18, 28, 62, 66, 115, 158, 180, 267, 268, 319
Ralph, E., 151, 191, 203, 293
Ram, 234, 236
Rampton, 238
Ramseye, 163
Randall, 144, 303
Rande, 288
Ranulf, 109, 166
Rapin, 259
Rashleigh, 130
Rastwold, 61
Ratcliffe, 150, 247-249
Ratclyf, 122
Read(e), 10, 38. 119. 124, 150
Reading, 46
Redenhal, 312
Redmane, 247
Reeve, 3, 7, 9, 12, 16, 51, 59, 60, 75, 84, 88, 90
Reginald, 273
Reitly, 113
Rendlesham, 123, 187
Reynald, 72
Reynolds, 20
Rhodes, 219, 223, 238
Rice, 272
Rich, 209, 260, 279
Richard, 191, 193, 200, 214, 220, 227, 231, 234, 236, 240, 244, 251, 255, 278, 282, 285, 291, 293, 300, 301, 308, 315, 319, 320
Richardson, 224, 245, 248
Richer, 278
Richers, 169
Richman, 41
Richman or Richmond, 75, 76, 84
Richmond, 84
Richmond or Rismond, 78
Richmond, E. of, 3, 34, 35, 48, 54, 262
Rickthorne, 123
Risboil, 115
Rising, 168
Rivers, 83
Rivers, E., 196, 265
Riveshall, 50
Rivett, 113, 114. 114*n*.
Roberds, 19
Robert, 180, 227, 282
Roberts, 13, 19, 79
Robinson, 105, 125, 228-230
Roche, Atte, 273
Rochford, E. of, 145
Rodney, Admiral, 273
Roger, 89, 193, 282, 300, 320
Rokewode, 58, 63, 65, 122
Rokwode, 275
Rolf(e), 32, 60, 243, 318
Rome, 195
Roofe or Rolfe, 123
Roos, Lord, 111, 124
Rope, 123*n*.
Roper, 195
Rosamond, Fair, 203
Rostwold, 102, 162
Rothenhall, 82
Rothing(e), 312
Rothwell, 260
Rous, 59, 89, 117, 123, 157, 159, 216, 218*n*., 302
Rouse, 6, 159
Routh, 38
Row, 76, 90
Rowley, 130
Rowse, 120
Roys, 102
Rudge, 104
Rugge, 6
Rukwode, 63
Ruley, 144
Rush(e), 65, 83, 84, 104, 106, 167
Russel, 224
Russell, 120, 193, 228, 230, 241, 283, 305, 306
Russhe, 14, 90, 95
Russhes, 83
Ruth, 273
Ruthyn, *Title*, 141, 302
Rutland, *Title*, 111, 155, 269, 270, 272
Ruton, 195
Rychers, 29
Ryder, 299, 310
Rye, 146
Rygate, 105
Rykedown, 217
Rymer, 256*n*.
Rysbrack, 237
Ryseby, 220
Sacheverell, 81
Sackville, 23, 128
Sadler, 288
Sainsbury, 318
St. Albans, E. of, 125
St. Asaph, Bp. of, 128
St. Clere, 309, 311
St. Edmund, 240, 255, 278, 285, 320
St. John, 200, 280, 291
St. Laurence, 279
St. Leonard, Prior of, 312
St. Martin, 284
St. Michael, 25
St. Olave, 43
St. Omer, 50, 52
St. Philibert, 78
St. Quintin, 201*n*.
St. Sano, 4
St. Vincent, 75
Salines, 148
Salisbury, *Title*, 48, 77-79, 111, 148, 203-205 (*see* Gatesbury)
Sampson, 46, 60, 61, 120, 281
Sancrofte, 70
Sandale, 256, 317
Sands, 6
Sandwich, 100
Sankville or Sackville, 127
Santre, 87
Saumarez, 75
Saunders, 41, 42, 112, 138, 185, 280
Sauvage, 101*n*.
Savage, 99, 198, 265, 309
Saville, 42*n*.
Savoy, Count of, 35
Saxmundham, 110
Say, 220
Scales, 147, 217
Scapula, 22
Scarr, 98
Schape, 218
Schill, 310
Schutz, 16
Scotland, K. of, 3, 34, 54, 268
Scots, Q. of, 96, 137
Scott, 3, 5
Scriven, 292
Scroop(e), 10, 13, 162, 195, 210
Scrope, 13, 51, 163*n*., 249
Scryvener, 292
Scryver, 292
Seaman, 20
Searles, 99
Seckford, 9, 46
Segrave, 147
Seintclere, 242
Selwyer, 120
Sergeaunt, 124
Serjeant, 147
Sewyn, 130
Seymour, 119, 120, 145, 269, 310
Shardelow(e), 102, 123, 161, 162, 168, 208, 220*n*., 291
Sharpe, 268
Shawe, 248
Sheene, 292
Sheffield, 148
Sheldrake, 284
Shelton, 50, 51, 197
Sheppard, 107, 114, 164
Sheriffe, 173
Shilond, 318
Shirley, 225
Shirlond, 86
Shirrop, 19
Shorton, 286
Shrevyn or Scriven, 292
Shrewsbury, *Title*, 36. 96, 111, 262
Shute, 207
Sibill, 281
Sibton, 88
Sibton, Abbot of, 159
Sidney, 211
Sigsbert, 18
Simnel, 154
Simon, 294
Simpson, 20, 208
Siric, 25. 47
Sketh, 25
Skinner, 319
Skipwith, 153, 155, 257
Skynnere, 195
Slaughter, 131
Slettavey, 74
Slingsby, 218
Slyngesby, 218
Smalavilla, 109
Smith, 19-21, 79, 81, 99, 112, 197, 230, 253, 254, 276, 296, 316, 317
Smithson, 97, 310
Smyth, 19, 137, 241, 242, 248, 284, 296
Smythe, 319
Smythies, 273
Snape, Prior of, 142, 166-168
Snip, 170
Soame, 6, 65, 207, 259, 297-299, 313, 317, 318
Somerset, 97, 265, 301-303
Somerset, D. of, 111, 236-238, 269, 310
Somery, 194
Soone, 119, 120, 187
Sophia, Princess, 97
Sorpenvile, 89
Sort, 184
Soterton (? Sotterlee), 63
South, *Title*, 206, 263
Southampton, E. of, 124, 125
Southwell, 6, 26, 51, 63, 82, 90, 102, 112
Sparhavoc, 135
Spark(e), 86, 304
Sparowe, 284
Sparrow, 138, 307
Spelman, 5, 63, 119
Spencer, 154, 206, 266, 268
Spenser, 72, 148
Sperlyng, 162, 168
Spilling, 21
Spitting, 38
Spottulf, 8
Spring, 37, 38, 221, 262
Spucla, 282
Squire, 209
Stafford, 35, 87, 161, 235, 241-243
Stafford, E. of, 35, 98, 235, 239, 241*n*., 266, 271, 273
Stainus, 118
Stalham, 50, 51
Stanard, 274
Stanhope, 112, 124, 148, 150, 178, 178*n*., 187, 253
Stanley, 148, 306
Stanton, 121
Stapilton, 29
Stapleton, 28, 78, 79, 79*n*., 216, 220, 255
Stapultone, 148, 154
Starling, 115, 136, 174
Staunton, 15, 120, 268
Stavely, 126
Staverton, 119
Stayndrape, 148

Stebbing, 181
Stevenson, 21
Steward, 38, 223, 234, 250
Stewart, 47, 250
Stigand, 18, 25, 271
Stiwardeslond, 13
Stoke, 89
Stoke, Prior of, 251*n*., 312
Stonard, 143
Stone, 297
Story, 267
Stotevill, 217-219
Stourton, 87
Stowe, 155
Stradbroke, E. of, 117
Strafford, E. of, 97, 98, 131, 132, 143, 167
Strange, 147, 153, 205
Strangways, 262
Stratford, 129
Straunge, 205
Strelly, 122
Stretch, 272
Stuart, 96, 130
Stubbe, 165
Sturmin, 146
Sturmy, 144, 146, 147
Sturmy *al.* Esturmy *al.* Le Esturmy, 144
Sturnyn, 144
Stutevile, 308
Stutevill, or Stotevill, 217
Stuteville, 226, 236
Suckling, 216*n*.
Sudberic, 107
Suffolk, Archdn. of, 1
Suffolk, *Title*, 9, 35, 48, 49, 54, 55, 73, 87, 88, 93, 101-103, 106, 124, 127, 130, 142, 144, 147-149, 152-154, 159, 161-164, 166, 168, 171, 172, 174-176, 196, 216, 235
Suliard, 148
Sulyard, 122
Summonds, 296
Surrey, 54
Surrey, E. of, 3, 96, 206
Surry, 48
Sussex, E. of, 150, 155, 211, 247-249
Suthwell, 61, 71
Sutton, 312-314
Swabey, 191
Swaby, 260, 261
Swan, 164, 250
Swanlond, 130
Swinborne, 243
Sydenham, 87
Sydnor, 10-13, 30, 58
Tailour, 236
Talbois, 155
Talbot, 11, 36, 96, 111, 262
Talewithe, 315
Talmach(e), 187, 239, 273
Talworth, 315, 317
Tanner, 61
Tarner, 141
Tasburgh, 12, 30, 71
Tasker, 82
Tassell, 238
Taverner, 44, 45, 244
Taylor, 88, 133, 310, 311
Tempervoyse, 40, 45
Templars, 296
Tentiniot, 89
Terringham, 221, 223
Teynham, Lord, 225
Thetford, Bp. of, 25
Thetford, Prior of, 175
Thirkeld, 79
Thompson, 310
Thomson, 45, 302
Thornhill, 47, 232, 233
Thornton, 317
Thorp(e), 86, 87, 206
Throckmorton, 43*n*.
Throgmorton, 30
Throkmorton, 111
Thurkell, 16, 17
Thurkil, 40
Thurlow, 316, 317
Thurlow, Hovell-, 317
Thurmot, 151
Thurtell, 38
Thurtone, 74
Tidyngworth, 27
Tibell, 240
Tillett, 20
Tilney, 206
Timms, 288
Timperley, 96
Tindall, 212
Tiptoft, 4, 67, 87, 88
Tiptot, 73
Tirrell, 265
Tirwhyt, 257
Tison, 238
Titlershall, 142
Tityshall, or Titshall, 45
Tochil, 262
Todeni, 193
Toka, 231, 300
Tollemache, 112
Tolthorpe, 223
Tomlyn, 238
Tompson, 30
Tonge, 308
Toni, 293
Topdiff, 98
Topham, 287*n*., 288*n*.
Torech, 81
Tored, 57
Touchet, 71, 71*n*., 144
Touneshend, 261
Tourlaville, 115
Townshend, 224-226, 236
Traas, or Trace, 273
Trace, 273
Tracy, 60
Trafford, 198
Tregose, 222
Trevor, 195, 196
Trigg(e), 286, 289
Tripp, 35, 56
Trotter, 16
Trusebut, 301
Trusson, 159, 181
Trye, 266
Trysth, 76
Tudenham, or Tuddenham, 13, 23, 24, 50, 261
Tulf, 158
Tunstal, 184
Turgar, 25, 47
Turle, 294
Turnay, 257
Turner, 15, 20, 31, 197, 217, 250, 295, 297, 318, 319
Turnour, 258
Turton, 165
Tuteler, 40
Tutflet, 100
Tuthill, 123, 123*n*.
Tutlewey, 148, 154
Twyn, 284
Tychebourne, 309
Tye, 80
Tyler, 51
Tynteshale, 142
Tyrell, 92, 104, 243, 279
Tyrrell, 117, 290
Tyrwhyt, 257
Ufflet, 46, 79
Ufford, 78, 93, 101, 116, 119, 121, 124, 130, 136, 144, 146-148, 152-154, 159, 216, 217
Ulchetel, 133
Ulf, 8, 62, 66, 109
Ulflet, 282
Ulgar, 319
Ulketel, 8
Ulmar, 135, 315
Ulnoth, 8
Ulrod, 100
Ulsi, 43, 50
Ulster, Countess of, 116
Uluric, 95, 109, 115, 136, 180
Ulverstone, 32
Ulveston, 74
Ulveva, 140
Ulwin, 193
Umfreville, 247
Underhill, 217, 316
Unton, 206
Upton, 279, 302
Urban, Pope, 116, 293
Urdale, 87
Urquhart, 16
Usborne, 208
Val, de la, 283
Valance, 89
Valenis, 109, 112
Vallibus, 57
Valoines, 146, 152, 157
Vancy, 260
Van de Weyer, 196
Van Heythuson, 59
Van Hove, 259
Varennes, 231, 300, 308
Vassal, 219
Vaux, or Vallibus, 152
Vavasour, 257
Veer, 318
Vendosme and Beaumont, E. of, 153
Verdon, 70, 198, 251
Vere, 85, 86, 89, 150, 221, 245, 271, 309, 315
Verley, Verlay, 163
Verney, 71, 111
Vernon, 98, 132, 252-253, 291, 296
Vesey, 14-16, 38, 153*n*.
Vewetree, 87
Viel, 273
Villiers, 280, 281
Vincent, Prior, 18
Visdelieu, 123
Vitrei, 203
Voltaire, 287
Vyne, 228
Vyse, 131, 132
Wachesham, 181
Wacra, 140
Waddington, 138
Wade, 58, 61
Wadham, 265
Walchelin, Archdn., 166
Waldegrave, 221, 265, 276, 304
Waldgrave, 296
Walerand, 89
Wales, Prince of, 58, 111, 201, 256
Wales, Princess of, 131
Walgrave, 36, 252
Walker, 41, 126
Walkfare, 217
Wallace, 145, 150
Waller, 120
Walley, 169, 289
Walpole, 62, 69, 191, 225, 297
Walsingham, 258
Walsyngham, 102, 162
Walter, 121, 135, 151, 152, 166, 274, 275, 278
Walton, 280, 283
Wancey, 231-233
Wancy, 300
Wanney, or Wantier, 261
Wannoff, 259*n*.
Warcup, 208
Ward, 37, 38, 183
Warde, 141, 159
Ware, 87, 279
Ware, Cumberlege, 280, 284
Warenna, 308
Wareyn, 296
Warkworth, Baron, 310
Warner, 123, 137, 157, 182, 302, 303
Warnere, 273
Warr, Lord de la, 262
Warren, 146, 208, 262, 296
Warryn, 112
Warwick, *Title*, 70, 71, 78, 111, 112, 119, 147, 162, 168, 194, 212, 213, 235
Waterton, 258
Watevill(e), 267, 318
Watson, 80

Watts, 75, 172
Waynfleet, 32
Waynflete, 32
Wayth, 138
Weakes, 289
Webb, 125, 156
Webster, 107
Weever, 4, 4*n.*
Weir, 87
Welles, 32, 72, 148, 154
Welyngton, 72
Welysham, 60
Wengrave, 271
Wentworth, 6, 6*n.*, 9, 23, 24, 26, 44, 52, 53, 56, 63, 65, 97, 98, 127, 131, 132, 143, 155, 167, 182, 184, 243, 279-281, 283, 310
Wentworth, Vernon-, 98, 130, 132
Wentworth *al.* Creswell, 44
Wesenham, 18
Wesleye, *Title*, 194, 195
West, 262, 318
Westhorp, 283
Westhrope, 284
Westhroppe, 283
Westmoreland, E. of, 42, 70, 155, 161, 249
Weston, 48
Weyland, 70, 110, 119, 184, 187, 306
Wheatcroft, or Whitcroft, 112
Whetcrofte, 185
White, 156, 157
Whiting, 6
Whitmore, 286
Whyte, 120, 154
Wichingham, 4
Wichyngham, 40
Widard, 293
Wihtred, 62
Wilard, 308
Wilbey, 148, 154
Wildesher, 232
Wilflet, 286
Wilkes, 316
Wilkinson, 226
Willes, 241
Willett, 84
William, 50, 196, 214
Williams, 226, 266, 280
Williams, Bulkeley-, 226
Willoughby, 112, 127, 142, 145, 147-150, 153-157, 162, 168, 184, 191, 217, 224, 256, 262, 263, 291
Willughby, 255
Wilmot, 195
Wimbledon, *Title*, 156, 260
Wimer, 308
Winchelsea, E of, 236
Winchester, Bp. of, 16, 32, 39, 42, 56, 140, 177, 317
Windesor, Lord, 16
Windsor, 267, 268, 310
Windsor, Viscount, 119
Wingefeld, 10
Wingfield, 10, 13, 23, 24, 35, 50, 83, 117, 122, 123, 127, 142, 144, 145, 157*n.*, 159, 161, 163, 172, 181, 184
Winn, 260
Winter, 303
Wisbicke, 297
Wisbricke, 297
Wiscar, 234
Wiseman, 81, 248
Wisgar, 200, 234, 240, 251, 274, 285, 320
Wishant, 133, 177, 186
Withepol, 150
Witherfield, 196
Withipol(e), 119, 178
Wode, 27
Wode *al.* Benyngton, 32
Wolf, 32
Wolferton, 124
Wolmer, 138
Wolrich *al.* Worlich(e), 207, 208
Wolsey, 8, 43, 50, 83, 85, 95, 131, 142, 167, 168, 171
Wood, 26, 120, 124, 125, 134, 145, 150, 187
Woode, 163
Woodhouse, 81, 82, 157
Woodley, 156
Woodstock, 111, 175, 191
Woolhouse, 61
Woolmar, 308
Woolmer, 319, 320
Worcester, Bp. of, 224, 262, 309
Worcester, *Title*, 67, 70, 97, 111, 210, 265, 302
Worliche, 207
Worstede, 168
Wridewell, 281
Wrigglesworth, 197
Wright(e), 126, 134
Wriothesley, 119, 248
Wroote *al.* Wrot(t), 41, 41*n.*
Wrothe, 221
Wroxham, 147, 216
Wrythe, 310
Wurlyche, 291
Wyatt, 36, 221
Wychingham, 86
Wyghtham, 164
Wymenhale, 74
Wymington, 181
Wymondehale, 83
Wymonhale, 83
Wymundhale, 83
Wyncoll, 272
Wyndham, 5
Wynfeld, 187
Wyngefeld, 24, 169, 172
Wyngfeld, 74, 103
Wynn, 298
Wynton, 56*n.*
Wyot, 162, 168
Wysete, 10
Wyth(e), 50-53, 172
Yale, 129
Yarborough, Lord, 129
Yarmouth, 10, 12
Yarmouth, E. of, 119, 120
Yatys, 5
Yeldham, 245
Yelverton, 304, 305
York, *Title*, 70, 71*n.*, 111, 153, 200, 252, 292
Zell, Duke of, 97
Zouch, Lord, 153, 194

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

VOL. I.

Page 211, line 18, after 1437 add: "when the manor passed in the same course as the Manor of Chedburgh, in Risbridge Hundred, to the time of Thomas Pilkington in 1460, when a fine was levied in Sept., 39 Hen. VI., between R. Lever and Nicholas Nabbe and Sir William Harrington and Elizabeth his wife, Thomas Pilkington and Margaret his wife and Arthur Pylkyngton.

VOL. III.

Page 174, add to "Hitcham Manor," Hecham *als.* Hitcham Manor or Lordship with the site of the manor, Eastheywood, Oxney Wood, and Westley Wood, being in the tenure of Sir Robert Naunton, Knt., was granted by letters patent of 9th September, 4 Car. I, to Edward Ditchfield, John Higlord, Humphrey Clerk, and Francis Moss, and their heirs, to be held of the Manor of East Greenwich under the fee farm rent of £75. 12s. 7½d., which fee farm rent was by the contractors and trustees for the Commonwealth sold and conveyed to Giles Andrews, of Mount ——, in County Suffolk, for £666. 15s. 5½d., by deed dated 20th March, 1650.

VOL. IV.

Page 6, line 5 from bottom, for "hair lomb" read "heirlomb."
,, 45, line 18, for "Denston" read "Dunston."
,, 69, line 32, for "Beney" read "Berney."
,, 73, line 24, for "Coope" read "Cooper."
,, 111, lines 5 and 7 from bottom, for "Jermingham" read "Jerningham."
,, 112, line 1, ditto.
,, ,, line 5, for "1566" read "1556."
,, ,, line 6, for "Ellington" read "Elsington."
,, ,, line 15, for "Dorothy" read "Mary."
,, ,, line 20, for "Kirkelyham" read "Kirkletham.
,, 127, lines 34, 36, and 38, for "Coyle" read "Coyte."
,, 138, line 5, for "Guisney" read "Giesiny."
,, 149, and throughout for "Elvedon" read "Elveden."
,, 150, after line 29 introduce the following information which has been kindly furnished by His Highness Prince Frederick Duleep Singh:—

"It would seem that all the manors in Elveden became consolidated under the Cockes. In 1655 John Cocke (son of the Robert Cocke, who purchased Elveden Manor in 1610, and brother of the Robert who had livery of it in 1624), sold 'The manors and lordships of Monkshall, Staynes, and Elveden *als.* Elden, Rushworth *als.* Rushford Hastings, in Suffolk,' to his brother-in-law, Suckling Jay, of Holveston, in Norfolk, and Christopher Jay, of Norwich. In 1708, John, son of Suckling Jay, sold these manors to Thomas Breese, of Barnham Broom, co. Norfolk. In 1724, the Rev. John Breese, son of Thomas Breese, sold the whole to Edward Owen, of Bradwell Abbey, co. Bucks. Edward Owen, who had also purchased property in Icklingham, died before 1740, leaving two daughters and coheirs, one of whom, Jane, married Daniel Gwilt, and carried the Icklingham property to that family; the other, Mary, who married in 1730 Thomas Crispe, of Parbold, in Lancashire, inherited Elveden. Their daughter and heir married Sir John Tyrrell, Bart,, who died in 1766, and two years afterwards the whole passed by purchase to Viscount Keppel."

Page 151, add to 2nd paragraph, "Lord Iveagh purchased the estate from the late Maharajah Duleep Singh's trustees in 1894."

Incorporated in the present hall, which has been greatly enlarged by Viscount Iveagh, is a portion of Viscount Keppel's mansion, especially a beautiful room of Adam decorations, with a plaster ceiling emblematic of his talents and achievements. The present house is on the same site (and probably part of the original walls still exist) as the ancient "Monkshall or Elveden Manor," the Manor House of the Abbots of Bury.

This is clearly shown by a descriptive survey of "the enclosed lands" at Elveden in 1618.

Page 242, note 5, for "Weary" read "Wearg."
,, 329, lines 18 and 19, for "Burtin Buroughe" read "Burkin Burroughes."

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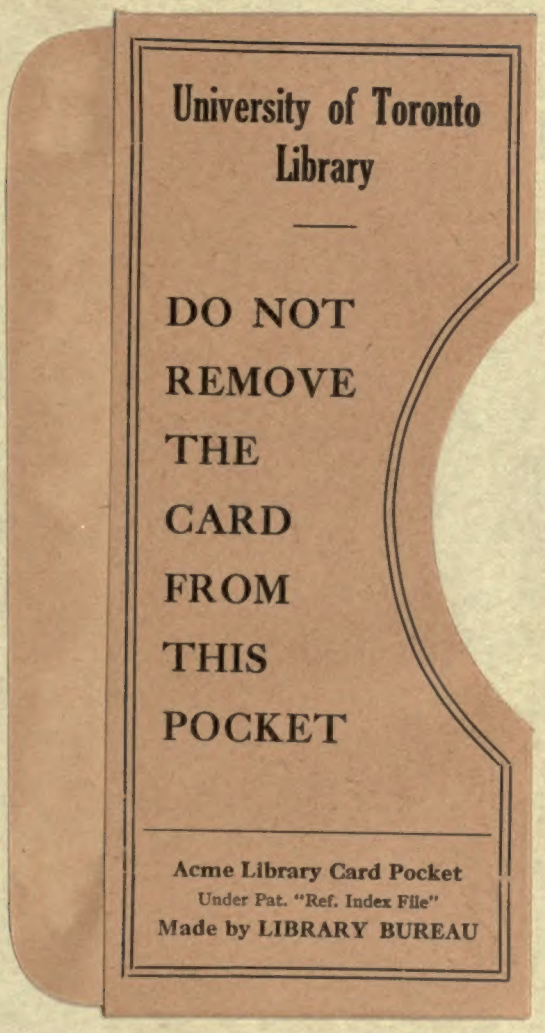
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